

\$150

VE
HT

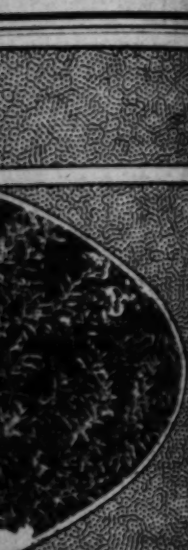


ive and elaborate
ic fences.

ILDING

OMPANY

enth and Spring St.



ent

ome
ment

re Mountains

of lots greatly

ose to nature

WI

in Gillette's

h lying, scenic

No extremes.

Cement side-

electricity and

charge to inter-

ough the Wil-

early.

are. It's free!

CE:

Home 1271.

SSAT-ADU

The Leading Events
IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part VII: 18 Pages
ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK.

XXXIIND YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1913.

In the Van: 1 First & 2nd Streets

THE OWENSMOUTH ROAD RACE CALLS WORLD CHAMPION DRIVERS.

Fastest Ever.

WORLD RECORD FOR BIG OWENSMOUTH ROAD RACE.

Fifty Thousand Spectators Is Estimate of Manager Hempel—Course Is Fastest on Earth—Fiat Owner Guards Against Possible Accident at Dangerous Turn. Tetslaff and Oldfield Must Work to Win This Race.

BY BERT C. SMITH.

FIFTY THOUSAND people will line the course for the Owensmouth Road Race on Saturday according to Manager Walter Hempel. The entry list is the best ever carded for a big road race. The course is the fastest on which a race was ever planned. The speed made on Saturday morning proves conclusively that a world record could be established.

The record of the Fiat held by Teddy Tetslaff may be smashed. There is only one dangerous curve and that is close to the finish. Ambulances will be placed at this turn ready for any emergency that may arise. The prediction has been made that this course, after the race, will prove the most famous in the world.

The Owensmouth road race course is 6.2 miles to the circuit. The smaller cars will be sent thirty-one times around the course and the larger cars thirty-nine laps. The machines can be watched from the grandstand for almost every foot of the distance. At only one point will they race out of sight behind low hills.

With the world's fastest cars and the nation's best drivers entered in a race, the Owensmouth road race promises to have all the thrills that a motor battle ever furnished. The course has been measured and the time has been tested. The speedway is fast and the right-angle turn is dangerous. These two facts may make either a world record or a terrible accident.

Manager E. E. Hewlett, who enters the Fiat, yesterday demanded that a complete ambulance corps, with doctors and nurses, be stationed at the dangerous turn. He refused to enter his cars until he was assured by Manager Hempel that all precautions possible to avoid a terrible accident had been taken.

The circuit of the course was made to satisfy Attorney Hewlett. It was once made arrangements to be made against accident and then the entry blanks. Though Teddy Tetslaff did not win, as he was not in the race, it was such that the world champion realizes the danger. The Owensmouth course is one of the most dangerous ever seen," said Attorney Hewlett. "There is a chance

Trout Tackle

Hardy's Imported,
Leonard and Divine
Hand-made Fly-Rods,
Hardy Reels, Scotch Flies
and Leaders, Special Spinners,
Leather-bound Creels,
Cooper Loose Leaf Fly Books,
Leader Boxes, Landing Nets.

Let us help you plan your trip.
We have the right "dope."

Tufts-Lyon Arms Co.
428 South Spring Street

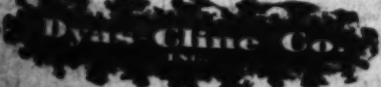


THE LARGEST

fishing tackle and sporting goods advertisement that has ever appeared in any newspaper in the United States awaits your inspection on pages 14 and 15 of this part.

If you want to know where the best trout fishing can be obtained in Southern California CONSULT OUR "WHERE TO GO" INFORMATION BUREAU.

It's free. In charge of Al Reed.

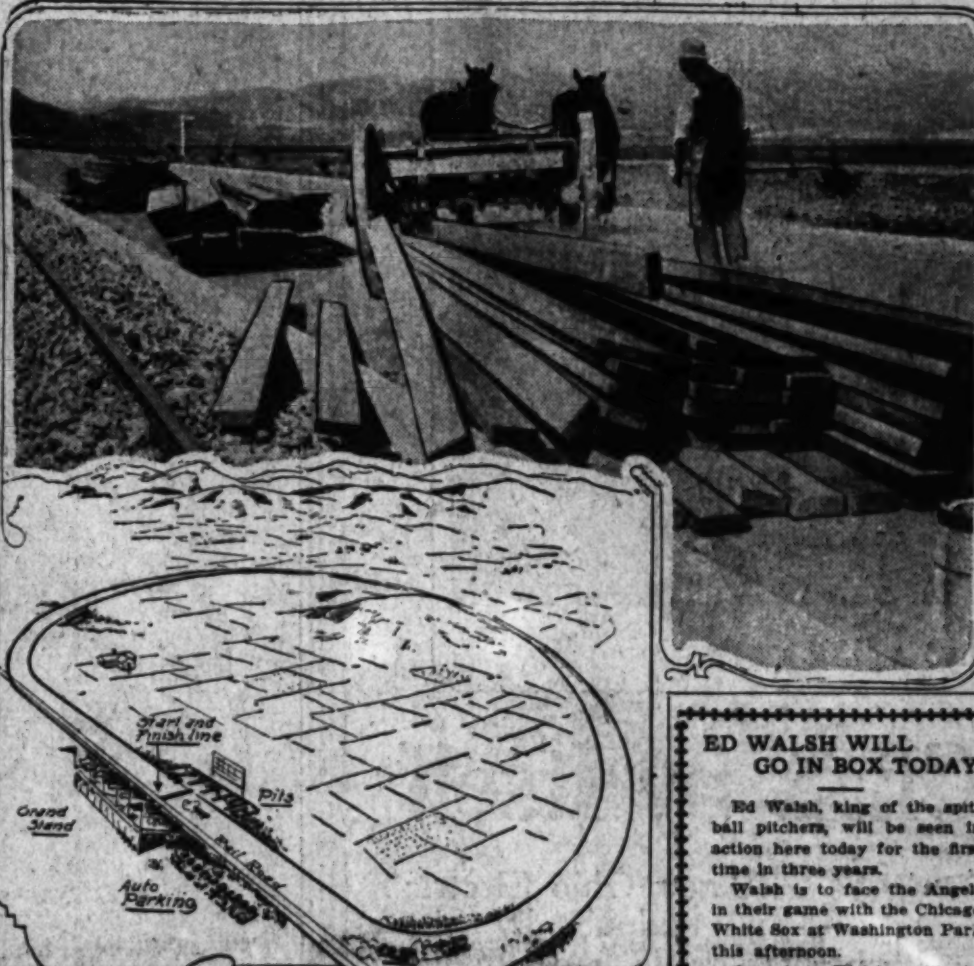


AT THIRD, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND SPRING.

HUNDREDS OF NIMRODS ANXIOUSLY AWAIT OPENING OF TROUT SEASON ON APRIL 1.

THE TIMES presents this morning the all-important story of the coming opening of the trout season in Southern California. This information, with appropriate maps of the several trout streams, will be found in the Pink, beginning on Page 11.

Motor Mecca For Many Machines.



Start and finish of the Owensmouth road race course. Building the grand stand on the roadway. Below is the outline of the road over which the great race will be held on Saturday.

A Clean Sweep.

TROJANS VICTORIOUS IN GREAT CINDER BATTLE.

U.S.C. Athletes Win Desperate Struggle from California After Terrific Fighting Finish—Kelly Again the Star—Borgstrom Breaks Pole Vault Record—Relay and Broad Jump Decide Meet.

BY OWEN R. BIRD.

U. S. C. 67; California, 55.
The U. S. C. Trojans had a desperate chance to win from California yesterday on Bovard Field, and the splendid fighting corps of the local university took the chance and swept the field, winning one of the most spectacular and thrilling track meets in the history of the west. To defeat a University like California, with its 4900 students, is a feat long to be remembered in the annals of western athletics.

The meet was won in the last two events, as was the great battle with Stanford one week ago. Before the relay and the broad jump, the score stood 57 to 51 in favor of U.S.C. In the broad jump Fred Allen of California was doped to win, as he holds the Coast record, but he was out of his element and was making some great leaps this season. Earl of U.S.C. was not figured for any better than second place, but the local Trojan won!

THE VICTORY WON.
But while Earl was winning the jump, the two relay teams faced each other. California was supposed to be a big favorite in this event, but once more the fighting Trojans came to the front, not to be denied.

Hats off to Fred Kelly. The big boy came to the scratch for the first lap of this "heart disease" race, after winning the high and low hurdles and the shot put. Before this lap were a few who thought Kelly was not a 440 man, but there were none of the same opinion after he was through with Ed Stanton, California's wonder in the sprint.

The two runners sprang away from the mark with Stanton on the left. The flying athletes rounded the first turn, outside the fence, and came through the gate on the opposite side of the field neck and neck. All down the back stretch they battled, Stanton with a look of agony on his face, Kelly with grim determination depicted in every straining muscle. Stanton led by inches around the last bend.

Then, with head lowered, the great Kelly passed him on the home stretch. Yard after yard he opened up and crossed the line ten yards ahead of the struggling California man. Here the relay was really won and the lead won by Kelly was held by every one of the remaining Trojans.

RELAY LEAD HELD.
Laird gained a few feet in the second lap on Meyer, also fighting out on the finish, where every inch counts. He fell over the line and sent Vic

ED WALSH WILL GO IN BOX TODAY.

Ed Walsh, king of the spitball pitchers, will be seen in action here today for the first time in three years. Walsh is to face the Angels in their game with the Chicago White Sox at Washington Park this afternoon.

Opposing Walsh will be Chech and Peritt. These men are farther advanced in their training than the other members of the staff, and are about the strongest that Dillon could pick at the present time. They do not promise to beat Walsh, but they do guarantee him a real battle.

pose Beeson and ran amuck over the eighth barrier. He lost here and Beeson and Baker took second and third for California. Kelly was yard out in front, finishing up in 11 and 1-2, which equals the world's intercollegiate record. He left every hurdle standing, so his record goes. The heavy track "hurt" the time in the 440. Dodge was forced to take third, while Jackson stumbled and fell at the tape, giving first to Clark, who had come up from the rear with a great finish. Todd was forced out of the points, the dog again going to the dogs. Many thought that Jackson was in, but he fell owing to his long spikes catching in a starting hole at the finish. Dodge's legs went dead on him in the last 125 yards.

SWIGGETT COMES BACK.
Swiggett ran away from the field in the two mile, winning easily from Wood of California. However, Wood had already won the mile and, to take second against Swiggett in the long race was a great feat. A Walbridge deserves a great deal of credit for running a heady race in this event, but he held the pace back on Wood, allowing Swiggett to get far in the lead, and then scored third in a driving finish with Zelle of California.

THE BEARS OVERLOOKED LAIRD.
The Bears overlooked Laird in the 220-yard hurdles. He was not doped to place, but came into the stretch with Kenner and took second place. He ran a gritty race all the hind the great Trojan by only a few yards. Eight points here looked good and the score of 30, for U.S.C., and threw a scare into Charlie.

BORGSTROM BREAKS RECORD.
Before this race, Borgstrom, Watkins and Cookman, all of U.S.C., tied for first place in the pole vault, scoring a clean nine points. Then Charlie Borgstrom, decided that he might just as well break the national record then as any other time, so cleared 12 ft. 9 1/2 in. Borgstrom could have undoubtedly gone higher, but they are saving him, to break the national record on the northern trip, and if ever there was a man fitted for the task, it is Charlie Borgstrom.

Beeson, McFie and Hill, all of California, tied for first place in the high jump at 6 ft. 4 in. Earl and Ward were outclassed here by these wonderful performers from the North. But we must not forget the 330-yard run. Here, Tipton came back and then scored place, running Coudert and Griffiths off their feet in a driving finish. He was in third position up to the last 125 yards and then came in with his sprint, scoring the five points that made the U.S.C. total 57. Here is where the tide of battle gave a definite turn for U.S.C., but making necessary the terrific struggle in the last two events.

TROJANS TO CELEBRATE.
Every man on the U.S.C. team is a hero, and every member of the California squad is a clean sportsman and a gentleman. It is to be hoped that there will be a few more meets that this nature in the future. The Trojans have come into their own. President Howard of U.S.C. and

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

WHITE SOX SHORTSTOP SIGNS WITH ANGELS.

Ernie Johnson, Who Leads American League in Fielding, Will Report to Los Angeles Club on Tuesday—Is Satisfied With Contract and New Berth—Fahey to Be Kept on Payroll.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

ALL worry has ceased regarding the position of shortstop on the Los Angeles club.

Ernie Johnson, whose purchase from the Chicago White Sox was announced in The Times Friday morning, signed his contract last night, and Tuesday he will shed the blue and white of Chicago for the colors of the Angels.

Johnson has been reported as a holdout, and dissatisfied with the idea of playing on the Coast, but if any difference between him and the Los Angeles management existed, they melted when Berry and Dillon presented him with a contract. Liberal terms were contained in this, and Johnson looked the part of a satisfied young man when he scribbled his signature across the official parchment.

In fact, Johnson greatly fancies the idea of playing with Los Angeles, and last night wired transportation to his wife and baby, who are now in Chicago. They will leave for the Coast immediately.

Berry declared weeks ago that the opening of the baseball season would find him fully fortified at short. Johnson is the ace which he had up his sleeve.

It was possible to secure him only because the White Sox have an embarrassment of high-class shortstops with Weaver and Berger on the job. Both of these have it on Johnson slightly in experience.

Chicago secured Johnson from Duquesne last season. He was good enough to get into eighteen games against a man like Weaver, and led the shortstops of the American League in fielding. He hit .362, and should hammer the ball around the .388 mark in this league.

The acquisition of Johnson does not mean that Fahey will be disposed of. It is Berry's intention to retain the collegian, and gradually give him the experience that will qualify him for a regular berth next season.

Washington-street Park was "dark" yesterday. Intermittent showers made the field soggy, and sent the fans scurrying to cover. Rather than have any of the players run the risk of contracting rheumatism or chil-



Spring Has Come

Don't you hear all outdoors calling you? The hills are green again; the mountains are crowned with white; the fields are abloom with wild flowers. There's happiness everywhere. Get out—get close to all the growing things. Close down that desk today—leave an hour earlier—your business will wait until tomorrow—and you'll come back refreshed and better able to do your work—

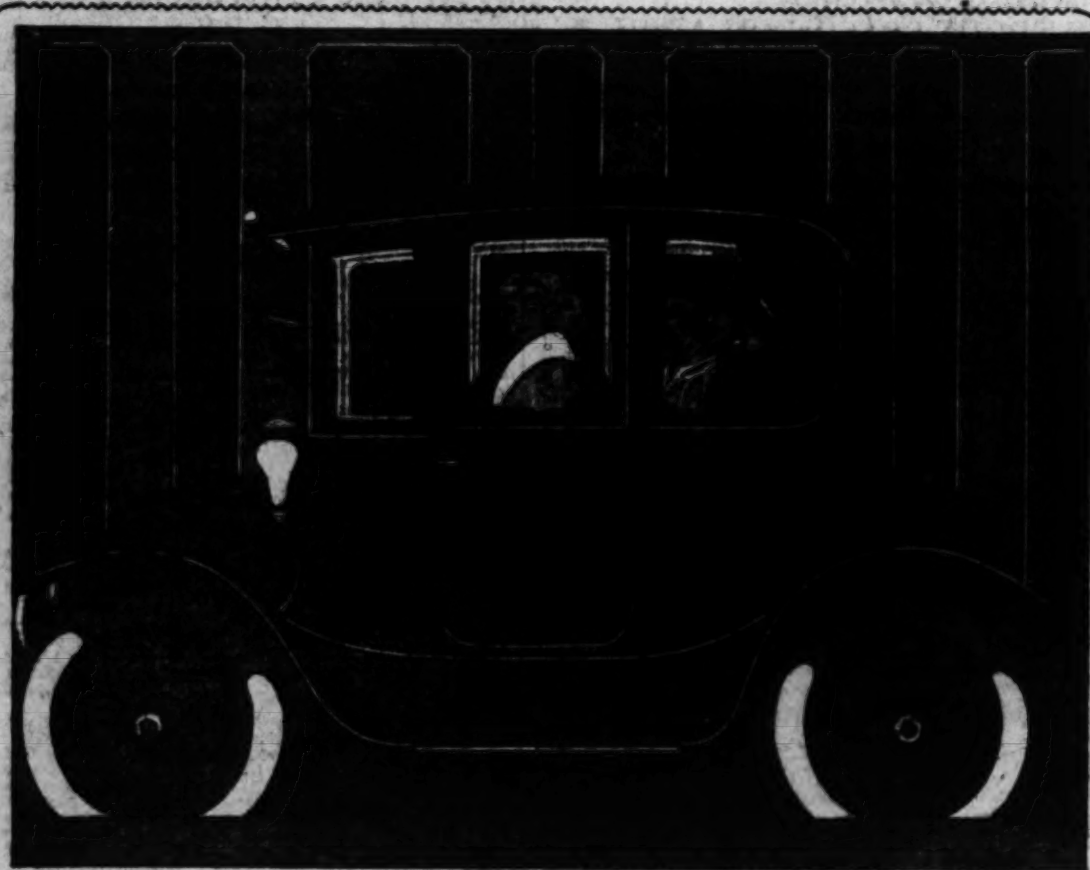
Come back to your desk with the wine of spring in your blood—you'll write a better letter for the little holiday—your work will be BETTER done, EASIER done—you'll be more cheerful to your associates!

Get out—get out—take your Chalmers and drive out into God's country. Do it now! If you haven't a Chalmers, get one right away. The price? Not as much as it should be—not HALF what you'll get out of it the first six months in health, in enjoyment.

Now!
Chalmers Los Angeles Co.
727 South Olive

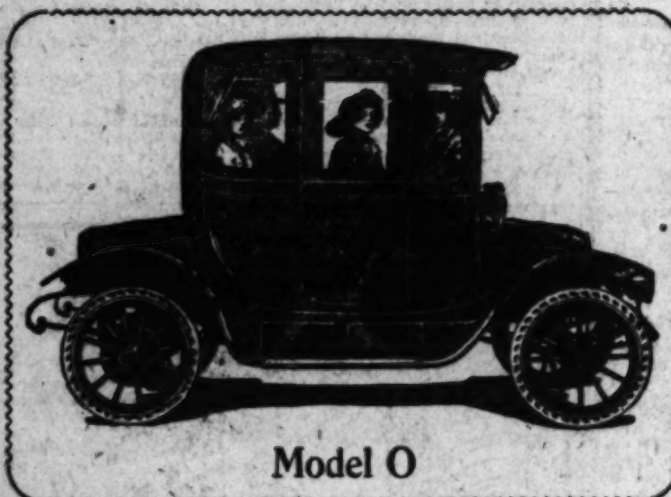
THE DOUBLE CONTROLLED

OHIO ELECTRIC



Model Y De Luxe

Establishes a Class by Itself



Model O

THIS new Ohio Electric is undoubtedly the highest grade, most luxurious electric on the world market. The body is of the Dresden type—new and most harmonious. It comfortably holds five people. The price of this model is necessarily higher than any other electric made—due to the quality and workmanship displayed.

THIS WEEK we are having a special exhibit of Electric Cars in our sales-room. You are cordially invited to inspect these magnificent cars, even though you are not in the market.

Special Patents

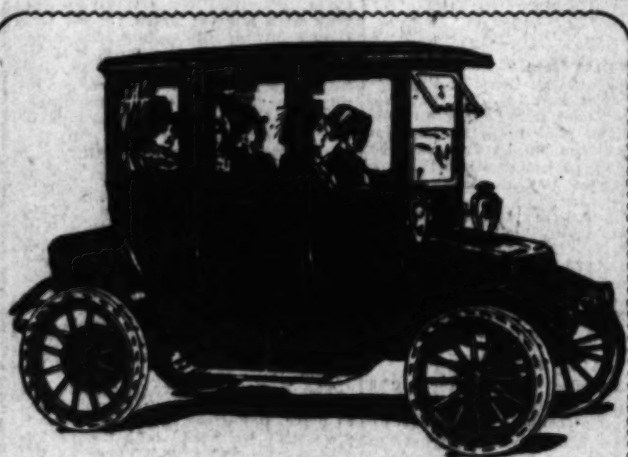
Double Control—You can drive comfortably from the rear seat when riding alone, or when more than three people from the front seat—thus insuring a clear vision at all times without appearing like a chauffeur. (Every street car has two controls—THE OHIO is just as simple.)

Magnetic Brake—by simply pressing a button, you are able to coast down Grand Avenue hill at a safe speed of six miles per hour.

Electric Heater—insures a warm car in cold weather.

(Any other make of electric attempting to use a double control will be prosecuted under the United States Patent laws.)

SMITH BROTHERS
Sole Agents 742-44-46-48 SOUTH OLIVE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL. Ohio Electric



Model M

SPECIAL ALCO
MAN WITH US.

First View of Southland
Tempt Him to Speed.

Opportunities Are Wonderful,
Says Winkelmann.

Eastern Factory Man in No
Hurry to Leave.

W. F. Winkelmann, special representative for the American Locomotive Company is here as the guest of Ralph Chandler, of the firm of Rand & Chandler, agents for the Alco. His first impression of the Southland was

received from the front seat of the lavender Alco, seven-passenger touring car, one of the handiwork of the 1913 models ever turned out by the big factory.

This special car reached here in time for Winkelmann to be given his first whirl over the splendid boulevards of Southern California, and he has already covered hundreds of miles of territory, though he has spent less than a week in this city. The Alco man is in love with the West and says he will make it a habit to visit here at least once a year.

Speaking of the territory we have here, Winkelmann expressed great surprise at the scope offered to the trade. He has been connected with the Alco factory for seven years, but has never had a chance to study conditions in and around Los Angeles until this visit. He is enthused with our possibilities.

Though young in years, Winkelmann is old in experience and he has figured in some of the biggest transactions known to the motor trade. He has seen the Alco reaching a wider and wider field of operations and has watched the big car become a factor in business both in the pleasure and commercial fields.

This week the visitors will take in San Diego where the Rand & Chandler Company has opened a branch.



New nineteen-thirteen seven-passenger Alco touring car. At the wheel, W. F. Winkelmann, special representative of the American Locomotive Company, automobile department, and with him, Ralph Chandler, of the local agency. Below Winkelmann smiling over the prospects for the new season.

No-Rim-Cut Tires
10% Oversize

No Petty Saving

No petty savings have made Goodyear tires outsell every other.

Rim-cut ruin, which we save, wrecks 23 per cent of all old-type tires.

10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. And those are but part of the savings.

Remember This

A few years ago, three other tires—combined—outsold the Goodyears by 70 times over.

From that point Goodyears have quickly jumped to the top-most place in tiredom.

And last year's sales by far exceeded our previous 12 years put together.

This has been done in this day of odometers, when men keep track of tire mileage.

And today's position comes when men have used two million Goodyear tires.

Can't you see that No-Rim-Cut tires, in some way, must give amazing mileage?

Not Our Claims

All these claims of superiority, but that makes none the leader.

Hundreds of thousands of actual users reiterate our claims. That must be so, else Goodyear

tires could never have made this record.

You know that. You must also know that your experience will be like the rest.

Start Right

Start this new season right. Test out No-Rim-Cut tires. See if they save you what they save others.

It will make a big difference on the season's tire cost.

Start judging tires by the cost per mile. Then you will see why No-Rim-Cut tires are the wanted tires today.

Don't buy skimpy tires this season. Don't buy tires that run-cut. Those are wastes which we avoid. You can see this at a glance.

And the only satisfactory way to end rim-cutting is under our control.

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio

LOS ANGELES BRANCH, 723-25 South Olive St.

Phone Home F6095—Broadway 365

PRICE SLASH
WORKS HARD

Sage of Packard Plant H
to Heart's Core.

Strong Argument in Favo
Standard Work.

Equal Rights to All; Fa
for Nobody.

BY HENRY R. JOY,

President Packard Motor Car Co.
An established retail price and published by a responsible manufacturer is for the consumer's benefit.

The control of the retail price of the manufacturer, when the fixed published retail price is actually honest and inviolably maintained by the manufacturer and by his representatives, the retail dealers, is only honest, square way to insure dealing between the manufacturer and his patrons. Such a method is only square, honest business.

When, however, such a retail price is only "ostensibly established," the purpose of having something "thrown off," to negotiate with "trade" with, it is crooked business. The manufacturer, who does not crooked and the retailer or dealer who is crooked. The trusting or glib buyer is "hoodwinked."

The Department of Justice in pending litigation under the Sherman act, seeking to prevent the control of the resale price to the consumer after the sale of the product to the dealer by the manufacturer has commensurate. This is wrong in principle and wrong in fact. It tempts force and actually will compel fair competition, resulting in price to one consumer and another to another.

We have demanded that the retail price should be established, published, maintained equal freight rates to all. Why are we so fussy about retail prices? Yet, in the case of the "Tested Corn Flake Company," we find all the consumers of its product. The government would not put a price on a product, but it is better business if it does. If the Department of Justice is to compel a manufacturer to maintain established prices, it is violating the Sherman act to maintain prices below the manufacturer's cost and published prices. Such an agency in restraint of trade is actually in, great good would be accomplished in promoting honest business.

TO THE POINT.
We failed and fixed railroad rates for cutting prices on freight. Why is not the same principle applied to products of manufacture in relation to the consumers of goods?

We have a right to demand equal treatment to all. Consumers will still exist in its broadest sense and in the most substantial form to all concerned.

If a manufacturer establishes a "consumer's price" should be compelled to maintain it. If a sale at less than list price is proven to have been made by a dealer or agent, then all for a period of thirty days to the "retail price" should be fixed to that date.

In such a condition it is plain that the "retail price" would be maintained. The confiding public would not be cheated as is now the practice. Purchases could be made with one-tenth the expense of time, talent and energy in "bargain" and negotiating, and all consumers would be treated alike.

It is obvious also that established prices would be fixed. Their proper and legitimate position would be maintained. The normal value of the article at the time of its production, in competition with other like products, from sharp and unscrupulous methods to the basis of "retail price" and service.

Live Sport.

TROUT GAME
HAS ACTION

SALT-WATER FISHING NEW AFTER STREAMS.

Southern California Offers Trout Fishing Found Am Many Sections—Opportunity for Business Men to Enjoy a Time in Hills.

A great number of sportsmen are wax enthusiastic over fishing, offering as an excuse, you have to travel too far to the streams. They prefer to do part of a pleasure wharf, or plant made in front of their country, waiting for the sportsman to "surrender."

This is sport, to be sure, but the grand sport of sportsmen is to catch a trout from a stream, or even a woman, and until thoroughly mastered the art of trout fishing, one must be in the alert.

The game is played, amply references and a keen pleasure in the game itself. There is no danger of the stream being dried up. Thousands may be taken out during the season, but by the beginning of the season the fish will be plentiful.

During the time between seasons, the trout are in the water, capable of providing the sport appeals to the mind and the out-of-doors man, as the owner of a machine, to motor to the stream.

NEW ARRIVALS
The Martin's Black & White has taken over the sale of the shock absorbers for the new season, with L. E. agent. The Martin's Black & White service station at the corner of 122 West 1st Street, has appointed the Martin's Black & White Tire Company to handle the trade.

MORELAND MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

Demonstrates the Practicability of Successfully Manufacturing in Los Angeles

One of the Ten Largest Truck Factories in the United States

Daily Capacity—Three Completed Trucks

New Plant

One-half Million Dollar Investment.
Latest and Highest Speed Machinery

Reduced Cost of Production

Increased Production.
Standardization of parts (Every Part Interchangeable)

Reduction of Freight

thru shipping raw material instead of finished trucks; this saving amounts to an average of \$110 per truck.

Reduction in Sales & Advertising Expense

No distributors.
No Agents or Brokers.
No Million Dollar Advertising Campaign.

New Prices

Made possible by this decreased manufacturing and selling expense.

1 1/4 Ton (Chassis)	\$1980.00
2 Ton (Chassis)	\$2350.00
3 Ton (Chassis)	\$3150.00
4 Ton (Chassis)	\$3500.00
5 Ton (Chassis)	\$4500.00

Regular chassis equipment: Steel cab over driver's seat, storm curtains, speedometer, electric lights, dual ignition, tools, horn and jack. Chassis painted. Color optional.

Our Own Body Factory

All bodies to order.

Quality Maintained--Design Perfected

Pressed Steel Frames—
Timken front axles, rear axles, brakes, radius rods, transmission, jack-shaft, bearings, gears.
Special truck motor and 10,000 miles guaranteed demountable tires.

Economy in Operation

All Moreland Trucks are fitted with the Moreland Patented Gasifier, and are guaranteed to operate at one-half the fuel cost of any gasoline truck of equal capacity, through the use of No. 1 engine distillate instead of gasoline.

Note: Our Distillate Gasifier is guaranteed, and Moreland Trucks are guaranteed for one year. Every time you fill your fuel tank you save \$1.76 at the present price of distillate and gasoline. Arrange for demonstration and we will prove this statement.

Service Guarantee

We operate a service station that is open day and night, a guarantee of constant service to our patrons.
When good trucks can be manufactured and sold for less money, MORELAND will do it.

Moreland Motor Truck Co.
LOS ANGELES

Factory and Salesrooms, 1701-1731 North Main Street
Phones—Sunset, Ex. E-483 Home F-6719

STUDEBAKER IN SIX MODELS.

Six-Cylinder Latest Innovation of the Season.

Self-Starter and Lighter on the Last Series.

Flexibility and Power Are Late Features.

Just as the experts were lamenting the lack of striking novelty in the new crop of motor cars, comes the Studebaker corporation with a feature so obviously good that everyone is wondering why it hasn't been in general use for years. The innovation is a seating arrangement which, while accommodating six adult passengers, instead of the conventional five, presents rakish, graceful lines heretofore attained only by high-powered, four-passenger types.

The new Studebaker body is narrow, graceful and long, and avoids the high, flaring rear seat, common to the popular-priced touring car. The ample room in the rear is occupied by four forward-facing seats, the front pair of which, when not in use, fold compactly and pivot against the sides, out of the way.

This body will be the standard equipment of both the Studebaker "25" and the Studebaker "32." Another Studebaker novelty is an electric self-cranking and lighting device, declared a marvel of power, simplicity and compactness. This device connects with the motor by means of a silent chain. When the car is running the electrical apparatus stores up current. The cranking operation is governed by a cable attached to a handle on the steering column. With this cable held taut, the electric motor cranks the car indefinitely—for a half hour, if necessary—at a speed of eighty revolutions per minute.

Sales Manager Benson declares that the new line enables Studebaker dealers to fill every possible want of their customers. "The Studebaker '25' is a tremendously capable car, developing wonderful power with an amazingly small outlay for supplies," says Benson. "In workmanship and material it represents the very best efforts of the Studebaker shops."

The '25' is a large, high-grade touring car, fitted with every convenience and comfort. It is remarkably light for its size and power and has gone through the toughest sort of tests with flying colors.

The Studebaker plants are completing the work of furnishing branches and dealers with a full sample line—a task involving the production of 7500 cars. As soon as all are supplied, delivery will be begun on the thousands of retail orders for these cars, already on the books of the corporation.

deal will put them in a position to more than duplicate their former successes. W. H. and C. E. Halliwell closed this gigantic deal on their recent trip East, but could not make the final announcement until the concluding details had been closed.

They will be enabled to open the new agency under the most auspicious circumstances as the Jones company is just putting on the market the new gyroscope instrument that is built upon what is considered the mechanically perfect principle and which will not be affected by the electric starting devices which have resulted in all kinds of trouble for the speedometer makers.

"The speedometer which we will put on the market," said W. H. Halliwell, "while made by one of the best known companies, is built on a principle that is not being employed in auto speedometers, but it is a principle that is well established and accepted throughout the world by mechanical experts. During the last two years the progress of the motor car with its many electric improvements has resulted in a decided demand for a new speedometer. Myself and brother spent a week in the factory witnessing tests of this instrument and it is the opinion of the most prominent engineers that this new instrument will revolutionize the speedometer market."

The Halliwells also spent considerable

JACKSON MAN MAPS FAST CAMPAIGN AND IS HAPPY.

JACKSON cars are to be shipped to Charles H. Thompson, local agent, at the rate of two carloads each week. When he was on the point of leaving for the plant at Jackson, Mich., the past week, Thompson received a wire stating positively that the cars will be rushed to him. This will give the local hustler a chance to satisfy his prospects who have been asking for deliveries.

"This is to be the best year in the history of the Jackson," said Thompson yesterday. "From the present outlook we will finish this season with more than 200 of the cars in the hands of Jackson owners. I must admit the outlook was not promising a few weeks ago, and I feared it would be necessary for me to make the trip

back to the factory to rush my orders. Now that the men at the plant see how necessary it is to ship the cars, we will surely receive most of the 1913 models. The recent visit of P. T. Newton, general sales manager of the Jackson factory, has meant much to the trade on the Coast. The men who make the Jackson now seem to realize what a wonderful market we have here, and I am satisfied they will stay with me."

"As for Newton, there is not a better scout in the auto game. He is on the job every minute, and his war here was a delight. He got in touch with the whole situation, and realized our needs. Now there is no cause for complaint, and we are going ahead with our plans along the lines mapped out at the beginning of the season."

Glad to Hear It.
JONES SPEEDOMETER NOW HELD BY HALLIWELL FIRM.

THE Halliwell Company has secured the Jones speedometer line for the entire Pacific Coast and will take over the wholesale and retail business of this concern.

This means the re-entry of the Halliwell Company into the speedometer field after an absence of two months. This firm has sold more speedometers on the Pacific Coast than all other companies combined and the latest

erable time at the Knight tire factory. They control this line for the Coast and while at the factory secured promises of immediate shipment of several carloads. This firm has made a tremendous impression on the Coast and the Halliwell branch have experienced trouble of supplying the demand.

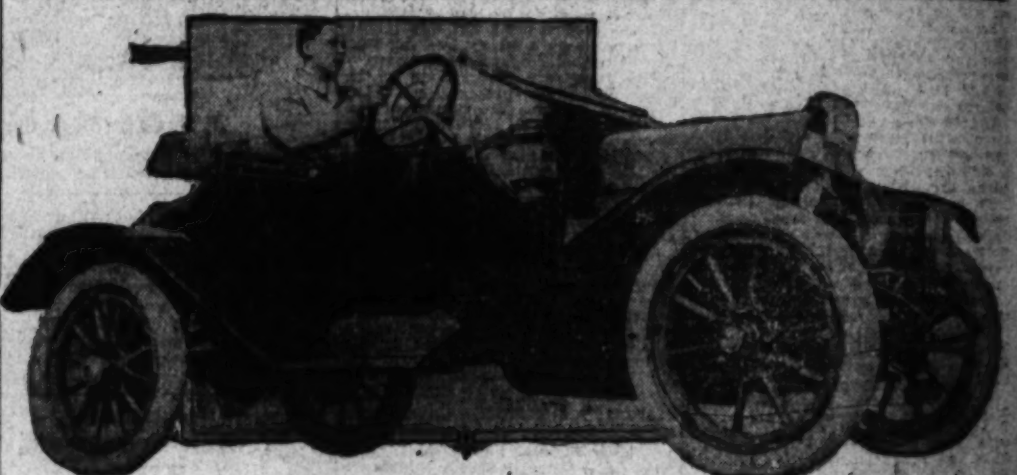
The Halliwells also spent several days in New York and saw much of interest in motor circles.

deal will put them in a position to more than duplicate their former successes. W. H. and C. E. Halliwell closed this gigantic deal on their recent trip East, but could not make the final announcement until the concluding details had been closed.

They will be enabled to open the new agency under the most auspicious circumstances as the Jones company is just putting on the market the new gyroscope instrument that is built upon what is considered the mechanically perfect principle and which will not be affected by the electric starting devices which have resulted in all kinds of trouble for the speedometer makers.

"The speedometer which we will put on the market," said W. H. Halliwell, "while made by one of the best known companies, is built on a principle that is not being employed in auto speedometers, but it is a principle that is well established and accepted throughout the world by mechanical experts. During the last two years the progress of the motor car with its many electric improvements has resulted in a decided demand for a new speedometer. Myself and brother spent a week in the factory witnessing tests of this instrument and it is the opinion of the most prominent engineers that this new instrument will revolutionize the speedometer market."

The Halliwells also spent considerable



Colby roadster, entered in Owensmouth road race. Berie Morthland at the wheel of the 1913 model which R. W. Jackson has entered and which Morthland will drive.

World Record for Race (Continued from First Page)

be broken with two such men in attendance. The fact that the cars can be instantly switched from a regular road mouth road race to a peculiar form. The grand stand will be so located that the spectators can see just what is going on at every instant the cars are being rushed around the straight. The course is level, save for a slight dip behind the low hills, where the cars go out of sight for a few seconds.

The entry of the Simpson has changed the entire scope of this race. The Flats will not have a winner. Then, with a Mercer also in the line, it is impossible to say just what will happen. As if these two cars were not enough, with a Zast and Naylor this list is enough to insure one of the greatest road races ever held.

The referee is Perry H. Grant, president of the Automobile Dealers' Association. The starter is Dick H. Hingsworth. President Grant was one of the Imperial Valley, and there was not a hitch in that most, it is the kind of an official who will be means and who does not change a decision after once he has given the word.

Manager Kempel will finish the details of the meet this week. The entries close tomorrow at noon. There is a possibility that the entry list will include twenty cars. The meet promises to be a hummer and the attendance should tax the capacity of grand stand and parking space.

THIEVES STEAL COIL FROM STANDING AUTO

Leaving his automobile standing unattended for a few minutes in Wilmington last week, Charles G. Taylor, a well-known real estate dealer of Los Angeles, returned to the machine to find that thieves had wrenched the spark coil from the dashboard of the car and carried it away. Taylor reported the theft to the local authorities, but in a communication to the Automobile Club of Southern California, declared apparently no attention was paid to his complaint.

Taylor was compelled to have his machine towed to Long Beach, where he obtained another coil. He believes that the coil was stolen by boys who wanted it for use in a motor boat. While Taylor was waiting to hear from the authorities, another motorist informed him that thieves had stolen one of the spark plugs from his car. The automobile club will immediately begin an investigation to discover why such acts can be committed in broad daylight with impunity.

BUSH PLANS LONG TOUR THIS SUMMER

W. E. Bush, local Pierce-Johnson agent, is planning an extensive summer tour for the summer. He will make his annual trip to the factory along the Atlantic Coast, and will take delivery of a "4-48" and will on a trip through the New York States and then south.

A great many Pierce-Johnson planning European tours for the summer. Bush has taken a number of orders for delivery in New York and for the boulevard of France.

The Pierce company maintains a branch in Paris and in conjunction with this branch is a foreign bureau which will arrange tours and provide all information. Motorists desiring any information regarding foreign touring can secure it by writing to Bush.

THE ONE MAN outfit for plowing, seeding, cultivating, harrowing, threshing, pumping, hauling loads, etc. For demonstrations see

M. M. ANDERSON
214 CENTRAL BUILDING

San Francisco.

KISSEL CHIEF ON VISIT HERE

Big Man of the East Looks Us Carefully Over.

Wishes He Could Stay Longer in the West.

Small Beginning Ends Wonder Working.

George A. Kissel is here. The man who made the Kissel War famous, the guest of H. K. Butterfield and co. remains with Mrs. Kissel three weeks. This is the first visit of the president of the Kissel Motor Car Company to the Coast, but it will not be the last. The young man is already in love with the Southland and says he would like to stay.

Instead of a bearded sage of state, Kissel is a man who builds the famous line is only 31 years old. He is one of the young men of the industry, but his keen eye and ready wit stamp him as one of the manufacturers who will have an influence on the trade in his own peculiar way. To hear the story of the Kissel in the building you must listen to George A. Kissel as he sits in the office of the local Kissel branch.

The first Kissel cars were built in 1904. Only 400 cars were turned out and the company was working with a capital stock of \$50,000. Now note the change. The output for the present year is 2500 and for the 1914 season will be, conservatively, 3500.

Beginning with a small output in 1907 the following year saw 500 cars built and in 1908 1100 Kissel cars were turned out. This was followed in 1909 by 1500 cars and this year the first trucks were built. Again in 1911 1700 Kissels were shipped from the plant at Hartford, Ct., and the next year the output was increased to 2500 with 400 trucks for the commercial line.

The recent purchase of the factory at Milwaukee has more than doubled the capacity of the Kissel factory and the prospects for the new season are brighter than ever. This corporation has now a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and has a standing credit of \$1,400,000. It is a close corporation, with a single exception, H. K. Butterfield, the man who is in charge of the local branch.

George A. Kissel is president, his brother, W. L. Kissel, secretary. A. F. Kissel, O. P. Kissel and H. K. Butterfield are the three vice-presidents. These men run the plant and handle the outside branches. There are branch houses in Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Dallas, Tex., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

The service department, built up by H. K. Butterfield, is better than ever. The new guarantee is a feature for the new year. Every purchaser of a Kissel receives a written promise that the car will be kept in running order for one year from date of purchase.

Where the original plant covered only a small space, the new plants cover acres. The plans for this coming year are such that an increased force of workmen will be necessary.

If you have the great vision that one that in the past glance is

TH

The Cadillac picture is a Cadillac. All of the If you are in the Co

San Francisco.

Another Big Gun.
KISSEL CHIEF ON VISIT HERE.
Big Man of the East Looks Us Carefully Over.
Wishes He Could Stay Longer in the West.

Small Beginning Ends in Wonder Working.
George A. Kissel is here. The man who made the Kissel Kar famous in the East. He is the first of the Kissel Motor Car Company to visit the Coast, but it will not be the last. The young man is already in love with the Southland and says he would like to stay.
Instead of a bearded sage of sixty years the man who builds the Kissel line is only 31 years old. He is one of the young men of the industry, but his keen eye and ready wit make him one of the manufacturers who will have an influence on the future of his own peculiar way. Hear the story of the Kissel in the following pages. You must listen to George A. Kissel in the office of the local branch.
The first Kissel cars were built in 1910. Only 200 cars were turned out and the company was working with a capital stock of \$25,000. Now the output for 1912 was 1,100 cars and for the 1913 season will be, conservatively, 1,500.
Beginning with a small output in 1910 the following year saw 500 cars and in 1909 1,100 Kissel cars were turned out. This was followed in 1911 by 1,400 cars and this year the output was 1,500 cars. Again in 1912 1,500 Kissels were shipped from the plant at Hartford, Ct., and the output for the year was increased to 1,500 with 400 trucks for the commercial line.
The recent purchase of the factory at Milwaukee has more than doubled the capacity of the Kissel plant and the prospects for the new year are brighter than ever. This expansion has now a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and has a standing credit of \$1,000,000. It is a close corporation with the single exception of H. E. Butterfield, the man who is in charge of the local branch.
George A. Kissel is president, his brother W. L. Kissel, secretary. A. J. Kissel, O. P. Kissel and H. K. Butterfield are the three vice-presidents. These men run the plant and handle the outside branches. There are 100 branches in Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.
The service department, built up by H. E. Butterfield, is better than any. The new guarantee is a feature for the new year. Every purchaser of a Kissel receives a written guarantee that the car will be kept in running order for one year from date of purchase.
From the original plant covered by a small space, the new plants are such that an increased amount of work will be necessary.

to keep the cars moving out of the factory fast enough to supply the demand. The prospects on the Coast loom large and it is due to the earnest request of Vice-President Butterfield that President Kissel has made this journey.
The plans for the stay of the president are being made by Vice-President Butterfield, who will take Mr. Kissel to San Francisco and will return him by way of the Coast route. After an extended tour of the Southland the Kissel chief will journey back to his boyhood home at Hartford, Ct.
"You have a great city and a great country," said Mr. Kissel. "This is my first visit, but you can tell them I am coming again. The prospects here are great and thanks to Mr. Butterfield I have been enabled to get into close touch with the men of affairs in your city. There is so much



George A. Kissel of the Kissel Kar Company

What's in a Name?
MYSTERIOUS SIX COMING MANY ANXIOUS TO KNOW.

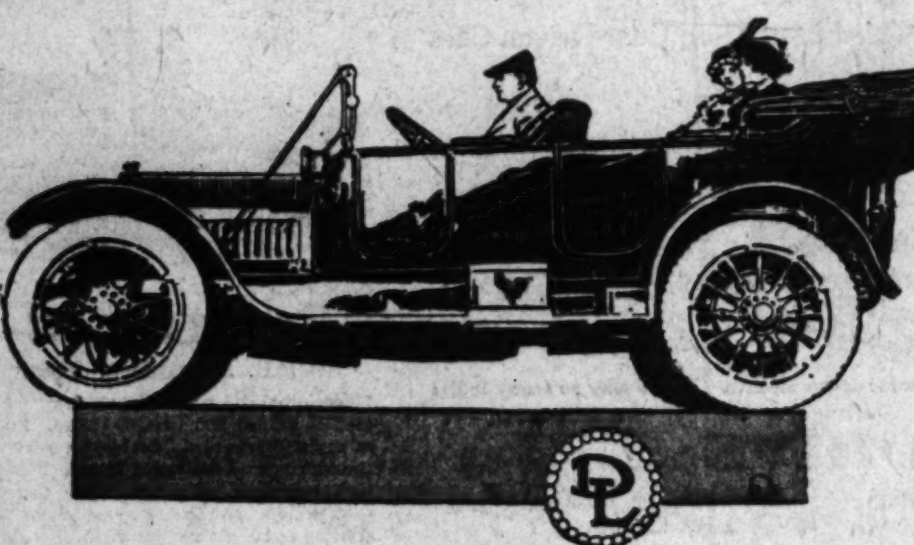
THAT mysterious six which A. M. Young expects here in about two weeks is still a secret. The president of the Thomas Motor Car Company says he has received many inquiries concerning this car, which is a medium priced machine, with a wheel base of 140 inches and built along the lines of the Thomas. Young even refuses to say where the car is built.
Perhaps the car is built in Detroit. It might be a car that is soon to appear. The Chandler six, or a car with some such name is soon to be turned out of the City of Automobiles, and the Chandler will be sold at about the price which Young expects to market his car. According to the Thomas man the new car is a thing of beauty and a joy to the owner.
While in the East Young had an opportunity to look over the car and to ride in the new six-cylinder. He says it was all and even more than he expected it would be. He was given a rough ride, did I say over the



At the wheel of the machine he made famous. The president of the Kissel factory is here as the guest of H. K. Butterfield.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.
Automobile Supply House Publishers Booklet to Aid Owners in "Getting the Goods" on Their Tires.
Cecil Smith of the Weststock-Nichols Company is distributing gratis to anyone who will ask for it a vest-pocket booklet, which should be worth real money to automobile owners. It is called the Tire Record Book, each page providing for the biography of a tire.
There are blanks for all important events in the life of a tire. The various headings are: Size, make, serial number, when purchased, when placed on car, speedometer reading, when taken off car, miles traveled, cost of tire, cost of repairs, replacement cost, cost per mile. There are also pages for data about the car and for an account of oil and gasoline used. Statistics on air pressure and on causes of tire trouble are given in condensed form.
Smith is of the opinion that any automobile owner who will spend fifteen minutes a year making the necessary entries in this book will have in return for that insignificant amount of labor an accumulation of hard facts of considerable cash value to him.

RACER AND DE LUXE HENDERSON'S ON WAY.
J. W. Wilcox, local agent for the Henderson, will have a small automobile show of his own this week. There will be three rings in the show of the loaded freight cars arrive on time.
First there will be a de luxe model of the regular Henderson 44 touring car as exhibited at New York and Chicago. The chassis is unchanged, but it has elaborate Turkish upholstery, Ward-Leonard electric lighting and starting systems in separate units and McCue wire wheels.
This will share the honors with a stock racing car for the Owensmouth races, which the factory has fitted up with bucket seats, gas tank in rear, and other features.
There will also be a carload of de luxe wire-wheeled roadsters.



One Catalogue That Is Different
Cadillac

If you have studied motor cars from catalogues you cannot but have noticed the great similarity of these catalogues. You have probably come to the conclusion that they are all alike. But there is one that is decidedly different. One that tells a motor story well worth the telling. In the past you may have wondered at the great success of the Cadillac. A glance into the Cadillac catalogue may let you into some of the secrets.

THE WONDERFUL MOTOR
The Cadillac motor has features found in no other cars. The cylinders and pistons fit to the thousandth part of an inch. The copper water jackets provide a perfect cooling system. There are four hundred operations in the Cadillac car not permitted to vary more than a thousandth part of an inch. All of these features and many more are set forth in the Cadillac catalogue. If you are in any way interested in motoring you will find much to interest you in the Cadillac catalogue.

CARS FOR DELIVERY.
California Distributor
12th and Main Street, Los Angeles, California
NEWTON DRESSER, Sales Manager
Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno,
Pasadena, 151 E. Union.

Hamburger's Auto Supply Store
MAIN FLOOR Broadway Entrance

Everything for the Autoist But the Auto

This modern automobile supply store is ready to supply you with anything needed to keep a car in good condition, and everything to enhance its beauty or efficiency. More than that, Hamburger's carry, on the same floor, everything in the way of wearing apparel for men and women autoists.

Storage Batteries
6 Volt, 80 Amperes \$16.50

Remove the name from Arrow Tubes—Still you would know them as better values. Look at the prices

28x3	.....\$2.00	35x4	.....\$6.50
30x3	.....\$2.50	36x4	.....\$6.75
30x3 1/2	.....\$3.00	34x4 1/2	.....\$6.30
31x3 1/2	.....\$4.00	36x4 1/2	.....\$6.35
32x3 1/2	.....\$4.10	36x4 1/2	.....\$7.10
34x3 1/2	.....\$4.35	37x4 1/2	.....\$7.45
32x4	.....\$5.30	36x5	.....\$8.00
33x4	.....\$5.40	37x5	.....\$8.25
34x4	.....\$5.50	37x5 1/2	.....\$9.00

Let a Mayo Spark Plug Pump \$11.50
Fill Your Tires—Save Your Back
You should see this marvel. Just three minutes is all that is required to inflate a tire, and you can be on your way. The first time you use it you will say that that one operation was worth the price.

Garage Oil Tank \$12.50
Saves Waste—Keeps Garage Clean
Holds 1 full barrel and the pump is detachable, so that the tank may be filled by pumping from the original package. Made of heavy galvanized iron. A measure comes as part of the equipment.

Two Styles License Number Plates 50c
Either the aluminum or screen background. These have been selling regularly at 75c. New owners—get one tomorrow—50c.

Tools and Tool Kit, a Complete Outfit for \$1.50
A handy set of tools will serve you well, on many an occasion. This one is complete in every detail, a bargain at \$1.50.

To Light the Way—E & J. Six Inch Headlights \$5.00
Good lights mean safety in night travel. There are none better than famous E. & J. The one illustrated made of pressed brass and riveted. They contain the best hollow ground lens made.

Arrow Spark Plugs 60c
A dollar spark plug made for Hamburger's is sold for 50c. Use on imported porcelain and extra heavy electrodes.

Ford, Studebaker, Hupp, Flanders, Owners! Buy 30x3 United States Tires and Tubes \$12.75
The price is on tire and tube together. You couldn't buy the tire for that. All fresh stock.

Tire Coat Makes Tires New Again, Quart \$1.00
Gives tires the appearance of new rubber and serves as a protector. It is pure rubber together with a drying substance.

Waste that's Clean Before It Is Used per lb. 15c
The waste you ordinarily buy may not be full of grease but it usually contains splinters and other foreign matter. Not so with this.

Dry Cells Whose Newness Means Strength 25c
Hamburger's are selling only fresh cells. Both square and round type.

"Made to Make Good"—Kelly Springfield Tires
Every stage in the process of manufacture of these perfect tires is watched over with utmost care, to insure the best possible product. Better spend a little more in first cost on Kelly-Springfield tires and save in the long run.

THE BIG 4 EXHAUST HORN
THE HORN THAT IS LIKE NO OTHER HORN.

THE ONLY ADJUSTABLE HORN. THE ONLY HORN THAT CAN'T CLOG.

The Big 4 Horn may look and sound like other horns, but do not be fooled—the resemblance goes no further. The Big 4 Horn is not like other horns, it is in a class by itself. It is the perfect warning device for automobiles today.

The Big 4 is the only exhaust horn which won't clog. The Big 4 has its valve (a sliding disc cut-out) built into the horn. Except when warning this sliding disc is held flush against the musical tubes, thus allowing no mud or soot to enter them. The exhaust escapes through the open cut-out, thus preventing mud or dirt getting into the valve.

The Big 4 Horn is adjustable to suit the exhaust of any car and so need not squeak or squeal. The Big 4 Horn is very easy and cheap to install, the usual cost being less than \$1.50.

Ask Your Dealer, If He Can't Supply You, We Can.
PRICES: Large Size, \$12.50; Medium Size, \$11.25; Small Size, \$10.00.

BIG 5 HORN AGENCY 334 WEST PICO STREET

AN AUTO TRIP TO FISH CREEK.

Twenty-four Miles There and
Thirty-two Back.

Trout Abound in Picturesque
Surroundings.

Oranges, Walnuts, Truck and
Alfalfa on the Way.

The trout season will soon be open and residents of Southern California may combine the royal sports of fishing and automobilism. For the benefit of those so inclined the following tour to Fish Canyon has been suggested and tested.

Harry Lord, local agent for Reo and Garford cars, is sponsor for this proposal for a pleasant afternoon. The trip to map accurately the route, and mileage was made by Charles F. Young of the Lord Motor Car Company in a new Reo car.

Between the start and finish at the Times building fifty-six miles were covered, twenty-four on the way out and thirty-two on the return trip. The excursion can be made comfortably in three to four hours with time for a walk up a canyon of remarkable beauty. If the canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

From the Times building North Broadway was followed to Huntington road, which was taken, along the left side of the Pacific Electric tracks, to Onegita Park. Here a choice of routes was open. By crossing the tracks a pleasant, winding scenic ride might have been had to Santa Anita avenue and the Foothill boulevard. But as it was desired to pass through Pasadena the "right" longer route was taken by going north on Raymond avenue to Colorado and east on the latter to Santa Anita avenue.

A turn of two blocks to the left was then made and the car was on the Foothill boulevard. This splendid highway was followed through the Baldwin ranch, where the trees arched over the road until they formed a green tunnel, and through Arcadia to Monrovia. At Shamrock avenue, near the eastern limits of Monrovia, nineteen miles, it was necessary to turn to the right, south, for eight-tenths of a mile.

Many roads branched off to the

left, but it was easy to keep to the main highway. The rule was "keep to the right." A settler has fenced off a little farm right in the mouth of the canyon, and the road led between his fence and the mountain on the left up to the ford of the creek. Machines should be parked beside the road about fifty yards after reaching this fence as it might be difficult to turn them if taken to the ford about the same distance beyond. Machines have been taken across the creek and run up the trail for about half a mile, but it is a risky proposition and quite certain to be expensive in wear and tear on tires.

But the features which make the canyon bad from an automobilism standpoint make it highly attractive in every other way. The trout pools begin within a few yards of where the auto must be left and extend in unnumbered variety for miles up the canyon. The big falls, about one hundred feet high, are four miles from the ford. In walking up, the creek must be crossed every few hundred feet. The canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

Between the start and finish at the Times building fifty-six miles were covered, twenty-four on the way out and thirty-two on the return trip. The excursion can be made comfortably in three to four hours with time for a walk up a canyon of remarkable beauty. If the canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

From the Times building North Broadway was followed to Huntington road, which was taken, along the left side of the Pacific Electric tracks, to Onegita Park. Here a choice of routes was open. By crossing the tracks a pleasant, winding scenic ride might have been had to Santa Anita avenue and the Foothill boulevard. But as it was desired to pass through Pasadena the "right" longer route was taken by going north on Raymond avenue to Colorado and east on the latter to Santa Anita avenue.

A turn of two blocks to the left was then made and the car was on the Foothill boulevard. This splendid highway was followed through the Baldwin ranch, where the trees arched over the road until they formed a green tunnel, and through Arcadia to Monrovia. At Shamrock avenue, near the eastern limits of Monrovia, nineteen miles, it was necessary to turn to the right, south, for eight-tenths of a mile.

Many roads branched off to the

left, but it was easy to keep to the main highway. The rule was "keep to the right." A settler has fenced off a little farm right in the mouth of the canyon, and the road led between his fence and the mountain on the left up to the ford of the creek. Machines should be parked beside the road about fifty yards after reaching this fence as it might be difficult to turn them if taken to the ford about the same distance beyond. Machines have been taken across the creek and run up the trail for about half a mile, but it is a risky proposition and quite certain to be expensive in wear and tear on tires.

But the features which make the canyon bad from an automobilism standpoint make it highly attractive in every other way. The trout pools begin within a few yards of where the auto must be left and extend in unnumbered variety for miles up the canyon. The big falls, about one hundred feet high, are four miles from the ford. In walking up, the creek must be crossed every few hundred feet. The canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

left, but it was easy to keep to the main highway. The rule was "keep to the right." A settler has fenced off a little farm right in the mouth of the canyon, and the road led between his fence and the mountain on the left up to the ford of the creek. Machines should be parked beside the road about fifty yards after reaching this fence as it might be difficult to turn them if taken to the ford about the same distance beyond. Machines have been taken across the creek and run up the trail for about half a mile, but it is a risky proposition and quite certain to be expensive in wear and tear on tires.

But the features which make the canyon bad from an automobilism standpoint make it highly attractive in every other way. The trout pools begin within a few yards of where the auto must be left and extend in unnumbered variety for miles up the canyon. The big falls, about one hundred feet high, are four miles from the ford. In walking up, the creek must be crossed every few hundred feet. The canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

Between the start and finish at the Times building fifty-six miles were covered, twenty-four on the way out and thirty-two on the return trip. The excursion can be made comfortably in three to four hours with time for a walk up a canyon of remarkable beauty. If the canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

From the Times building North Broadway was followed to Huntington road, which was taken, along the left side of the Pacific Electric tracks, to Onegita Park. Here a choice of routes was open. By crossing the tracks a pleasant, winding scenic ride might have been had to Santa Anita avenue and the Foothill boulevard. But as it was desired to pass through Pasadena the "right" longer route was taken by going north on Raymond avenue to Colorado and east on the latter to Santa Anita avenue.

A turn of two blocks to the left was then made and the car was on the Foothill boulevard. This splendid highway was followed through the Baldwin ranch, where the trees arched over the road until they formed a green tunnel, and through Arcadia to Monrovia. At Shamrock avenue, near the eastern limits of Monrovia, nineteen miles, it was necessary to turn to the right, south, for eight-tenths of a mile.

Many roads branched off to the

left, but it was easy to keep to the main highway. The rule was "keep to the right." A settler has fenced off a little farm right in the mouth of the canyon, and the road led between his fence and the mountain on the left up to the ford of the creek. Machines should be parked beside the road about fifty yards after reaching this fence as it might be difficult to turn them if taken to the ford about the same distance beyond. Machines have been taken across the creek and run up the trail for about half a mile, but it is a risky proposition and quite certain to be expensive in wear and tear on tires.

But the features which make the canyon bad from an automobilism standpoint make it highly attractive in every other way. The trout pools begin within a few yards of where the auto must be left and extend in unnumbered variety for miles up the canyon. The big falls, about one hundred feet high, are four miles from the ford. In walking up, the creek must be crossed every few hundred feet. The canyon is to be seen thoroughly, however, or if fishing is to be indulged in, more time must be allowed. An hour and a half is plenty to allow for the outward trip in any case.

"As Good Fish" FAST AND SPICY MOTOR SALES.

ABOUT MOON-STUCK MAN AND
OTHER TAIL TALES.

Not Piscatorial Stories, but Real Incidents Showing Why Los Angeles Is Recognized as the Greatest Automobile Market in the United States.

Local automobile dealers are doing such a rushing business that it is with difficulty that they are able to snatch a few hours rest on the Sabbath. If this statement seems extravagant read carefully the facts given by a few salesmen located within a few yards of each other on automobile row.

Quoth L. C. Buxton, who handles the Moon:

"Last Sunday man named A. W. Rodgers stepped over in Los Angeles on his way from El Centro to San Francisco. He happened to walk down Olive street to Pico and saw the big new Moon building. He looked through the window over his left shoulder as he was passing and saw a new Moon, one of the cars just received.

"His father-in-law has a Moon and the impulse came over him to buy a car and continue his trip to San Francisco by auto. While he was standing looking in the window our foreman happened to come down. They talked the matter over and then got out our racer.

"On the way out to my house they were arrested for speeding, but that did not quench Rodgers' desire to buy a Moon. I returned to the store with them and at 2:30 Rodgers had the Moon he had seen over his left shoulder a few hours before and was bound for San Francisco in it."

Said Al Faulkner of the Bente-Mackay Company:

"We don't make a practice of keeping open on Sunday, but when we do a little business usually drifts in. Last Sunday, for instance, the store was open for a little while in the morning and we sold five cars.

"First, Sidney Spaulding came in and bought a Mercer, and then Frederick Blodgett purchased a Simplex. A. W. Loomis called and picked out a Mercer and Jack Rice of San Diego got a Simplex. Just as we were closing another man came in and invested in a Simplex. We cannot give his name, as it is to be a present."

F. E. Mangos of J. W. Leavitt & Co. deposes as follows:

"We do not keep open on Sunday, but one rainy day last week we sold eight automobiles. Those sold here on Olive street were to Klein Norton, Franklin Hall, Otto Jones, U. P. Bowers & Sons and Mrs. Dora Glendinning. Three others were sold at our Pasadena branch to people whose names I have not yet received."

No comment is needed on these interviews except that each story tells expresses willingness to kiss the book, hold up his hand and be sworn.

HANSHUE HITS FENCE
SITS SMILING IN SEAT.

Whenever comment is made upon the ill-luck which has always followed Harris Hanshue, now sales manager for the Leon T. Shetter Company, Apperson agents, through his racing experience, Shetter never fails to tell the story of Hanshue's first attempt to drive a car.

In the summer of 1901, Hanshue was promoted from the machine shop of the Olds Motor works to the position of tester of finished product, and the superintendent gave him a short lesson in the operation of the curvilinear runabout on the half-mile dirt track, which was used for testing the cars at that time.

The opening in the outer fence of the track was divided into two sections, an entrance and an exit, by a 10x10 wooden post about three feet high. Each section would just let a car through comfortably.

A new car was turned over to Hanshue to put on the finishing touches, and he succeeded in getting it onto the track without mishap. After circling the track for a couple of hours without breaking down, he concluded that the car was O. K., and he decided to drive it back into the building.

As he approached the gate he noticed Mr. Olds and Superintendent Fillingham, now general superintendent of the Apperson Bros. Automobile Company, standing just outside the fence watching the new tester at work. Having seen the more experienced drivers negotiate the gate at top speed, Hanshue wanted to show his employers that he had as complete mastery of the car as they, and could not resist the temptation to show off.

The result was that the running gear of the car was left folded up against the afore-mentioned post and the body was lying several feet beyond, with Hanshue still sitting in the seat, disconsolate and embarrassed. He has often said that he would rather spend a month in the hospital any time than to experience again what transpired between Fillingham and himself during the few minutes following the accident.

Since then "Hans" has had nine accidents, each one more serious than its predecessor, and he has given up driving fast cars for the less injurious and more dignified occupation of selling them.

No Gambling in Arkansas. (St. Louis Globe Democrat.) With only two votes cast against it, the measure to make gambling a felony was passed in the Arkansas State Senate. The bill makes the proprietor of a gambling house liable to imprisonment for from one to three years in the penitentiary. It provides for dismissal and fine of license and, if possible, shut all the upholders until it is done dry.

MERCER TRIO READY FOR BIG INDIANAPOLIS RACE

GEORGE BENTEL of the Bente-Mackay Company, returned from the East last week full of enthusiasm over the new Mercer and Simplex line. He spent a week at the two factories and saw much to interest him.

"The most interesting sight at the Mercer factory was the three racing machines which will carry our colors in the 100-mile Indianapolis Speedway race," said Bentel. "These cars will be turned out for their preliminary trials within the next few days and the builders confidently expect a speed of 110 miles an hour. The piston displacement is 44 cubic inches."

Bentel returned by way of the Francisco. The Simplex and Mercer have had a big year in the European City and arrangements are being made for a still better one.

The handsome enclosed Simplex types have been extremely popular in the north.

for agents throughout the country and the output of cars would be shipped as soon as possible. The construction of these cars has never been slighted and while the demand is heavy the same careful work characterizes the new models.

"I saw some beautiful new enclosed bodies at the Simplex factory, in fact I do not hesitate saying that they are the most beautiful jobs of the kind I have ever seen. The enclosed car business is reaching enormous proportions throughout the country and it was necessary for me to place my order a year in advance to get the models I wanted for the Coast."

"Business generally was good and was necessary for me to place my order a year in advance to get the models I wanted for the Coast."

The Elite.

HIGH-PRICED ELECTRIC HERE FROM OHIO FACTORY.

THE most expensive electric cars sold in America arrived last week and are being exhibited by Smith Brothers. These are the latest product of the Ohio factory and are the last word in electric car elegance.

They are known as the Dresden type coupe and seat five people, with a control in front and rear. Three people can be seated on the rear seat and two in the front. When the car is full the driver can sit in one of the revolving front seats and when not more than three people are riding it can be driven from the rear. This double control is a feature found in no other electric.

The lines of the design are unique and highly artistic. The equipment of the car is perfect, nothing has been left undone. There is an electric heater for night and cold days. In the winter months this will be found a great asset.

Stanley Smith attended the Chicago automobile show and when he expressed his intention of obtaining a shipment of these machines an order was made to discourage him.

He was told that this was the most expensive electric car and had been shipped west of Chicago. He naturally touched the palm of his hand to the forehead of the local dealer who informed him of the Ohio that nothing was too good for Los Angeles and he would increase his order to two cars. And nothing would change his mind.

SOME ADVICE. "It occasionally happens that the paint on the hood will become blistered through the heat from the exhaust pipe," says George Bentel of the Bente-Mackay Company. "The cure may be prevented by the use of an asbestos shield attached to the hood about an inch from it on the proper place and to these attach a piece of asbestos the right size. The same thing may be done if the exhaust pipe chafes or blisters the woodwork of the dash. After driving a touring car in the rain keep the top up until it is thoroughly dry. If it is lowered and "sucked away" in the casing or "boot" the lining is likely to mildew and rot. It is also a good plan, if any moisture has penetrated the car, to take the seats out and, if possible, sun all the upholstery until it is bone dry."

of the car is perfect, nothing has been left undone. There is an electric heater for night and cold days. In the winter months this will be found a great asset.

Stanley Smith attended the Chicago automobile show and when he expressed his intention of obtaining a shipment of these machines an order was made to discourage him.

He was told that this was the most expensive electric car and had been shipped west of Chicago. He naturally touched the palm of his hand to the forehead of the local dealer who informed him of the Ohio that nothing was too good for Los Angeles and he would increase his order to two cars. And nothing would change his mind.

SOME ADVICE. "It occasionally happens that the paint on the hood will become blistered through the heat from the exhaust pipe," says George Bentel of the Bente-Mackay Company. "The cure may be prevented by the use of an asbestos shield attached to the hood about an inch from it on the proper place and to these attach a piece of asbestos the right size. The same thing may be done if the exhaust pipe chafes or blisters the woodwork of the dash. After driving a touring car in the rain keep the top up until it is thoroughly dry. If it is lowered and "sucked away" in the casing or "boot" the lining is likely to mildew and rot. It is also a good plan, if any moisture has penetrated the car, to take the seats out and, if possible, sun all the upholstery until it is bone dry."

Since then "Hans" has had nine accidents, each one more serious than its predecessor, and he has given up driving fast cars for the less injurious and more dignified occupation of selling them.

No Gambling in Arkansas. (St. Louis Globe Democrat.) With only two votes cast against it, the measure to make gambling a felony was passed in the Arkansas State Senate. The bill makes the proprietor of a gambling house liable to imprisonment for from one to three years in the penitentiary. It provides for dismissal and fine of license and, if possible, shut all the upholders until it is done dry."

BEING AS THIS
IS THE SPECIAL
TROUT NUMBER
WE'LL HAVE THE
WADS.
CICKER & TITUS,
IN THEIR SPECIAL
TROUT NUMBER
ENTITLED—
FISHING IS A
DISEASE BUT IT
ISN'T ALWAYS
CATCHING.

CURTAIN!!

Another Big One.

COLE BUILDER IN OUR MIDST

Makes Flying Visit to Coast
to Confer With Grundy.

Optimistic Over Bright Future
of Auto Industry.

Gives Glowing Account of
New Year's Prospects.

E. C. Cole, who made the Cole car famous, president of the Cole Motor Company of Indianapolis, is in the city with H. C. Bradford, also of the Cole company. The two will spend a week as the guests of C. Fred Grundy, agent for the Cole, and then leave for San Francisco and other western points.

Although his trip is in some respects a pleasure jaunt, it being the first time away from his desk for any length of time, the amount of work Cole has to do is not to be underestimated. He will not give him many long hours.

Familiar with the methods employed by the Grundy Motor Sales company, acquainting himself with the Cole car here, and listening to Grundy's views on the future of the automobile industry, incidentally, as a result of his visit, Cole's time will be taken up in the short time he is here.

He had of the large automobile manufacturing establishment in general, optimistic over the future of the automobile industry. He believes the business investment standpoint, and says the reliable automobile manufacturer will give the public the best of cars it wants, that will be economical in operation and backed up with actual service.

There is no limit to the future of the automobile," said Cole. "It is a matter of time when it will be as common as a pleasure stand."

The manufacturer knows that the automobile has met the public demand. He knows what the future has for him if he maintains policies toward the "public's demand."

The industry has made many advances during the past few years. It has looked for any radical departures in automobile engineering or design. Of course, we hear from time to time of the automobile tires. But the problem until he is sure of the solution.

Engineers have given us an electric starter that works; an electric lighting system that is thorough and efficient. We have motors that are quiet and efficient. The motor business is actually booming in the rear axle we have a new type of construction.

There is no limit to the future of the automobile," said Cole. "It is a matter of time when it will be as common as a pleasure stand."

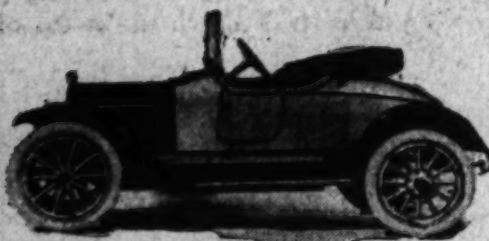
The manufacturer knows that the automobile has met the public demand. He knows what the future has for him if he maintains policies toward the "public's demand."

The industry has made many advances during the past few years. It has looked for any radical departures in automobile engineering or design. Of course, we hear from time to time of the automobile tires. But the problem until he is sure of the solution.

Engineers have given us an electric starter that works; an electric lighting system that is thorough and efficient. We have motors that are quiet and efficient. The motor business is actually booming in the rear axle we have a new type of construction.

There is no limit to the future of the automobile," said Cole. "It is a matter of time when it will be as common as a pleasure stand."

Accurate Comparison Shows Upkeep Cost One-Third Less Than Gear Driven Cars



MODEL 5-B
40 H.P. Roadster, Two Passenger

114-inch wheel base, 36x4-inch tires. Width of seat, 43 inches. Right-hand drive and control levers inside on right. Straight line body with plain panels. Concealed door handles and hinges. Colors, Raven Blue or French Gray body, with Black chassis; or French Gray wheels with either color body. With Electric Starting and Lighting System and full equipment.

\$1750 F.O.B. Los Angeles.

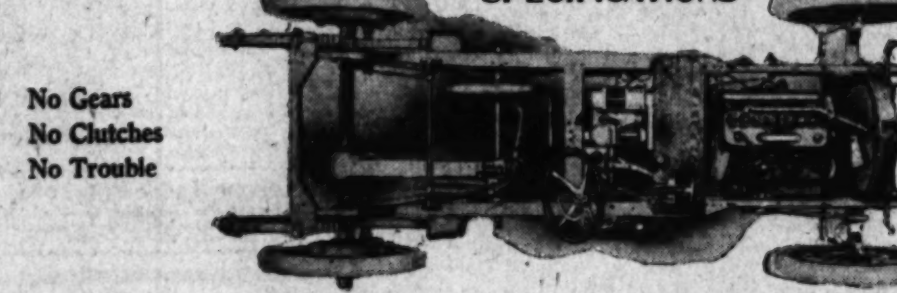


MODEL 5-C
40 H.P. Coupe

An unusually charming Colonial Coupe. Three passengers—entrance both doors, right-hand drive, with control levers inside on right. Windows of best French plate glass, with shades of genuine San Domingo mahogany, finished in a rich dark shade. Dark blue seamless lace, silk curtains, and with carpets and top to match. In every detail it is luxurious and elegant. Baggage and separate tire compartment in rear. Colors, Raven Blue body with Black chassis. With Electric Starting and Lighting System and complete equipment.

\$2050 F.O.B. Los Angeles.

FRICITION DRIVE SPECIFICATIONS



Motor—Cylinder; vertical; bore, 4 1/2 inches; stroke, 4 inches; 1 1/2 inch diameter valve action enclosed. Three point suspension.

Cooling—Centrifugal water pump, direct driven. Large radiator.

Lubrication—Splash system renewed by positive plunger pump from large reservoir beneath crank. Design especially adapted for economical lubrication, and for an equal oil supply to each cylinder under all conditions.

Starting and Lighting—Electric starting and lighting. A system of reliability, simplicity and economy combined with light weight and strength. A 16-volt, 35-ampere-hour storage battery, mounted on running board in black enamel battery box.

Ignition—By dual low tension magnets. Auxiliary battery acts through single non-vibrating high tension coil.

Carburetor—Automatic float feed type.

Transmission—Carter patented friction transmission, affording infinite number of speeds. Simplest and most efficient transmission known. Mounted on radial and thrust bearings.

Final Drive—Silent chain, enclosed in oil tight and dust proof housing, making a noiseless chain-in-oil drive of great efficiency and durability.

Frame—Pressed steel channel construction of great strength and rigidity. Single drop pattern, with patented rear cross member spring suspension.

Wheels—Dual-elliptic front and three-quarter wheel elliptic rear.

Wheel Base—119 inches.

Axles—Front axle, drop forged I-beam section, with drop forged yokes, tie rod ends and steering knuckles. Rear axle, 40, floating type with removable shafts. Bolted gear differential. 54-inch standard tread. 50-inch optional. Gear ratio, 34-10 to 1.

Whiplash—Utility type, two spoke front, twelve spoke rear. Bolted on demountable rims.

Tires—36x4-inch straight side, Goodyear.

Brakes—External contracting bands on rear hubs operated by right pedal. Internal expanding bands on rear hubs, operated by hand lever.

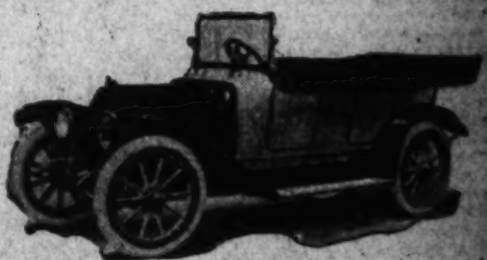
Steering—Worm and nut type; 11-inch wheel with aluminum spider; hardened rim. Sear and throttle levers above operating assembly.

Paper
Parts—
Less
Mechanical
Trouble

Due to the absence of complicated gears, the Cartecar operates similar to an electric. That's why so many ladies are buying the Cartecar.

No Gears
No Clutches
No Trouble

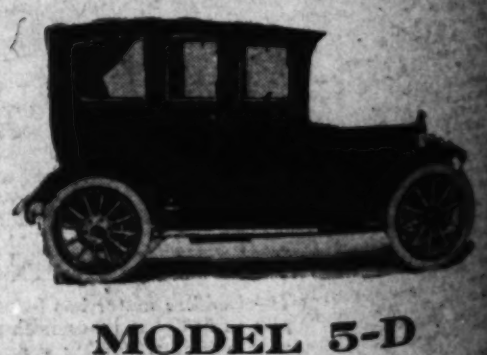
Simple
Reliable
Efficient



MODEL 5-A
40 H.P. 5 Passenger Touring Car

114-inch wheel base, 36x4-inch tires. Width of seat, 40 inches; rear seat, 50 inches. Right-hand drive as are all Cartecars. Control levers, inside on right. Concealed door handles and hinges. Colors, Raven Blue or French Gray body, with Black chassis, or French Gray wheels with either color body. With Electric Starting and Lighting System and full equipment.

\$1850 F.O.B. Los Angeles.



MODEL 5-D
40 H.P. Sedan

A closed car for the entire family which the owner will drive. Colonial Sedan, five-passenger, doors both sides affording easy entrance for all passengers. Independent front seats. Driver's seat folds forward. Adjustable drive, with all control levers inside on right. Superior finish as the Coupe. Leather upholstery with a dash, blue broadcloth above. Shades of genuine San Domingo mahogany, finished in rich, dark shade. Colors, Raven Blue body with Black chassis. With Electric Starting and Lighting System and full equipment.

\$2150 F.O.B. Los Angeles.

All Models Equipped With Electric Self Starter and Lighting System

EQUIPMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

CARTECAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICH.
VANCE-CANAVAN MOTOR CO.

California Distributors

A2031 1122-1128 South Olive Street, Los Angeles Bdw. 2910

Titus "Whipped the Stream" and Landed One Whale of a Trout!—By Gale.

BEING AS THIS IS THE SPECIAL TROUT NUMBER WE'LL HAVE THE WADS. CICKER TO TITUS, IN THEIR SPECIAL TROUT NUMBER ENTITLED—FISHING IS A DISEASE BUT IT ISN'T ALWAYS CATCHING!



Another Big One. COLE BUILDER IN OUR MIDST. Flying Visit to Coast Confer With Grundy. Over Bright Future of Auto Industry. Glowing Account of New Year's Prospects.



PACKARD DADDY'S ADVENT FEATURE FOR THIS WEEK.



How they look in action. Scenes along the banks of every stream in Southern California this week the season opens for trout.

nothing having. There is even a night and chilly months this will comfort. ended the Chicago and when he esion of ordering a machines an effort courage him. this was the most sold and few had of Chicago. This the pride of the formed the makers nothing made was Angeles and he order to two car- ing would change his

HOW GOOD. certain manufac- at the discontinu- news is vigorously Ryan, local manager. He says that his rays probed by the car was entered: first Oldsmobiles ever country was sold it. The show was ad- ded horses and em- line the "horsem- three planter mar- as Indian prince with the Oldsmobile and for a car. The best car was shipped, how- by a typhoon in the ad the car was three- other freight during

A Car. width of front right-hand drive side on right. side, Raven Blue side, or French With Electric Equipment

D the owner may doors both sides ers. Individual rd. Right-hand right. Same in- elustering up to of genuine Stan- ark shade. Col- With Electric Equipment

Artificial Marble Manufacture. [New York Tribune.] The artifi- cial, or stucco, marble is the main part composed of gypsum, which should be hard, so that the project can be smoothed and polished. To the finely powdered and sieved burnt gypsum marble dust is often added, and the mixture gauged with water in which mucilage has been dissolved. The colors and the streaks or veins, the able imitation of which is the main object in the manufacture of artificial marble, are added to the dry mixture, as mineral colors, or during the hardening of the finished product upon its surface by aid of chemical compositions.

To obtain streaked slabs large balls of gypsum are kneaded with smaller ones of different colors, and from the ball so obtained thin slabs are cut, which are laid upon the still damp surface and then subjected to high pres- sure. After hardening the slabs are planed. To avoid this tedious opera- tion of planing, a sheet of glass, highly polished and rubbed, with oil is used. Colored lines representing the veins are traced upon this sheet; then a three-quartered-inch layer of a thick mixture of gypsum of the desired color is carefully poured over the glass and left to harden.

Safe Makers and Safe Breakers. [Dundee Advertiser:] The war between safe makers and scientific cracksmen still proceeds apace, and the last successful move has just been made by the former. A Ger- man firm has placed on the market what they call a "carrousel," or roundabout safe. It is polygonal and is enclosed in a cement wall. When the outer door is shut the safe is set revolving on ball bearings and con- tinues its motion noisily and con- tinuously inside the strongroom. Any tampering with the machinery with the object of stopping it causes an alarm bell to ring. The object of the movement is, of course, to render it impossible to drill or blow pipe. The latest oxygen and acetylene instru- ment can only be completely inaccu- rate as to the crackman's next move.

THE event of the week in motor circles will be the arrival of the Packard "144," which is due about Tuesday. Earle C. Anthony is anxiously watching the progress of the car bringing this precious freight and has planned a hearty reception for the daddy of the Packard family. The new Packard has all the very latest improvements, many of which originated with the Packard, and appointments and attention to the smallest details it is the same aristocratic vehicle that has made the Packard distinctive.

The left-side drive has been adapted for all Packard models, and both the "23" and "48" will be equipped with the electric starting and lighting system.

The "48" will be offered in all types. There will be the phantom runabout, a beautiful two-passenger car that is certain to have a large following among the lovers of the runabout. There also will be a runabout with a third seat.

The five-passenger phaeton is more beautiful than ever and the seven-passenger model is Packard in every line and curve.

The Packard body builders have outdone themselves on the enclosed models. The brougham, with a drop seat and is of the double-door type.

The imperial coupe, which seats four, is one of the best things the Packard family has ever produced. It is stylish and at the same time will prove a serviceable machine for every kind of use. Among the other models will be the laundrette, imperial limou- sine, cabette, salon brougham special

AN OVERLAND AUTO RECORD. Manufacturer Claims Most Used Road in World. Beats Busy City Streets and Nation's Playgrounds. Factory Also Has Unusual Blue Print Press.

"If asked on what stretch of road- way or pavement the largest number of automobiles were driven in a year, the average person would unhesitat- ingly name Fifth avenue, in New York City, or perhaps one of the ocean drives near Los Angeles, Cal., or again, some street in Detroit, where a majority of the motor cars of the United States are built. But they would be wrong," says Vice- President G. W. Bennett of the Will- is-Overland Company of Toledo, O., who claims the record for his home city and plant. It is the contention of Bennett that more automobiles run- ning under their own power pass over the short roadway leading into the quad- rangle formed by the sixteen big build- ings of the Overland plant each day than over any other thoroughfare in the world. And he quotes figures to prove his assertion.

The Overland plant is turning out approximately 150 cars a day. The motor of each of these cars is placed in a testing chassis and given two thorough road tests before it is passed by the inspectors. These necessitate four trips for each of these 150 cars over the road in question every day, or a total of 600 trips. Then each of the completed cars is given a road test, adding 300 to the number pass- ing both ways over the road. Later these finished cars are driven out to the loading platforms, adding 150 more to the total. And at the very lowest figure, 150 delivery and office cars and trucks pass both ways dur- ing the day. This makes a grand total of 1350 cars every eight-hour work- ing day, or an average of about 168 per hour or almost three a minute.

The Toledo concern has in its fac- tory one of the most interesting print- ing presses now in use, one for the production of blue prints in large quantities. The press operates with a huge roll of sensitive paper, travel- ing over numerous rollers, first through a powerful electric "bath," then through water and over a re- sistance coil for drying, reproducing as high as 45,000 original drawings 16 1/2 inches every day. This work is done more rapidly and better than a dozen men could do before the intro- duction of the machine.

Maxwell

"50-Six" Wonderful Car
Marvelous Price
6-Cylinder, 50-H.P., 7-Pass. Touring Car.

No ad. can do it justice. Beauty, Style, Capacity, Comfort, Power, Silence, Equipment, Service, Finish, detail and Luxury are each equal to any car at any price.

Moreover the exquisite balance, flexi- bility and operation of its 6-cylinder bloc motor are unique features not found in any other living "6."

Gray & Davis Start and light systems are only incidents in the superb make-up of this beautiful car.

No car is safer, surer, truer.

These are generalities, but we have the details and are anxious to submit them. See, compare, test,—then realize the price of this Car complete Los Angeles is \$2500.

DELIVERY NOW
United Motor Los Angeles Co.
J. S. CONWELL, Manager,
Olive at 12th.
Phone Main 8408. Phone Home A3698.

STANFORD HAS SOFT TIME WITH OLYMPIC.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] On a soggy field and with a north wind blowing, the 100-yard dash of the Stanford varsity track team defeated the Olympic Club squad 52 to 48. Ralph Rose easily won the ham- mer-throw and shot-put. Horine was

beaten in the high jump by Finney. F. Murray of Stanford ran the low hurdles in 25s, the fastest time ever made here. Results:
The 100-yard dash—Nelson (O) first; McNair (S) second; Brown (S) third; time 10.1-5s.
The 220-yard dash—Nelson (O) first; Campbell (S) second; McNair (S) third; time 23s.
The 440-yard dash—McClure (S) first; Gerd (S) second; Robb (S) third; time 21.1-5s.
Half-mile run—D. Murray (S) and Bennett (S) tied for first; Hawley (S) third; time 2m. 1 1/2 s.
One-mile run—Willard (S) first; Millard (O) second; Irwin (S) third; time 4m. 40-45s.
Two-mile run—Willard (O) first; Burke (O) second; Cox (S) third; time 10m. 32-35s.
The 120-yard hurdles—Whitted (S) first; Murray (S) second; Templeton (S) third; time 18.4-5s.
The 220-yard hurdles—Murray (S) first; Morris (O) second; Norton (S) third; time 25s.
Pole vault—Miller (S) first; Steph- ens, Macomber, Phillips and Temple- ton (S) tied for second; height 11ft. 6in.
High jump—Finney (S) first; Hor- line (O) second; Dangley (S) and Templeton (S) tied for third; height 5ft. 11 1/2 in.
Broad jump—Knight (S) first; Snedigar (O) second; Dingley (S) third; distance 21ft 1/2 in.
Shot put—Rose (O) first (48ft. 7 1/2 in.); Bedeau (S) second (41ft 11 in.); The Snigler (O) third (41ft. 2in.)
Hammer throw—Rose (O) first; Drake (S) second; Childs (S) third; distance 152ft. 4in.
Mile relay—Won by Stanford, time 1m. 37 1/2 s.

PREMIER QUALITY HAS BEEN PROVEN
by the wonderful showing made in the most trying contests and tourna- ments. The correctness of mechanical construction has been proven by seven years construction of successful

SIXES
Premier "Little Six" 40 H.P. 2- or 5-passenger Fully equipped—F.O.B. Los Angeles
\$2900
Premier "Big Six" 60 H.P. 2, 5 or 7-passenger
\$4200

Equipped with Positive Pneumatic Starter, Electric lights, with independ- ent generator. Deep luxurious upholstery—that absorbs all that road vi- bration so noticeable in some cars. Clear running boards. Left-hand drive with center control.

The Extreme of Luxurious Equipment, quality and convenience, at a price that is right. Call and see the car at once. The rush is on. Buy now.

PREMIER MOTOR CAR CO.,
L. H. Schwab, President
Main 679, F2564 1127 South Olive Street

Cole used by Green Auto Company of Blythe, Riverside county, as a stage. This Cole carries passengers sixty-five miles east into the desert. This is a party of hunters and their helpers. Nine persons in a car is a real load, but the reason is found in the fare—\$10 per passenger. The car makes the round trip daily and capacity depends on the size of the passengers. The bar was sold to the Green Company by Grundy Bros. of Los Angeles, the local Cole agents.

Many Local Fishermen Ready for the Big Trout Fishing Day Next Week.

It Looks Easy, But It Isn't.

TROUT STREAMS WELL STOCKED.

Many Game Fish Are Found in Near Creeks.

Southern Fishermen Expect a Great Season.

Conditions Are Said to Be Better Than Ever.

BY AL G. WADDELL.

Before the opening of the trout season in Southern California, the fishermen are expected to have a better season than ever. The conditions are said to be better than ever.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

Trout streams can be propagated in many ways. A stream may be propagated in many ways.

for the fishermen at Matilla during the first two weeks of the season.

Bill Showles, George Allen and Tom Nelms, will visit the Sespe again this season.

Elmer de Camp and party will open the season on the Ventura.

"Windy Bill" McNeider and Mark Bailey have a private pot-hole located somewhere nearabouts, which no one else knows about.

Joe Welsh, Al Bingham, C. C. Calhoun and Ed. Mass, are to open on the west fork of the San Gabriel, this year.

Archie Goldsborough (Goldie) and a party of friends, will open the season on the San Jacinto.

S. T. Butler and party of eight will fish on the upper Sespe the first day of the season.

Andy Caubin and party of six will spend a week or more camping on the upper Sespe.

Bernal H. Dyas, Orval Overall and Otto Shons are to open the trout season at Bear Valley.

Joe Galbraith and party will motor to Matilla.

Al Reed and Albert Snyder will spend opening day at Henley's Camp on the Sespe.

Fred Kennard is to go to Santa Anita Canyon.

J. L. Hambrough and his party are going to Matilla Springs.

R. C. Paulson and Charles Jernigan have a pot-hole on the San Gabriel.

Ralph Abbott and H. Schrieber have picked the west fork of the San Gabriel.

Stanton Bruner and Bill Wilshire are going to Bear Valley this year.

Walter Keating and Harry Cline are to open the season at Henley's Camp.

Walter Kaye and Walter Seely are going to Wheeler's Springs.

E. Roger Stearns, Ed Featherstone and Clarence Clark are to fish on the San Gabriel.

Ed Dietrich and Charlie Richards will celebrate the opening at Camp Rincon.

STANLEY TROUBLE.

Frankie Burns says that Digger gave him an argument but did not lose his English belt.

"What do you regard as the toughest battle that you ever had?" This question was put to Frankie Burns at his training camp yesterday.

"The one with Digger Stanley," replied the Jersey City boy without taking time to mentally review his long list of contests. It was evident that Stanley's contest stood out above all others.

"The English champion did about everything but kick and bite," continued Burns. "But this did not keep him from taking a good licking, and along with it the slim end of the purse."

"Stanley came to this country with the Lord Lonsdale belt, emblematic of the bantamweight championship. I realized that I was systematically whipping Stanley, and as the battle progressed, began to figure what I would do with the belt. But I did not know that the English, while they get whipped now and then, never lose their belts."

"I handed Stanley a Waterloo, all right, but as for that surcingle—well, I didn't get to lay a finger on it."

FRATERNITY GROWING.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] President David L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, announced tonight that negotiations are now under way between the fraternity and the White Rats, Actors Union of America, for an amalgamation between the two organizations for the purpose of "mutual support and protection" and Fultz expected the arrangement would be consummated within a few weeks.

Wagner of the Pittsburgh National team is announced as one of the latest additions to the ranks of the fraternity.

CORNELL IS BEST.

ITHACA (N. Y.) March 22.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Cornell retained the intercollegiate title in wrestling today when its men came through the finals with twenty-seven points. Lehigh, considered the most formidable contender, won fourteen points and finished third, while Princeton sprang a surprise by making second place with nineteen points; Columbia fourth with ten points, and Pennsylvania fifth with seven points.

DUNDEE STARTS TUESDAY.

Johnny Dundee and his manager, Scotty Monteth, will begin their "rubber necking" Tuesday. Catalina will be the first place to receive a call from them. They will return from the island Friday, and leave the following day for San Luis Obispo.

TIGERS TO MOVE.

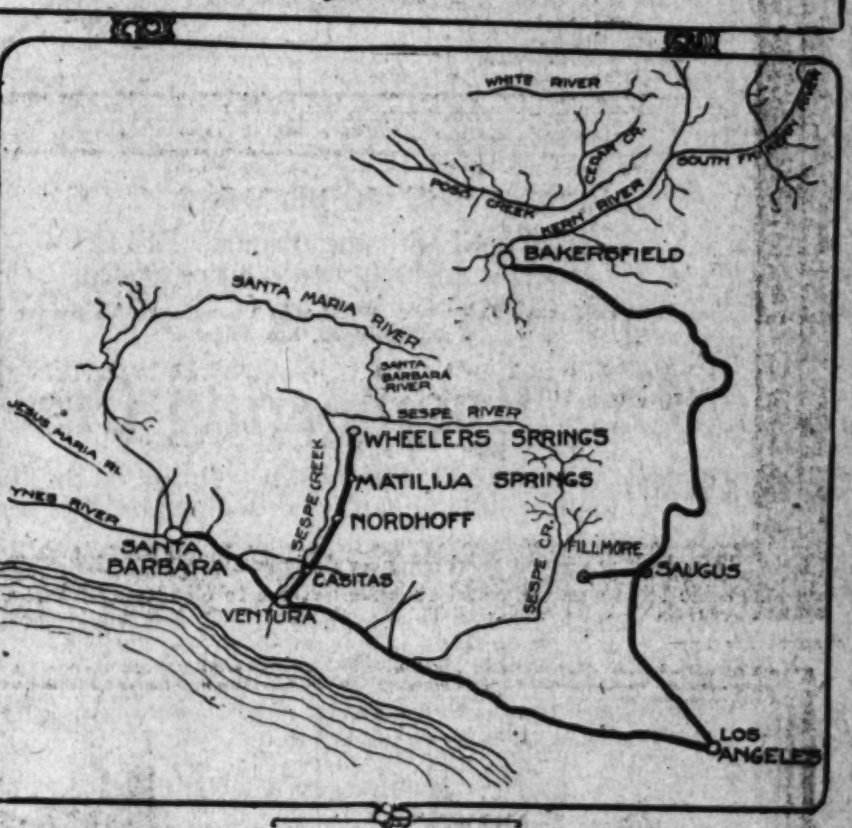
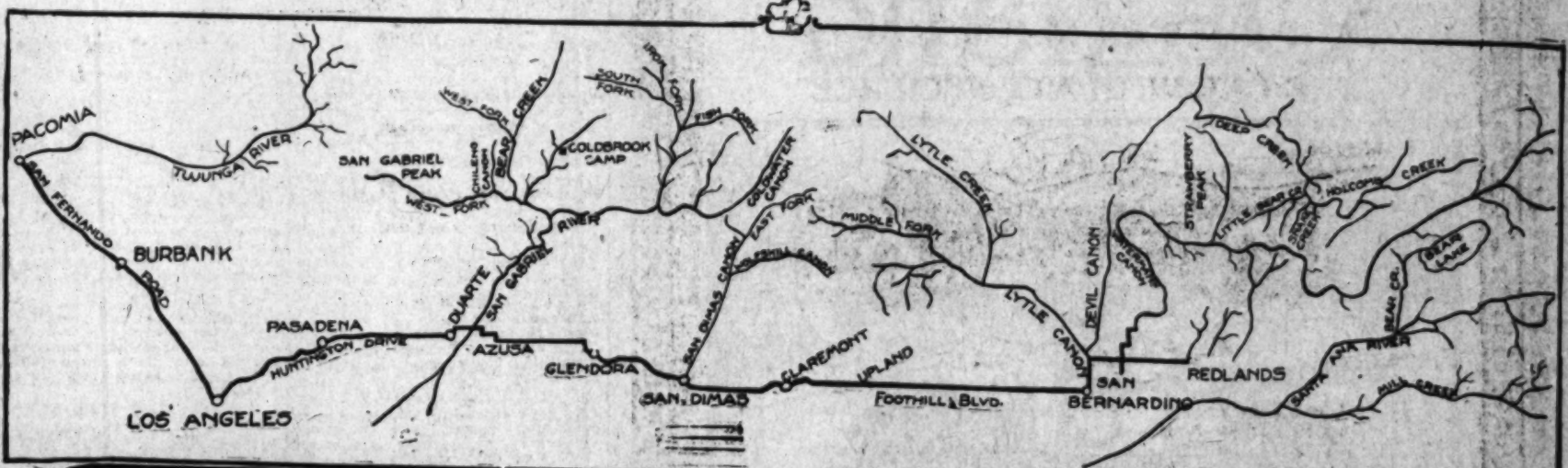
The Tigers are to make another shift. Washington Park will now be the base of their training operations. They will move over tomorrow.

Try Some.

WHITE MILLERS PROVE TO BE GOOD TROUT BAIT.

There, at other times and places cut bait, trout, eels and fine, pennyroyal and bits of red flannel will catch fish.

Often a live minnow is found successful for large fish. Worms are often used in the early part of the season and are also found good. The best way to keep the worms is to put them into fresh grass or moss as that keeps them alive. When fishing with worms be careful not to throw the worms, but let it hit the water lightly, as if it fell off of some hanging branch. It is found always successful to fish up stream if possible.



Two classy fishers after many beauties. Pair of charming local girls, Carmen Phillips (left) and Helen Holmes (right), showing more men how to catch trout. Map (above) shows the location of the various trout streams.

ALMOST ONE MILLION TROUT FRY WERE PLANTED LAST YEAR

The following is the number of trout fry distributed by the Fish Commission in Southern California during 1912:

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

J. H. Hollister, San Luis Obispo—11 different streams, 60,000 Rainbow.

Dr. C. S. Noble, Arroyo Grande—Arroyo Grande and Lomas Creek; 24,500 Rainbow; 5000 Loch Leven.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

H. J. Ables, Santa Maria—St. Maria, Siquo and Manzanita; 24,000 Rainbow.

H. J. Dolton, Santa Barbara—St. Ynez and tributaries; 24,000 Rainbow.

W. S. Deadrick, Carpinteria—Rincon, Gilles and Blood Creek; 9000 Rainbow.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Rasmussen & Myers, Ventura—Ventura River and tributaries; 75,000 Rainbow.

MONO COUNTY.

C. W. Ricker, Topas—Antelope Valley; 6000 Eastern Brook; 6000 Rainbow.

James Powell, Coleville—West Branch of Little Walker; 6000 Eastern Brook; 6000 Rainbow.

"Applicants failed to appear; car crew planted in Walker River 12,000 Eastern Brook."

INYO COUNTY.

R. B. Engel, Manzanar—Shepherd Creek; 29,000 Rainbow.

A. L. Stuart, Big Pine—Wyman Creek; 3000 Loch Leven; 9000 Eastern Brook.

Hall & McAfee, Big Pine—Baker, Birch and Little Pine Creeks; 21,000 Rainbow, 3000 Eastern Brook, 27,000 Loch Leven.

W. B. Yancy, Bishop—Bishop, Birch, McGee and Horton Creeks; 9000 Loch Leven; 18,000 Eastern Brook.

Harry Shaw, Bishop—Dexter Creek; 12,000 Eastern Brook.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

R. B. Pallett, Palmdale—Big Rock Creek; 18,000 Rainbow.

W. E. Chapin, Los Angeles—Big Tujunga Creek; 12,000 Rainbow.

H. I. Pritchard, Santa Monica—Topanga Canyon; 9000 Rainbow.

H. W. O'Melveny, Los Angeles—San Gabriel and tributaries; 105,000 Rainbow.

E. D. Silent, Los Angeles—Upper Malibu; 24,000 Rainbow.

George E. Little, Whittier—Rio Hondo and San Jose; 12,000 Rainbow.

W. M. Avis, Pomona—San Dimas Creek; 21,000 Rainbow.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

James A. Vale, San Bernardino—The various streams of San Bernardino county; 120,000 Rainbow; 50,000 Loch Leven; 5000 Eastern Brook.

W. G. Kerckhoff, Los Angeles—San Antonio Canyon; 45,000 Rainbow.

W. J. Sauborn, Los Angeles—Upper San Antonio and Camp Baldy; 18,000 Rainbow.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Strong & Dickinson, Los Angeles—Idyllwild, 12,000 Rainbow.

John Shaver, San Jacinto—N. and S. Forks of San Jacinto River, 12,000 Rainbow.

E. B. Collier, Corona—Coldwater Canon, 9000 Rainbow.

A. Stacy, Corona—San Mateo Canon, 9000 Rainbow.

ORANGE COUNTY.

W. K. Robinson, El Toro—Silverado and Trabuco, 30,000 Rainbow.

Frank Forster, San Juan Capistrano—Mission Ve Jar, San Juan and Morris Creeks, 15,000 Rainbow.

SAN DIEGO CO.

D. L. Crise, Escondido—Palma Creek, 23,000.

Webb Toms, San Diego—various streams, 15,000 Rainbow.

Ed Fletcher, San Diego—Upper S. D. River and Witch Creek, 16,000.

Total number of fish delivered, 969,000.

Trojans Victorious.

(Continued from First Page.)

nounced from the bleachers after the finish of the relay that there would be no classic all day Monday and Dean Porter of the Law School also excused all the barristers from work on Monday during the day classes.

The entire body of U.S.C. will celebrate the victory Monday morning in the university chapel and in the afternoon will spend the day at Redondo.

Results:

The hammer throw—Shattuck (C.) first, Wiley (C.) second, Coolidge (C.) third; distance, 158 ft. 9 in.

Shot put—Wood (C.) first, Torrance (U.S.C.) second, Wright (C.) third; time, 4 m. 28 s. 4 in.

The 100-yard dash—Bradley (U.S.C.) first, Throop (U.S.C.) second, Stanton (C.) third; time, 16 s. 1-5.

Shot put—Keller (U.S.C.) first, Clement (U.S.C.) second, Thomas (C.) third; distance, 41 ft. 3 in.

The 120-yard hurdles—Kelley (U.S.C.) first, Beeson (C.) second, Baker (C.) third; time, 15 s. 1-5.

The 440-yard dash—Clark (C.) first, Jackson (U.S.C.) second, Hodge (U.S.C.) third; time, 1 m. 2 s. 4 in.

The high jump—Beeson (C.) first, Wood (C.) second, Walbridge (U.S.C.) third; time, 10 m. 24 s. 1-5.

The 220-yard dash—Stanton (C.) first, Wadsworth (C.) second, Throop (U.S.C.) third; time, 23 s. 4-5.

The 220-yard hurdles—Kelley (U.S.C.) first, Laird (U.S.C.) second, Havens (C.) third; time, 24 s.

Pole vault—Borgstrom (U.S.C.) first, Watkins (U.S.C.) and Cookman (U.S.C.) tied for first at 12 ft. Borgstrom did 12 ft. 2 in. in exhibition.

The 330-yard dash—Tipton (U.S.C.) first, Cuendet (C.) second, Griffiths (C.) third; time, 3 m. 2 s. 4-5.

The broad jump—Earl (U.S.C.) first, Allen (C.) second, Hill (C.) third; distance, 22 ft. 1-4 in.

One-mile relay—Won by U.S.C. (Kelley, Laird, Hodge, Jackson) time, 3 m. 28 s. 5-5.

NEW WESTERN CHAMP.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Charles E. Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, Western amateur champion, today wrested the Western indoor golf title from Warren K. Wood, runner up in the western tournament in Denver last summer, defeating him 3 and 2 in the final match. The match was played over distance representing the Homewood Country

CAMP SHOWS TODAY.

Eddie Campi and Frankie Burns will hold the stage at the Vernon and Venice training camp today. Each man is scheduled to box ten rounds. Campi will spar with his brother, "Knockout," and Young Marino. At Venice, Burns will have Young Shugrue, Danny Lyons and Jimmy Laszlo.

An Effective Hint.

[London Tit Bits.] A bishop once rose to address the House of Lords, and began by saying he intended to divide the speech into twelve heads. Lord Durham thereupon got up and begged leave to interrupt for a few minutes to tell the House an anecdote.

He was returning home, he said, a few nights before, and passed St. Paul's Cathedral just before midnight. As he did so there was a drunken man trying to see the time. Just then the clock began to strike the hour and slowly tolled out twelve. The drunken man listened, looked hard at the clock, and said:

"Thank you, why couldn't you have said all that at once!"

After this narration the bishop condensed his remarks.

FORMAL OPENING

OF THE NEW

"MECCA BUFFET"

VENICE, CALIFORNIA.

Corner Zephyr Ave. and Ocean Front.

FOR INSPECTION

Monday, March 24th, 1913

Where everybody is going to spend their summer vacation.

"CAMP BONITA"

In the Beautiful San Gabriel Canyon

CAMP BONITA is nestled among the oaks and sycamores at the junction of the east San Gabriel River and Cattle Canyon Creek, about eighteen miles up the San Gabriel River from Azusa. This spot has long been noted for its beauty and its trout streams, from which our guests are assured the limit of the speckled beauties any time they go fishing.

The only "Cobble Stone Hut Camp" in the mountains. Cement tennis court, the only hardwood floor dance pavilion in the mountains, and other amusements, free. For full information as to rates inquire Peck-Judah, Ames and Times Information Bureau, or office of Camp Bonita.

HENRY WILLARD, Owner

Main 285—or A3286. 740 South Hill St.

Trout! Trout! Trout!

The trout season is near at hand, and we have two of the best restocked streams in Southern California to choose from. The North Fork River runs through our main resort.

Wheeler's Hot Mineral Springs

and the Sespe River, famed for its fishing, runs through our summer camp.

"Wheeler's Cold Springs"

"Cold Springs" is in charge of a competent man. It is nine miles by trail from main resort and saddle horses for the trip may be hired at reasonable rates. The Hot Springs is open the entire year and has accommodations in hotel, frame cottages and tent houses. Rates \$14 to \$15 per week, including the natural hot mineral water tub and plunge baths. Also furnished tent cottages for house-keeping. Make your reservations now. Take S. P. to Northfork. For further information ask Peck-Judah Co., 625 S. Spring. The Times Bureau, or write, or phone manager.

50c LONDON MADE BRIARS, 50c.

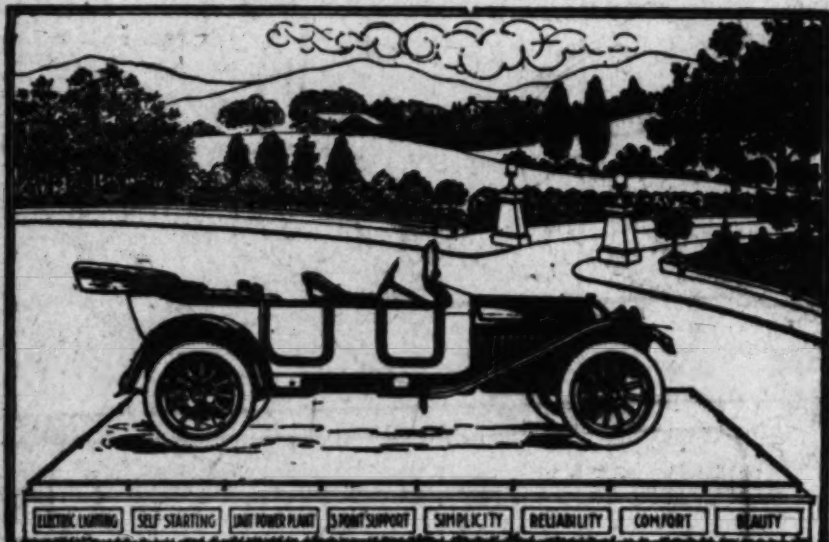
All with Silver Bands and vulcanite stems. Same as usually sold for 75c and 85c.

THE BIG PIPE STORE.

W. F. HALL. Est. 26 Years. 116 No. Spring St. HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE PIPES, PIPE REPAIRING.

Oakland

"THE CAR WITH A CONSCIENCE"



THE MODEL 6-60-6

Equipped with the Famous DELCO
Electric Lighting and Starting System

\$2850 with Delco and \$2700 with Compressed Air Starter
Fully Equipped, Los Angeles

Our Engineering Creed

THE OAKLAND Engineering Creed is the business religion of our engineers and designers. It is years old. Here it is:

"We believe when a good engineer designs a car, the basic principles, aside from simplicity and accessibility, are to eliminate friction, guard against distortion, reduce wear to the minimum, and deliver the maximum horse-power to the driving wheels."

The ideal car is mirrored in this creed. And it is an ideal actually used in Oakland construction, and not spoken of here because it is a lofty expression. We want you to see these ideal cars.

Our Service Is Unexcelled

The "42" at \$1955 or \$1850. Model "35," \$1350 or \$1275. Made in all standard body types, including 3 in 1 seat roadster.

We Have Several Equipment Combinations. Ask About Them. See Our New Coupe and Sociable Roadster.

Agents
for
Oakland
Motor
Cars

Hawley, King & Co.

1027-33
S. Olive

OAKLAND CARS ARE DEMONSTRATED AND SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

Kendall Auto Co., Pasadena.	M. Elsie & Co., Orange.	A. J. Happe, Redlands.	J. E. Richardson, Tucson, Arizona.
Young & Lloyd, San Diego.	C. H. Coffman, Covina.	B. & B. Garage Co., Long Beach.	W. H. Hovey, Pasadena, Arizona.
M. D. Martin, Gardena.	Bakerfield Garage and Auto Supply Co., Bakersfield.	Anastasi Motor Co., Anaheim.	T. E. Cynickie, Hollywood.
T. H. Bliley, Phoenix, Ariz.		Truett Clark, Pomona.	

Factory Announcement!

OWING to the increased capacity of the great Colby Motor Co. we are enabled to announce the reduction of price on all underslung cars.

Colby 35 H.P. Underslung now
\$1250.00—Fully Equipped
—F.O.B. Los Angeles—

We just received a carload of COLBY Specials, 50 h.p. roadsters, overhung pattern. This car sells for \$1750, fully equipped, F.O.B. Los Angeles. A speed of 75 miles an hour is guaranteed for these cars.

Colby Motor Car Company

1048 South Olive

Bdwy. 2269

GOOD SPORT TO BE HAD IN UPPER SAN GABRIEL.

BY FRED KENNAID.

THIS stream being so near Los Angeles is perhaps the best known and most frequented of any of Southern California. With its numerous tributaries and widely branching forks, it offers a large field for sport and of more varied a nature than would be expected.

Leaving Azusa by stage, as is done by the average sportsman, the first stopping place is a mountain camp, or summer resort, called Rincon, and Follow's Camp is the best known. Here the less ambitious fishermen make their headquarters, and whip the stream up and down with one of these places as a starting point. More enthusiastic sportsmen penetrate further, either camping out under some friendly pine, or taking refuge with some miner nearer the headwaters of the stream.

MUCH GOOD FISHING. In the early part of the season good catches are made from the lower reaches, but as the water gets warm the fish go up to the sheltered holes near the source. Here, as these places are difficult to reach, good catches are to be obtained.

The writer in some of these holes has found fish too large for any tackle he took with him, and has landed speckled beauties weighing more than two pounds each.

LUSCIOUS HAUL. At one hole near the head of the Iron Forks he hooked at the same time on a "black snail" and on a "professor" one of 2½ pounds and another of 1½ pounds, and how they tugged; they seemed as strong as a

pair of mules and took most careful handling, but after ten minutes' play were both safely drawn into shallow water and landed.

In the early part of the season the stream is high and the water usually muddy. The spinner at this stage is more effective than flies; those who use worms or other live bait are often more successful than their more sportsmanlike brothers who use artificial means.

From the middle of May on to the end of the season, flies will disconcert any other kind of bait, if we except salmon eggs. Watch and see at what natural flies the trout rise most and bait accordingly.

Last summer, just above Rincon, I noticed that the fish were eagerly taking the western bee, there being numerous apiaries close to the stream. I accordingly made up a "bee" fly and caught twenty in two hours with it.

QUIETNESS REQUIRED. One great secret of success in streams that have been fished and where the fish are shy, is to keep out of sight. Steal up on a pool as though you were stalking game, and then from behind a rock, tree or bush, throw your fly, causing as little commotion and giving as natural a movement to the bait as possible, and the best place to fish is just below falls or in quiet spots by the side of rapids or near swift water.

Side streams of small size are often overlooked, and here in consequence one may often get his best catch, and as a rule the harder the climb and the further you go the better the fishing is likely to be.



IMPORTANT QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD ASK YOURSELF BEFORE YOU BUY AN AUTOMOBILE.

IS THE CAR I AM CONSIDERING OF THE
SIZE BEST ADAPTED TO MY NEEDS ?

IS IT AN ASSEMBLED CAR, OR IS IT
BUILT COMPLETE IN ONE FACTORY
WILL I ALWAYS BE ABLE TO
SECURE THE PARTS I NEED ?

ARE THE MAKERS WELL KNOWN
AND ARE THEY FINANCIALLY ABLE

TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS PERMANENTLY,
OR WILL THEY BE AMONG THOSE WHO
WILL BE FORCED TO DISCONTINUE MANU-
FACTURING IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND
LEAVE ME WITH A CAR IN WHICH
NO ONE HAS AN INTEREST ?

ARE THE LOCAL DISTRIBUT-
ERS FINANCIALLY STRONG
AND PERMANENT SO THAT I
MAY BE ASSURED OF
FUTURE PROTECTION ?

WHAT HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE OF
PEOPLE WHO HAVE OWNED THIS MAKE OF
CAR FOR FIVE OR MORE YEARS WITH
REFERENCE TO DURABILITY AND
SATISFACTORY SERVICE ?

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS TO YOUR OWN SATIS-
FACTION, AND YOU CAN REACH BUT ONE CON-
CLUSION.

YOU WILL BUY A **BUICK**
THE MOTOR CAR WHICH, OWING TO ITS CONSISTENT
POPULARITY, HAS BECOME UNIVERSALLY KNOWN AS
"THE CAR THAT SELLS
BY THE TRAINLOAD"

HOWARD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

USED CAR DEPARTMENT SALESROOM AND SERVICE DEPT.
1148-50 South Olive Street—LOS ANGELES—Tenth and Olive Streets
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND OAKLAND

and Broc Electric—English
MOTOR CAR CO., 1039 S. Grand
Ave. Home P2381; Main 1400

Stevens Duryea
Studebaker "30"

GREAT TROUT SPORT SURE AT VENTURA.

Word came from Tom Crawford and Fred Hartman at Ventura yesterday, that all indications point to the best trout fishing season ever known on the Ventura River.

With the 150,000 fish added to those already in the stream last October and the usual supply of steelhead which every year runs up this river, the sport in that vicinity should be excellent during the coming season.



Along the Sespe.

One of the greatest trout streams in California.

POMONA HIGH WINS.

Runs Away from Other High School Teams in Annual Track Meet of Citrus Belt League. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) CLAREMONT, March 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pomona High School won the annual Citrus Belt track meet here today. Score, Pomona 71, Redlands 27, Riverside 4, Hemet 4, San Bernardino 3, Chaffey 2.

Five records were broken and one tied. The mile run, the hammer throw, the pole vault, the shot put and the 220 were the events in which new records were made and the record in the low sticks was tied.

The results and the way the men finished are as follows:
Mile run—Berry (R) first, King (SB) second, Walker (P) third; time 4m. 43.2-5s.

The 100-yard dash—Stone (P) first, Maurer (P) second, Watson (R) third; time 10.2-5s.

The 120-yard hurdles—Harris (R) first, Morse (P) second, Halstead (R) third; time 14.4-5s.

The 440-yard dash—Parker (P) first, Harkness (H) second, Carroll (R) third; time 53.2-5s.

The 220-yard low hurdles—Halstead (R) first, Lamport (P) second, Leonard (R) third; time 26.1-5s.

The 330-yard dash—Stone (P) first, Maurer (P) second, Watson (R) third; time 22.3-10s.

The 550-yard run—Sherrill (R) first, Yount (R) second, Sullivan (SB) third; time 2m. 5.1-5s.

Hammer—Whittemore (R) first, Clark (P) second, Gillespie (SB) third; distance 135ft. 8in.

Pole vault—Nichols (P) first, Clark (P) second, Creswell (P) third; height 11ft. 4in.

Broad jump—Nichols (P) first, Smith (P) second, Walts (C) third; distance 20ft. 2in.

High jump—Nichols (P) first, House (R) second, Walts (C) third; height 5ft. 8in.

Shot put—Clark (P) first, Brubaker (H) second, Maurer (P) third; distance 46ft.

Half-mile relay—Won by Pomona team (Maurer, Baker, Parker, Stone); time 1m. 38s.

WELSH EN ROUTE.

LIVERPOOL (Eng.) March 22.—(By Cable and A. P.) Freddie Welsh, champion lightweight boxer of England, sailed for New York today on the Mauretania. He expects to arrange a match with Champion Willie Ritchie of San Francisco.

SHUT OUT GAME.

ANNAPOLIS, March 22.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Baseball: Navy, 6; U. S. P. S. Vinton and Hicks; Sayre and Sichert.

MANY DIFFERENT HOOKS ARE USE FOR SALT WATER

Hooks to be used in catching Southern California fish. Tuna, yellowtail, swordfish, albacore, barracuda, O'Shaughnessy. Skipjack and bonito, 7.0 or 8.0. Halibut, 8.0 or 9.0. Rock bass or corn fed mackerel, 3.0 or 6.0. All these to wire leader. Surf, croaker and yellowfins, No. 24, Kirby treble and Limerick, treble gut hooks. Smelt, pompano and surf perch, No. 8-12, Carline double guts.

MANY TROUT IN BIG SESPE.

Fishing Should Be Done
River Is Not High

Sport Has Always Been
Very High Class

Many Small Fish Add
Variety to the Catch

ON SUNDAY, March 21, I camped on the banks of the Sespe, which is a small tributary of the San Joaquin, about 10 miles above Fillmore. I camped on this stream the day before yesterday, and the morning of yesterday, and the day after yesterday. The stream had been very high and muddy, but it was very clear, though of course the water was very muddy.

However, last season the conditions were not as in 1912. The large fish had remained in the main river, but being few in number, they were not so easy to catch. These large steelheads, however, were not so easy to catch as the smaller ones, ranging from six to eight and nine inches.

MANY REELS POSSIBLE. The assortment of reels is unlimited, both in single and multiple. The best is the one that comes more into favor, and it will be a long time before the fisherman will be weary of the good old-fashioned reel.

For the man who has to reel in his fish, there is a great deal of choice in the matter of reels. The price of a reel ranges from \$1.00 to \$10.00, and the quality of the reel is of great importance. The best reel is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

LINES ALL PRICES. Six and enamel lines are sold at as cheap as 10 cents per spool, and the best quality of line is sold at 25 cents per spool.

Many East Limerick. During the three days of the fishing, I caught a large number of fish, and the quality of the fish was of great importance. The best fish is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

For myself last year I caught a great deal of fish, and the quality of the fish was of great importance. The best fish is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

LARGE ENOUGH. The two largest fish I caught were of great importance. The best fish is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

The dry flies there are of great importance. The best fly is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

Keeping at it. The different designs in flies are of great importance. The best fly is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

OCO HUSTLERS HARD AT WORK. The different designs in flies are of great importance. The best fly is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

Activity at Bridgeport. The different designs in flies are of great importance. The best fly is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

The different designs in flies are of great importance. The best fly is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

The different designs in flies are of great importance. The best fly is the one that is made of steel, and the one that is made of steel is the one that is made of steel.

Real Paradise.

Y TROUT
IN BIG SESPE.Should Be Good
Is Not High.Has Always Been
Very High Class.Small Fish Add
Variety to the Catch.

SUNDAY, March 21, 1913.

My friend, C. H. H.

ed on the banks of the

which is a small tributary

of the river above Fillmore.

We had on this stream the year

at that time, as the water

is very high and muddy in

the river, we had caught quite

a number of the large steelhead

trout, and a few of the smaller

trout, which, though of no great

value, last season the water

was not as in 1911 and

the fish had remained in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

up to eight and nine inches

in length.

The steelhead trout is a large

fish, and is very valuable for

sporting purposes. These

fish are similar to hip boots,

and the steelhead trout is a

very high and muddy in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

up to eight and nine inches

in length.

The steelhead trout is a large

fish, and is very valuable for

sporting purposes. These

fish are similar to hip boots,

and the steelhead trout is a

very high and muddy in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

up to eight and nine inches

in length.

The steelhead trout is a large

fish, and is very valuable for

sporting purposes. These

SUNDAY MORNING.

HIP STOCKING
LATEST THING.Valuable Adjunct to Outfit of
Trout Catchers.Wading Pants Have Done
Away With Gum Boots.Great Variety of Flies and
Poles on Sale.

The English wading stockings and

gaiters are the very latest and best

made, and can be rolled up in a

small package. This stocking has

been used for trout fishing. These

stockings are similar to hip boots,

and the steelhead trout is a

very high and muddy in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

up to eight and nine inches

in length.

The steelhead trout is a large

fish, and is very valuable for

sporting purposes. These

fish are similar to hip boots,

and the steelhead trout is a

very high and muddy in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

up to eight and nine inches

in length.

The steelhead trout is a large

fish, and is very valuable for

sporting purposes. These

fish are similar to hip boots,

and the steelhead trout is a

very high and muddy in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

up to eight and nine inches

in length.

The steelhead trout is a large

fish, and is very valuable for

sporting purposes. These

fish are similar to hip boots,

and the steelhead trout is a

very high and muddy in the

river, it being low and clear,

that there were hundreds of

large steelheads, besides num-

bers of smaller trout running

SARDINES, MACKEREL OR CLAMS
WILL ENTICE MAJORITY OF FISH.

Bait used for catching the different fish in Southern California

waters.

Tuna, flying fish.

Yellowtail, sardines, mackerel or Wilson spoon.

Albacore, sardines, mackerel or Wilson spoon.

Bonita, sardines, mackerel or Wilson spoon.

Sea bass, sardines, mackerel or Wilson spoon.

Halibut, sardines, mackerel.

Sword fish, flying fish.

Surf fish, crabs, clams or mussels.

Yellowfin, crabs, clams or mussels.

Croakers, crabs, clams or mussels.

Sheepshead, crabs, clams or mussels.

Smelt, salt bonita or clams.

Mackerel, cut up mackerel.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

Sardines, Japanese snag hooks.

The Extra One-Fifth

By R. E. Olds, Designer

It costs a certain amount to build a car

which will please a man when he buys it.

Every maker finds that cost essential.

It costs about one-fifth more, I find, to

please that man five years after.

In Reo the Fifth we add that extra cost.

That's the Secret

That's the whole secret of

my prestige, after 26 years

of car building.

That's why Reo the Fifth

today stands at the zenith of

its fame. While many a car

which once outsold it has

met men's disapproval.

Last year's demand ran

twice our factory output.

This year's output was sold

to dealers early last October.

And the evidence shows,

as men gain experience, a

growing demand for the

well-built car.

A Well-Built Car

Most men concede that

Reo the Fifth typifies the

well-built car.

They may call me "old-

maided," too cautious, too

slow. They may say that I

go to extremes.

But they know that I

know how to build a good

car. And most men con-

cede that I build it.

My Way Is This

I figure out each part's

needed strength, based on

experience with 60,000 cars.

Then I add about 50 per

cent.

All our tests are made to

meet the requirements of a

45-h.p. car.

The steel we use is all

made to my formulas. Each

lot is analyzed twice.

Gears are tested in a

crushing machine, to prove

that each tooth will stand

75,000 pounds.

put to 50 cars daily, so no

man is ever rushed.

There are fully a thou-

sand tests and inspections ap-

plied to every car. Impor-

tant parts are ground again

and again to insure minute

exactness.

Each engine gets five

long-continued tests, requir-

ing 48 hours altogether.

So with the finish, for

every person likes an impres-

sive car. Each body gets 17

coats. The electric dash

lights are set in. The deep

upholstering is of genuine

leather filled with the best

curled hair. Even the en-

gine is nickel trimmed, and

every detail shows the final

touch.

No Extra Cost to You

These extremes, I figure,

add \$200 to the necessary

cost of this car. But we

make this up in our factory

efficiency.

We build all our own

parts.

Every machine, every tool

in the shop is adapted to

this one model, for we build

but one. This fact alone, as

I figure, saves us 20 per cent.

That is why a car such as

I describe can be sold at

such a price.

Such a car means a vast

saving in upkeep—in time

cost, repair cost and trouble.

That saving may run into

hundreds of dollars—all

clear profit to you. That's

the main thing the years

have taught me.

The One Ideal Control

For Reo the Fifth we have

invented the ideal center

control—a small rod set be-

tween the front seats, en-

tirely out of the way.

All the gear shifting is

done by moving this rod

only three inches in each

of four directions. It's as

simple as moving the spark

lever.

It is done with the right

hand, for this car—like the

leading cars of this year—

has the left side drive.

There are no levers, side

or center. So nothing bars

the way of the driver. Both

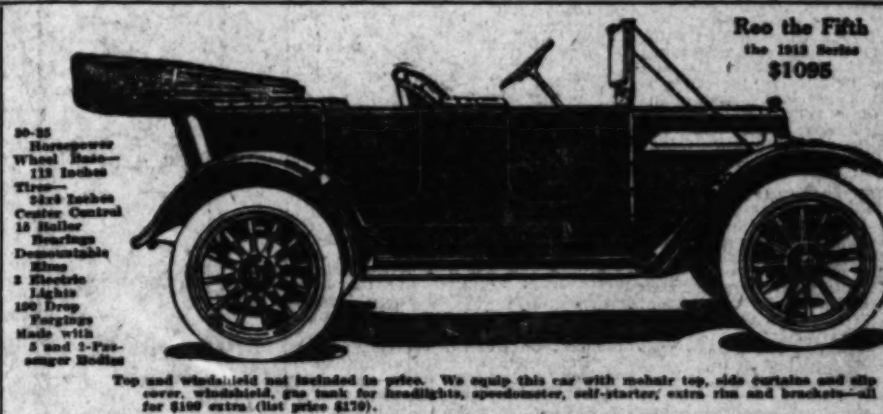
brakes are operated by foot

pedals.

When you learn what all

this means to you, you will

not want to go without it.



LORD MOTOR CAR CO

1032 South Olive Street

SIZES OF LINES TO BE USED
FOR SALT WATER FISHING.

Sizes of lines suggested to use for salt water fishing.	
Black Sea Bass	24-36
Tuna	24-30
Swordfish	24-30
Yellowtail	21-27
White Sea Bass	21-27
Albacore	18-21
Bonita	12-15
Barracuda	12-15
Skipjack	9-12
Halibut	18-21
Surf	9-12
Rock Bass	9-12
Yellow Fin	9-12
Croaker	6-12
Smelt	6-9

The Standard

Heavy
Duty
Truck3 Ton --- \$2950
Los AngelesA Truck of 5-Ton Con-
struction at a 2-Ton Price

Continental 50-horsepower motor, unit power plant, Brown-

Lips 60-horsepower transmission and multiple disc clutch.

Timken 5-ton jack shaft, Timken 5-ton axles. Perfection

5-ton springs, 5-ton wheels and tires, dual 5-inch rear,

single 5-inch front.

A combination unequalled by any single organization

in the world.

Hawley, King & Co.

1027-33 South Olive Street.
Phones: Home 60361. Broadway 1823.

Detroit

100% AUTOMOBILE.

The Detroit embodies the best features of the most suc-

cessful automobiles made, and the material in them

is the very best, (and this means best) in spite of the fact

that the car sells for only \$1000 f.o.b., Cal.

Do Not Be Misled By Price

Y. R. DEL VALLE

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

22299. 1312 S. Grand. Bdw. 3132.

Wet Dope.

WHY PAPKE IS
A REAL PUG.Shines in France Because All
Are Dubs.Klaus Did Not Like Purcs
That Were Given.McGoorty Is Probably Real
Middleweight Champ.

That Billy Papke has been able to annex all the loose honors in the way of gold and ivory belts that the French have to offer makes it evident that the standard of ring excellence on the other side is considerably lower than in the case in this country. Papke has long since been consigned to the rear when championships are being discussed in the United States. Yet he has been able to create havoc among the French glove-men, including that somewhat dilapidated idol, Georges Carpentier.

The fact that Frank Klaus, who is sojourning in France, allowed Papke to carry off all the honors from right under his nose is also significant. Apparently the Pittsburgher is no longer the terror he was once supposed to be, or else he would not have been so careless. After both the American middleweights had defeated

Carpentier, every effort was made by the promoters to match the pair. A long and complicated controversy ensued between the fighters, at the end of which Papke seems to have come out on top in the estimation of the French, for they lavished honors and belts on him to the neglect of Klaus. Klaus has an alibi to the effect that he was not offered financial inducements for the match consistent with his own opinion of his dignity and worth. The result of the negotiations was that Papke obtained several profitable matches with French boxers while Klaus remained idle. However, they now have been matched to meet at Paris on March 5.

Although Papke is parading his easily won belts in an effort to establish a claim that he is once more the formidable pugilist who defeated Stanley Ketchel, he will meet with many wrothy's victory over Gibbons. Previous to sailing for France he showed in bouts with Jack Denning and Leo Houck that he was still the same old-fashioned fighter who disgusted the fans at the time he met Sailor Burke. At the time Papke had just returned from Australia claiming the championship, but was laughed out of it after his showing with Burke.

With the chance that Klaus too, is a back number, Eddie McGoorty still looms up as the leading middleweight. McGoorty's victory over Gibbons, if looked upon more in the light of a setback rather than a step forward toward the vacant throne. But the Oshkosh boxer has two good excuses for his disappointing showing. In the first place he was weakened by reduction to 155 pounds. It is doubtful whether he can make 155 and retain his full strength. At three pounds below this notch it is no wonder that he was harmless. Then too, Gibbons by his defense tactics, made McGoorty look bad. The man from Oshkosh has shown that he can fight when he is in good condition, and he must still be considered the best of a poor lot.

Honored by Time.

BOXING IS ONE OF THE
OLDEST KNOWN SPORTS.

BOXING is probably one of the oldest and most ancient of sports, as can be seen by the following highlights that have been turned on the game by Dr. E. J. Dreher, who, in his report to the Cincinnati Gymnasium Home-Coming Committee, gives the following valuable information:

"Boxing is the art of hitting without getting hit. Its origin is taken from pugilism and fighting. The first mention of fighting in literature is found in the twenty-third book of the Iliad, and shows that in Homer's time the art was already highly developed. The occasion would be at a funeral. Similar contests took place within the walls of Troy.

"The fighting was supposed by the Greeks of the classic period to have been a feature of the mythological games at Olympia. It was not actually introduced into the Olympic games until the twenty-third Olympiad, after the re-establishment of the famous games by Iphitos, about 776 B. C. Orestes was the first Olympic victor.

"From the fall of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the nineteenth century pugilism seems to have been unknown among civilized nations, with the single exception of the English. The first reference to boxing in English literature is found in the thirteenth century, but little mention of it is made before the time of George I, when prize fighters engaged in public encounters for money with bare fists.

"James Figg was considered the first English champion; he reigned from 1719 to 1730; Pipes and Greeting to 1734, both of whom made way for John Broughton, who was supreme until 1760. To Broughton is ascribed the use of boxing gloves for practice, but all prize fights, however, took place with bare knuckles in roped spaces called rings. The fighters toughened their hands by picking them in a powerful astringent solution.

"A fight ended when one of the boxers, as they were called, was unable to come to the scratch (the middle of the ring). Each round ended when one fighter fell or was knocked down or thrown to the ground, but a pugilist going down to avoid punishment without being struck by the opponent was liable to forfeit the fight.

"In America boxing began to be popular about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first recognized national champion was Tom Hyer (1841 to 1845), who was followed by James Ambrose, called Yankee Sullivan; John Morrissey, afterward elected to the United States Congress; John C. Heenan, Tom Allen of England, and Jim Maco of England, Jake Kilrain, John L. Sullivan (1880 to 1891), James Corbett (1892 to 1897), Robert Fitzsimmons (1897 to 1898), James J. Jeffries, the defeat of whom in 1910 by the negro, Jack Johnson, caused quite a sensation.

"The sport of modern boxing, as distinguished from pugilism, may be said to date from 1866, when the public had become disgusted with the brutality and unfair practices of the professional boxers, and the laws against prize fighting were rigidly enforced. In that year the Amateur Athletic Club was founded through the efforts of John G. Chambers, who, in conjunction with the eighth Marquis of Queensberry, drew up a code of laws known as the Queensberry rules, which govern all glove contests in Great Britain, and were authoritative in America until the adoption of the boxing rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of America. Outlines of rules are:

"An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or stake bet with or against a professional for any prize, and one who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises as a means of obtaining a livelihood. The ring shall be roped between sixteen and twenty-four feet square. No spikes shall be worn on shoes. The various classes are as follows:

"Bantamweight, 105 pounds and under.

"Featherweight, 115 pounds and under.

"Lightweight, 135 pounds and under.

"Welterweight, 145 pounds and under.

"Middleweight, 155 pounds and under.

"Heavyweight, 175 pounds and over."

Class Will Tell.

NOT EASY TO HIT BIG
LEAGUERS FOR HOMERS.

IT IS hard enough to get base hits off Walter Johnson and Joe Wood and almost an impossibility to procure home runs off them. This last feat is driven home through inspection of the American League four-bagger records for 1912, such inspection showing that each great pitcher had only two circuit drives made off his delivery last season. Harry Lord of the Chicago White Sox should feel proud of himself when he learns that he was the only American League player to get homers off these two stars. Lord made his long hit off the star pitcher May 3 and touched Smokey Joe for such a hit on June 16.

Ping Bodie made the other homer off Johnson, and Frank Baker the other four-bagger off Wood, the dates on which these historic hits were made being May 5 and October 1. It will be noted that the two four-baggers of Johnson came in the same game, a game, by the way, in which Johnson was knocked out of the box. Johnson must have had considerable speed, for prior to the time he was driven to shelter he smashed some home in Len Tranehill's arm by hitting him with a pitched ball.

Other star pitchers did not possess the skill (or luck) that Johnson and Wood showed in preventing home runs. Russell Ford, for example, yielded ten hits for the full distance, two of which were procured by Tris Speaker, winner of the Chalmers car voted to him as the American League's most valuable player. Ed Walsh was located for six homers, Speaker getting one such hit off the spit ball expert and winning a game with it.

Five home runs were made off Jack Coombs, three off Bob Groom, four off Veon Gregg and only one off "Chief" Bender. The figures follow: New York—Off Ford, 10; Warhop, 4; Quinn, 4; Fisher, 3; Davis, 2; McConnell, 2; Vaughn, 1; Caldwell, 1; total, 27.

Chicago—Off Walsh, 6; Bent, 5; Lange, 4; Clontz, 2; Monaghan, 2; White, 2; Jordan, 1; Bell, 1; Peters, 1; total, 25.

Washington—Off Hughes, 8; Lamm, 4; Clontz, 2; Monaghan, 2; White, 2; Jordan, 1; Bell, 1; Peters, 1; total, 25.

St. Louis—Off Hughes, 8; Lamm, 4; Clontz, 2; Monaghan, 2; White, 2; Jordan, 1; Bell, 1; Peters, 1; total, 25.

Philadelphia—Off Coombs, 5; Brown, 2; Peacock, 1; Russell, 1; Plank, 1; Bender, 1; Housh, 1; total, 12.

Prominent Ministers' Sons.

[Popular Science Monthly:] It is probable that ministers' sons have exerted more influence in the United States than in any other country. Among teachers, lawyers, doctors, scientists, men of business and in the church there are a great host who have been the sons of the ministers. Of the more notable men in our history who were sons of ministers we find in political life Cleveland, Clay, Buchanan, Arthur, Quay, Morton, Beveridge, Hughes, and the lamented Doolittle of Iowa; among jurists, Field and Brewer; among educators, Woodrow Wilson, Paunce, James, Carroll, Lombard, in history and literature, Shaw, Parkman, Bancroft, Holmes, Emerson, Henry James, Lowell, Glider, Van Dyke; in inventing and science, Cyrus W. Field, Samuel F. Morse and Agassiz; in the church, Beecher, Alexander, Hodge, Abbott, Potter, Jonathan Edwards; in philosophy, James. In the Hall of Fame fifty-one famous Americans are honored. Of these fifty-one, ten are the children of ministers—Agassiz, Beecher, Harriet Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Clay, Jonathan Edwards, Emerson, Lowell, Morse, Bancroft, Holmes.

Get a Few Pointers

at the free lecture and cooking lesson Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 at The Times School of Domestic Science second floor New Times Bldg.

FISHING SHACK
FIT FOR

Trout Rods

all our split bamboo trout rods are made from the best selected and seasoned Calcutta bamboo that can be obtained and are absolutely guaranteed by us.

No. 500% consists of three pieces and an extra tip; all mountings nickel-plated. Solid metal reel seat. Silk-wound ring guides, cork grip, complete with wood form and cloth bag. Lengths 8½, 9 and 9½ feet. \$1.25

No. 610% consists of three pieces and an extra tip; split bamboo, nickel mountings, ring guides. Closely wound with silk in two colors. Lengths, 8½, 9 and 10 feet. \$2.00

No. 14% consists of three pieces and an extra tip. Cord wound grip, nickel mountings, red cedar reel seat, metal reel bands, ring guides wrapped with scarlet and black silk at intervals. Lengths 8½ and 9 feet. Weight 5 and 5½ oz. Complete with form and bag. \$4.00

No. 485%, same as No. 14%, except being made in six sections. Lengths 9 and 10 ft. \$5.00

No. 3¼ vast pocket rod, combination; length of joints 12 in., making six joint rods, 6 ft. long. Weight 5 oz., or seven joint rod, 7 ft. long; 5½ oz.; nickel-plated mountings, snake guides. Complete with fannel case. \$5.00

Fly Books

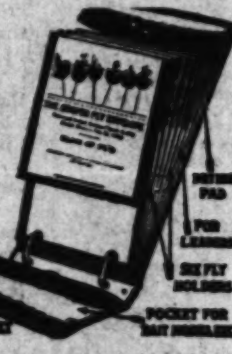
the best book yet. Your flies are in separate holders and envelopes.

Your flies are always in sight. Your flies do not have to be handled except as wanted.

They do not come in contact with any metal substances to rust or injure them.

They are protected from moths by the cello camphor tops of the holders.

No. 11 leatherette \$1.00
No. 12 canvas \$2.00
No. 23 morocco \$4.00



Fishing Shoes

For the man who cannot stand to have anything heavy on his feet we recommend our special fishing shoes; made with heavy rubber sole to prevent slipping on wet rocks. The vamp is made of extra heavy canvas.



Regular style (as cut) per pair \$1.75

With suction sole, per pair \$4.50

"Divine" Rods

the DIVINE Split Bamboo rods are made from carefully selected and well seasoned Calcutta reeds.

they are made in six and eight sections, from butt to tip, glued with the best elastic waterproof glue and varnish used is the very best that can be obtained for the purpose.

all Divine rods are mounted with solid drawn, solid German silver ferules; banded with solid welts. All rods are wrapped in specially-prepared silk.

Divine 4, 6 and 9 oz. regulation light tackle rods, are made on an entirely new principle. The eight strips of bamboo are twisted in such a manner that the strain is distributed equally on each strip, and are not confined to the upper and lower strands as in straight section bamboo. German silver mountings, full agate guides. Each \$22.50.

No. 5 Divine fly rod, made on the same principle as the above rod, only in six strips, with English snake guides and agate fly top. Made in 8½, 9 and 9½ ft. lengths. \$16.00

Divine "Special" fly rod is one of the best-known high-grade rods to professional fishermen. Made of eight strips, spiral twist, German silver mountings, full agate guides, agate fly top. Made in 8½, 9 and 9½ ft. lengths. Weight 5 and 6 oz. \$20.00

Fishing Boots



Para Trout boot

Goodyear Glove

the Para Trout boot is considered by sportsmen to be one of the best fishing boots made. Made of pure gum rubber, medium weight, dull finish, thigh length, fustian lined, medium weight sole. Guaranteed \$6.50

Goodyear glove hip boot is the best and most practical rubber boot made without exception, slightly heavier than the Para. Made of pure gum rubber, dull finish, heavy weight, wool knit lined. Guaranteed \$7.50

wading pants. Sportsmen concede that "English" wading pants are the most satisfactory and serviceable known. Made of two thicknesses of waterproof tan goods, with pure rubber between. Per pair \$15.00

"Br" Rods

in a trout rod is a long distance with enough to make short

of essentials hard to find rods, but you can pleasure with a BRIS.

fly rod, 8 ft. in length, weight 8 oz., with cork handle mountings, solid metal reel seat. \$2.00

fly rod, 10 ft. in length, weight 10 oz. When telescoped is 37 ins. in length; \$3.50

fly rod, 10 ft. in length, weight 10 oz. long, mountings nickel plated. \$4.50

Fishing Cases



large pocket

not sign

hand - around

Made in

weave. In

all colors

our number

Coat" is a

ruff neck

weave. See

for outing

All colors

the T

in ca

parti

appr

be th

this i

the T

in ca

parti

appr

be th

Kraemer Lights

"KRAEMER LIGHTER"

is a practical combination cigar lighter and pocket lamp.

smaller than the ordinary match box and absolutely reliable. Can be operated with one hand.

easily taken apart. Always ready. Nothing to get out of order.

has a benzine reservoir of extra large capacity, requires filling only occasionally.

as an emergency lamp it has no equal, and is guaranteed to work perfectly.

take one with you on your outing trip. Don't depend on matches. They get wet and are easily lost. Price \$1.00



Fishing Cases

the folding

much more

than the

old style

is a

case of

from

fish

Complete

\$1.00

pro

he

over

DYAS-CINE
AT THIRD BET. ADWAY &

have been selected. These are "Energy" and "Machine," which played in America in 1911; "Royal Diamond," "Unkempt," "Ariel," "Cecil Nicksals" last season; "Firefly," "Maiden" played by Capt. Hardress Lloyd in 1908; "Pretty Boy," played by Capt. Noel Edwards; "Seline," a California pony, played by Capt. Hardress Lloyd in 1907; last summer, "Sprite," a gray pony played by Capt. Cheape in England; "Love Charm," played by C. Nickalls; "Nutmeg," played by Capt. Cheape in 1906; "Harkaway," played by C. Nickalls; "Harkaway," played by Capt. Ritten; two of Mr. Trail's ponies: "Oriente" and "Countess;" "Pole Star," played by Capt. Ritten; "Girdle," and "Maiden." To these must be added three of

PART VII.]
OF
LEAGUE.
Organization
Same Record
Wins Pen-
the pennant who
offed up stakes, and
bag and baggage to
They once became
Tigers and
In 1901, the
ed into two seasons,
up, and Los An-
play-off.
FREMONT.
transferred to Fresno to
manager of the
of the season. But
chance to prove his
at that time, and
were dropped from
the distribution of
and Delmas came to
with the Angels in
years of 1907
1909 was given the
the Vernon club-
did not exist.
season, Hogan found
but a franchise
and completed ball
place a full quota
field for the open-
was promptly dub-
at that time, and
month old before the
the team became
"fighting Tigers."
under these con-
figure to win a top-
out. But while the
net, they kept up a
relentless guerrilla
them dressed by
ING UP.
season they advanced
th place, which is
were fighting for
1911, and the end of
McCrede with a few
lashed through his
son, but three points
tigers from the pen-
for the 1913 race
inch, contender.
ght his way from the
in his chosen peo-
one ambition is to
from the bottom
in 1908, to the
done that I will be
side and let some one
said Hogan. "And
success that I have
to the measure of
port and sportsmanlike
R. Maier. He is for
last and all the time,
and gives his men the
doubt."
side a tubful of money
to quit the game.
not take his retirement
easily. He will never
penny it will be a
should will be a base-

GREAT PREP MEET NEXT.

Event Draws from Distant Fields.

Local High Schools Enter Contests.

Offers Special Rates to Teams.

BY OWEN R. BIRD.

The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads are all offering convention rates for the meet from all parts of California.

When buying tickets athletes should secure a receipt certificate from agent. This must be signed by their representative on the campus and entitles them to one-third rate home.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEET.

Track teams are limited to twelve men, including the relay.

The cross-country, javelin and discus events are separate. No points will be counted in these events.

Swimming teams will be limited to six men, including a relay team. The diving is a separate event.

A deposit of 25 cents must be placed for each event entered. This should be sent to the chairman, enclosed with entry blank.

The three sports, track, cross-country and swimming, are entirely separate, and any school may send a team to compete in one or more of them.

Valuable medals and trophies will be awarded the individual as well as the winning teams.

Sounds Right.

CIVIC GARAGES UNIQUE PROJECT.

CHAIN OF AUTO HOMES PLANNED FOR LOS ANGELES.

Million-Dollar Corporation Seeks Space for Service Stations and Automobile Headquarters and Plans to Sell Motor Cars in Open.

A \$1,000,000 corporation, known as the Consolidated Garage Company, was organized a few months ago by well-known business men and garage owners of Los Angeles for the purpose of owning and operating a system of garages in Los Angeles.

By centralizing the management of a number of downtown garages the company has been able to materially reduce operating expenses, and thus lower the cost of maintaining automobiles to the owners.

The company starts business with three large downtown garages, the Pacific Electric building, the Pacific Electric Annex, a few doors north of the Pacific Electric building and the Wall Street Garage and Repair Shop at No. 642 Wall street.

The Wall-street garage, in point of ground-floor space, is considered the largest west of Chicago, covering approximately an acre and a half. At this plant a force of skilled mechanics is kept busy repairing automobiles and manufacturing extra parts for cars.

A large stock of auto supplies and extra parts is carried in this department of the business, amounting in value to about \$50,000. Shipments are made through this department to all parts of Southern California, to Arizona and Nevada, and even as far as Honolulu. A large space has been especially fitted for washing and polishing cars, and a number of cars can be handled at the same time. In the future, they expect to arrive at the station on the 3rd or 4th street, and notify the committee of the place of their arrival.

The plan will be used to help defray the expenses of the teams that come from more than 100 miles. The money will be apportioned pro rata, according to the number in the team.

SPECIAL RATES.

The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads are all offering convention rates for the meet from all parts of California.

When buying tickets athletes should secure a receipt certificate from agent. This must be signed by their representative on the campus and entitles them to one-third rate home.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEET.

Track teams are limited to twelve men, including the relay.

The cross-country, javelin and discus events are separate. No points will be counted in these events.

Swimming teams will be limited to six men, including a relay team. The diving is a separate event.

A deposit of 25 cents must be placed for each event entered. This should be sent to the chairman, enclosed with entry blank.

The three sports, track, cross-country and swimming, are entirely separate, and any school may send a team to compete in one or more of them.

Valuable medals and trophies will be awarded the individual as well as the winning teams.

Sounds Right.

CIVIC GARAGES UNIQUE PROJECT.

CHAIN OF AUTO HOMES PLANNED FOR LOS ANGELES.

Million-Dollar Corporation Seeks Space for Service Stations and Automobile Headquarters and Plans to Sell Motor Cars in Open.

A \$1,000,000 corporation, known as the Consolidated Garage Company, was organized a few months ago by well-known business men and garage owners of Los Angeles for the purpose of owning and operating a system of garages in Los Angeles.

By centralizing the management of a number of downtown garages the company has been able to materially reduce operating expenses, and thus lower the cost of maintaining automobiles to the owners.

The company starts business with three large downtown garages, the Pacific Electric building, the Pacific Electric Annex, a few doors north of the Pacific Electric building and the Wall Street Garage and Repair Shop at No. 642 Wall street.

The Wall-street garage, in point of ground-floor space, is considered the largest west of Chicago, covering approximately an acre and a half. At this plant a force of skilled mechanics is kept busy repairing automobiles and manufacturing extra parts for cars.

A large stock of auto supplies and extra parts is carried in this department of the business, amounting in value to about \$50,000. Shipments are made through this department to all parts of Southern California, to Arizona and Nevada, and even as far as Honolulu. A large space has been especially fitted for washing and polishing cars, and a number of cars can be handled at the same time. In the future, they expect to arrive at the station on the 3rd or 4th street, and notify the committee of the place of their arrival.

The plan will be used to help defray the expenses of the teams that come from more than 100 miles. The money will be apportioned pro rata, according to the number in the team.

SPECIAL RATES.

The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads are all offering convention rates for the meet from all parts of California.

When buying tickets athletes should secure a receipt certificate from agent. This must be signed by their representative on the campus and entitles them to one-third rate home.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEET.

Track teams are limited to twelve men, including the relay.

the expenses of the teams that come from more than 100 miles. The money will be apportioned pro rata, according to the number in the team.

SPECIAL RATES.

The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads are all offering convention rates for the meet from all parts of California.

When buying tickets athletes should secure a receipt certificate from agent. This must be signed by their representative on the campus and entitles them to one-third rate home.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEET.

Track teams are limited to twelve men, including the relay.

The cross-country, javelin and discus events are separate. No points will be counted in these events.

Swimming teams will be limited to six men, including a relay team. The diving is a separate event.

A deposit of 25 cents must be placed for each event entered. This should be sent to the chairman, enclosed with entry blank.

The three sports, track, cross-country and swimming, are entirely separate, and any school may send a team to compete in one or more of them.

Valuable medals and trophies will be awarded the individual as well as the winning teams.

Sounds Right.

CIVIC GARAGES UNIQUE PROJECT.

CHAIN OF AUTO HOMES PLANNED FOR LOS ANGELES.

Million-Dollar Corporation Seeks Space for Service Stations and Automobile Headquarters and Plans to Sell Motor Cars in Open.

A \$1,000,000 corporation, known as the Consolidated Garage Company, was organized a few months ago by well-known business men and garage owners of Los Angeles for the purpose of owning and operating a system of garages in Los Angeles.

By centralizing the management of a number of downtown garages the company has been able to materially reduce operating expenses, and thus lower the cost of maintaining automobiles to the owners.

The company starts business with three large downtown garages, the Pacific Electric building, the Pacific Electric Annex, a few doors north of the Pacific Electric building and the Wall Street Garage and Repair Shop at No. 642 Wall street.

The Wall-street garage, in point of ground-floor space, is considered the largest west of Chicago, covering approximately an acre and a half. At this plant a force of skilled mechanics is kept busy repairing automobiles and manufacturing extra parts for cars.

A large stock of auto supplies and extra parts is carried in this department of the business, amounting in value to about \$50,000. Shipments are made through this department to all parts of Southern California, to Arizona and Nevada, and even as far as Honolulu. A large space has been especially fitted for washing and polishing cars, and a number of cars can be handled at the same time. In the future, they expect to arrive at the station on the 3rd or 4th street, and notify the committee of the place of their arrival.

The plan will be used to help defray the expenses of the teams that come from more than 100 miles. The money will be apportioned pro rata, according to the number in the team.

SPECIAL RATES.

The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads are all offering convention rates for the meet from all parts of California.

When buying tickets athletes should secure a receipt certificate from agent. This must be signed by their representative on the campus and entitles them to one-third rate home.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEET.

Track teams are limited to twelve men, including the relay.

The cross-country, javelin and discus events are separate. No points will be counted in these events.

Swimming teams will be limited to six men, including a relay team. The diving is a separate event.

A deposit of 25 cents must be placed for each event entered. This should be sent to the chairman, enclosed with entry blank.

The three sports, track, cross-country and swimming, are entirely separate, and any school may send a team to compete in one or more of them.

Valuable medals and trophies will be awarded the individual as well as the winning teams.

Sounds Right.

CIVIC GARAGES UNIQUE PROJECT.

CHAIN OF AUTO HOMES PLANNED FOR LOS ANGELES.

Million-Dollar Corporation Seeks Space for Service Stations and Automobile Headquarters and Plans to Sell Motor Cars in Open.

A \$1,000,000 corporation, known as the Consolidated Garage Company, was organized a few months ago by well-known business men and garage owners of Los Angeles for the purpose of owning and operating a system of garages in Los Angeles.

By centralizing the management of a number of downtown garages the company has been able to materially reduce operating expenses, and thus lower the cost of maintaining automobiles to the owners.

The company starts business with three large downtown garages, the Pacific Electric building, the Pacific Electric Annex, a few doors north of the Pacific Electric building and the Wall Street Garage and Repair Shop at No. 642 Wall street.

The Wall-street garage, in point of ground-floor space, is considered the largest west of Chicago, covering approximately an acre and a half. At this plant a force of skilled mechanics is kept busy repairing automobiles and manufacturing extra parts for cars.

A large stock of auto supplies and extra parts is carried in this department of the business, amounting in value to about \$50,000. Shipments are made through this department to all parts of Southern California, to Arizona and Nevada, and even as far as Honolulu. A large space has been especially fitted for washing and polishing cars, and a number of cars can be handled at the same time. In the future, they expect to arrive at the station on the 3rd or 4th street, and notify the committee of the place of their arrival.

The plan will be used to help defray the expenses of the teams that come from more than 100 miles. The money will be apportioned pro rata, according to the number in the team.

SPECIAL RATES.

The Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Western Pacific railroads are all offering convention rates for the meet from all parts of California.

When buying tickets athletes should secure a receipt certificate from agent. This must be signed by their representative on the campus and entitles them to one-third rate home.

CONDITIONS OF THE MEET.

Track teams are limited to twelve men, including the relay.

The cross-country, javelin and discus events are separate. No points will be counted in these events.

Swimming teams will be limited to six men, including a relay team. The diving is a separate event.

A deposit of 25 cents must be placed for each event entered. This should be sent to the chairman, enclosed with entry blank.

The three sports, track, cross-country and swimming, are entirely separate, and any school may send a team to compete in one or more of them.

Valuable medals and trophies will be awarded the individual as well as the winning teams.

Sounds Right.

this plant a specialty has been made of garaging motor trucks. Great numbers of these massive motor vehicles pass through the entrance of this big garage daily.

Arrangements have been made for fitting up the entire floor space of the immense basement of the Pacific Electric building for the handling of business men's cars, and the central location of this plant makes it unusually convenient for the occupants of the many downtown office buildings. The space which the company is using at the present time at this location is entirely inadequate to handle the great volume of business which is coming to them.

The Pacific Electric Annex is the latest property to be acquired by the company. This is a three-story and basement building which has been fitted up in the most approved manner for an up-to-date garage. An immense elevator, especially constructed for this business, has been installed, and automobiles will be handled on all floors of the building.

It is the intention of the Consolidated Garage Company not only to operate a system of garages in Los Angeles, but also ultimately to control a chain of garages in the larger cities of the State. California is the greatest year-round motoring country in the United States. In the number of automobiles in service it ranks next to New York. License numbers of machines registered in California are in excess of 90,000, and are added to at the rate of nearly 3000 monthly. Sixty per cent. of these cars are owned in Southern California; at least 30,000 of them in Los Angeles county, and 14,000 of them in Los Angeles city alone.

It is estimated that 4000 autos travel some portion of the downtown business section daily, and it has been mainly because of lack of close-together facilities that the city ordinance of no longer than twenty minutes for a car to remain in one location has not been enforced.

The congested traffic conditions of Los Angeles streets and the lack of sufficient garaging facilities in the central business district, together with the excellent business opportunity which these conditions created, have been responsible for the organization of this big enterprise.

A block of Consolidated Garage Company stock was placed on the market this winter for the purpose of securing additional capital with which to enlarge the company's property holdings. This stock has had such a ready sale that it will probably soon be off the market.

VENICE TO PLAY HARRIS & FRANK.

Happy Hogan's Venice Tigers will play the Harris & Frank club, composed of all leaguers, today on the new Venice grounds.

Big Jim Kellogg, the seasonal southpaw of the Southern League, will be on the mound for the clubbers. Manager Danny Tobey of the Harris & Frank club has a fine bunch of baseball toppers in his line-up, and is out to win this contest.

Tobey is a bear on the coaching line, and the fans should hear some lively coaching from Hogan and Tobey, who are both past-masters in the art. Weather permitting, the contest will start promptly at 2:30. Hogan will use his regular line-up.

Theaters, Amusements, Entertainment.

Theatrical and amusement advertisements offered hereafter for insertion in the daily edition of The Times will be printed in the first page of the sixth section. See today's issue.

For All Purposes, LEWIS AUTO SHOP.

1014 S. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Phone 2381.

Wichita Trucks

Haynes Model 24, left side drive, center control completely equipped, \$1,950 f. o. b. Los Angeles.

Always a Leader Now More Than Ever

HAYNES

A New Model at a New Low Price

HAYNES Model 24—a big, roomy five-passenger touring car—brings a new standard of value into the \$1800 field.

This Haynes for 1918 is a rare car. Remember that Haynes history and Haynes success reach clear back to the very beginning of the automobile. Remember that in twenty years Haynes has never marketed an expensive or an over-priced car. Take note of these things and you will begin to appreciate the value of this new model.

In the whole 1918 class we do not believe there is any other car that measures up to this Haynes Model 24, in design, materials, equipment, the sincerity which is built into it.

Model 24 is big enough for a good sized family, so strong that it is ideal for touring, so light as to please really critical folk, and so easy for anybody. It is roomy both inside and out. Its power is all you could want. And it's so quiet we might well call it silent.

Operating car mechanically. Look into drive, center control. Mechanically started and lighted, by the Leece-Vose most efficient separate unit system. The type of equipment first adopted by Haynes and now recognized as the standard type.

YOU MUST SEE THIS CAR

The new Haynes "Six," 60," 130-inch wheel base, \$2700. Deliveries in March.

CALL OR TELEPHONE

HAYNES AUTO SALES CO. (Inc.)

(Factory Branch)

LOS ANGELES: 11th at Figueroa St.

Oakland Sacramento Fresno San Francisco

THE SMITH MILWAUKEE

3 1/2 and 6-Ton Capacities.

The Best Big Trucks Built

Not because we say so. You can see the reasons yourself.

Superior through many original Engineering Features that appeal to YOUR HORSE SENSE.

M. S. BULKLEY & CO.

Distributors for the Autocar and Smith Milwaukee Motor Trucks.

MAIN AT WASHINGTON STS.

Los Angeles, Cal. South 4946.

The Tire That Surprised Them All

The Mott Cushion Tire is the sensation of tiredom. Three years' use on thousands of cars has proven it the only easy-riding tire that is puncture-and-blown proof.

That's why the demand in two seasons has increased over 1,000 per cent.

That's why all leading electric pleasure car makers have adopted the Mott Cushion Tire.

That's why every electric car owner who once tries Mott Cushion Tires will use none other.

How much longer are you going to endure treacherous, costly pneumatic tires on your electric—or hard-riding, jolting, solid rubber tires?

Easy Riding. No tire can be more comfortable, more resilient, more easy-riding than the Mott. They ride like air.

Note their patented construction. Note double, notched tread (A in picture), which prevents skidding and distributes the weight to the sides. The sides are undercut (see B), which allows free action of slantwise bridges (see C). These bridges are elastic. They give and yield like the air in a pneumatic tire. Note D in the picture, showing shock-absorbing qualities when tire runs over a stone.

Trouble-Proof. Users of Mott Cushion Tires are never delayed by punctures or blow-outs. They have no extra tires to carry; no tire repair bills to pay.

And each Mott user has a specific guarantee of 10,000 miles—two years. If you want freedom from tire troubles, here it is.

If you want to economize on tires, here's the way.

You can never know the real meaning of pleasure till your electric is Mott-equipped.

Why not make the acquaintance of Mott Cushion Tires at once?

Send Postal Now for Tire Book. This book is a revelation to users of pneumatic or solid tires. It introduces you to the best friend any motorist ever had—a genuinely dependable, practical and economical tire. The book is yours for the asking. Give specifications—name of car, model, size of rims, etc.

The Mott Tire and Rubber Co. Factories and Executive Offices, AKRON, O. Service Stations in All Principal Cities.

LOS ANGELES BRANCH, 336 W. Pico St. Phone Home 35565.



CLINCHER CUSHION ELECTRIC TIRES

Made of the longest lasting, most resilient rubber.

The results are, more mileage per battery charge, more mileage per dollar of tire cost and more riding comfort than has ever before been possible from any cushion tires.

One is assured a ride as easy as on pneumatic tires, without puncture or other pneumatic troubles.

The Firestone dual notched tread insures greatest traction, saves current, and effectually prevents skidding.

Write for Electric Tire Catalog.

Service Stations in All Large Cities.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. "AMERICA'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE TIRE & RUBBER WORKS."

1239 S. Olive St., Los Angeles. Home Office and Factory, Akron, O. Branches in All Large Cities.

Built Like a Battleship

THE SMITH MILWAUKEE

3 1/2 and 6-Ton Capacities.

The Best Big Trucks Built

Not because we say so. You can see the reasons yourself.

Superior through many original Engineering Features that appeal to YOUR HORSE SENSE.

M. S. BULKLEY & CO.

Distributors for the Autocar and Smith Milwaukee Motor Trucks.

MAIN AT WASHINGTON STS.

Los Angeles, Cal. South 4946.

Times Directory of Automobiles and Accessories

Trucks and Pleasure Cars Built and Guaranteed by THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

ALCO. 1748 S. Flower St. Phone 5711; 5721.

Auburn. TOURIST PARTS. W. J. BURT MOTOR CAR CO. Pico and Hope Sts.

Auto. Gloves and Clothing. DYAS-CLINE CO. 214 W. 3rd St.

Automobile. FUNDING COMPANY OF AMERICA. Suite 300, 2 E. Investment Bldg. Chas. A. Bradley, President. Our plan based on sound financial principles. We advise any dealer to make immediate delivery to him payment buyers, dealers receiving spot cash.

Auto Supplies. Western Rubber & Supply Co. 1011 South Olive St. Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Diego.

Bargains. AUTO TIRE COMPANY. Sixth and Olive Streets.

Bill & Co. are having a sacrifice sale of Auto Supplies. See them and save money. JOHN T. BILL & CO., 953-955 S. Main.

Brush. \$515; DETROITER, \$1000; KOEHLER, 1600-lb. wagon, \$850. 1312 S. Grand. 22299; Broadway 3132.

Cartercar. PRICED TO DRIVE. No Charge to Sell—No Cash to Buy. Carter, Commercial and Truck Co. 1011 S. P. Pico, 11300 to 11310.

Case. CASE AUTO SALES CO. 1223-28 South Olive St.

Chanslor & Lyon Co. F-1124, Main 5776. Factory Branch, 1215 and Kansas St., San Francisco. Factory, J. I. Cash & Co. Co., Seattle, Wash.

Colby Underslung. 1048 South Olive. COLBY MOTOR CAR CO.

Empire Tires. WHELAN TIRE CO. Our Tire Proves you can save the money you pay for tires. Empire Tire & Rubber Co., 1100 So. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Essenkey. Filler Tires Guaranteed For 7000 Miles. MERCER & HOLLAND, 1038 South Main St.

Fiat. THE WORLD-FAMOUS CAR. PACIFIC COAST MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1144 South Hope St. J. Crawford, Sales Manager. Main 3400.

Goodyear. COAT COMPANY. Headquarters for AUTO COATS, CAPS and GLOVES. 324 South Broadway.

Gregg Auto Works. Tops, bodies, wheels, painting, sandblasting, blacksmithing. 17th and Los Angeles Sts.

Haynes. HAYNES AUTO SALES COMPANY. Direct Factory Branch. Electric started and lighted, full 4000 horsepower, 1918. Los Angeles: Figueroa at Eleventh St. Main 671, 11261. San Francisco: Van Ness and Turk St.

Kelly Trucks. Factory Branch and

COURSE READY FOR RUNNERS.

Added Class for "Times" Run This Season.

Sherman Braves Will Enter in Great Force.

Gun Carriers Prepare for Hard Contest.

The Times Marathon course is to be thrown open this week to any of the runners who want to take a trial spin over the distance, or any particular portion of the ten miles.

Secretary Bert Elling has made a second trip over the course, and has checked up all the distances and checking stations and finds that the arrangements for taking care of the runners this season are much better than was the case last season.

The fact that the race is to start and finish at the same place, does away with a lot of the inconvenience that was experienced last year in taking the runners across the city from one point to another.

INDIANS NUMEROUS. The Sherman Indians have sent in their blanks and Manager Joe Schouder says that he will have a large squad in the running this season. Zeyouma and Ray are the two stars of the Indian school, and are the ones who are figured to win first and second places in the race. They are long-distance runners of great promise, and before they get through should hold nearly all the records of Southern California between them.

The Times Marathon course this season slightly favors Zeyouma, as he is a little better over the open rough going. The race lies over a regular cross-country route and there are several rather bad hills to be covered. The little Indian Zeyouma has a good chance, as he is a good man when the going is a little rough.

Ray proved his worth over the level L.A.A.C. course, where speed rather than strength counted, but it remains to be seen what he will do when he has to buck a series of steep hills.

VETERAN FEATURE. Dr. Warman is working up a hiking division for the race, so he says that he is not a regular Marathon runner, but rather a long-distance walker. He intends entering with the soldiers in the marching division, and hopes to gather a few of his old-time friends for this feature of the race.

There is a great deal of interest being evinced at the present time among the members of the Seventh Regiment in regard to the marching team. Co. C, Co. F and Co. A are the rivals now in the field. The three organizations have the best hiking squads in the National Guard at the present time, according to the dope handed out by the officers who have them perform at the recent war game.

NEW PRODUCT TO SAVE ENERGY.

INVENTION SUITE TO BENEFIT AUTO INDUSTRY.

Efficiency of Gasoline Said to Be Increased by Mixing With It Compound Now Being Introduced on Pacific Coast—Improves Distillate Also.

A product designed to increase the efficiency of gasoline for motorists is being introduced on the Pacific Coast by a corporation known as the Hercules Company, recently established at No. 864 South Olive street.

The promoters claim for Hercules that when mixed with gasoline in the proportion of one pint to twenty-five gallons it will greatly increase the energy obtained from the gasoline explosions.

It is also stated that if combined with distillate in the proportions mentioned above the mixture will have the same qualities as high-grade gasoline.

PROFITS OF COINAGE.

Government Has Made Nearly Enough from Seigniorage to Have Built the Panama Canal.

[Christian Science Monitor:] The seigniorage, or profit, which the government has secured on the coinage of silver, nickel and bronze pieces during the past forty years, has aggregated \$295,355,272, which is approximately four-fifths of the cost of the federal canal.

The origin of these profits is not difficult to discover. Copper, from which the cent pieces are made, costs 18 cents a pound, and a pound of copper will coin 144 cents. Nickel, from which the 5-cent pieces are made, costs about 34 cents a pound, and each pound will coin ninety nickels; or, in other words, the government realises about \$4.50 on an outlay of not quite 34 cents. Silver is worth from 69 to 81 cents an ounce, which yields \$1.25 in money.

The net profits on silver from 1878 to 1912, thirty-four years, were \$104,414,334, and the profit on minor coins from 1873 to 1911 was \$28,970,936. But while there has been a large profit on the coinage of silver, nickel and bronze, the coinage of gold has entailed a small loss. The exact figures of cost incident to the coinage of the different metals are not available, but the proportionate cost of the coinage of gold, as compared with the expense of the mint service, up to March, 1911, probably had not exceeded \$250,000 a year.

A gold dollar contains 25.8 grains of standard gold, of which 19 per cent is copper alloy. To depositors of gold bullion the government pays \$24.67 an ounce of fine gold, but makes a charge against the depositor of 2 cents a gold ounce for the cost of the alloy used. The United States treasury vaults now contain gold coin and bullion to a greater value than ever before in history, and nearly double that of any other nation in the world. Gold in the treasury totaled, August 31, 1912, \$1,093,197,179 of coin, and nearly \$212,000,000 in bullion. Of this amount \$150,000,000 is being held for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes of 1890, and \$1,047,848,259 is held for the redemption of gold certificates outstanding.



Velie two-tonner with crowd of U.S.C. athletes cheering for the car.

This is the handsome Velie truck which P. A. Renton set aside to help the varsity men celebrate their recent victory over the Stanford track team.

COUNTRY CLUB GOSSIP.

BY ALMA WHITAKER.

THE REDLANDS Country Club team defeated the Virginia team at Long Beach yesterday afternoon, by 4 points to 2.

The Los Angeles Country Club team was afraid of the little shower and postponed their match with Annandale until they could be sure that conditions would be absolutely all right. Mother always warned them to be very careful about getting their little toes wet.

C. D. Bricker of San Gabriel likewise decided to take great care of himself and postponed his semi-final match with H. N. H. Woodcock in the club championship until this morning. This was naughty of him, because it carefully brings all chance of the championship being decided this week, as scheduled, and it isn't right to keep us in suspense so long.

But Lee Farmer played off the other semi-final match against George Cline and defeated him by 1 up at the nineteenth in a splendid contest.

The Redlands men to visit Long Beach against the Virginia Country Club were Raymond Hornby, captain, who played and defeated A. W. Goodhue by 3 up and 1; Morris S. Phillips, who played W. W. Campbell and defeated him by 2 up and 1; Gregory Palmer, who defeated Dr. Foote by 1 up, and Edgar Williams, Jr., who crushed Bert Paul by 7 up and 6.

So much for the visiting victors. But Art Stephens of the home team defeated M. E. Ginn by 1 up, Llewellyn Bixby defeated L. R. Jay of Redlands

by 4 up and 3, and J. E. Counts defeated M. Lindsey of Redlands at the nineteenth hole.

San Gabriel Championship.

Lee Farmer's defeat of George Cline was not anticipated by anyone but Lee Farmer. That gentleman is, however, a very much better golfer than is generally known. He had not been playing well for some time prior to this tournament, wherefore his accomplishment has been somewhat overlooked. Now, however, he has come back to form and for the last few days he could have been seen earnestly arranging the odds of one George Cline in the semi-finals. Those who saw him playing over the course on Friday felt that "Lee's game was looking up"—and it did.

It was a good even game all the way, with an exciting finish. Farmer made a stylish four at the thirteenth and then took the fourteenth with a pretty three. In spite of the fact that Cline's ball lay dead for the hole—for Cline suffered the ignominy of missing a very hot putt for a half.

Farmer took the fifteenth for another three, making a fine drive right on to the green. Cline took the sixteenth and seventeenth, leaving him 1 up and 1 to go. Then Farmer won the eighteenth and squared the game with a good four.

At the nineteenth everyone stopped to watch progress and Farmer had quite a nice little gallery to observe the very stylish three by which he won, after overdriving the green with his second shot. He holed out on the eighteenth and squared the hole for three. In spite of Cline's par

four, in which he, too, holed an eight-foot putt. Lee Farmer will now meet the winner of the Bricker-Woodcock match (probably Woodcock, as poor Bricker is evidently scared anyway) in the thirty-six-hole finale next week.

The Other Flight.

In the defeated eighth, Mr. J. A. Bell enjoyed a little mild ecstacy by defeating Victor Kleinberger by 1 up, which means that he must now meet Lee Stephens rose to fame on Jones's vanquishment. Perchance a little fate is keeping Conde for just such noble work. Putting down the mighty from their seat and seating the humble and meek. Poor Goliath, I always felt so sorry for him succumbing to a stone, after all, didn't you? In the second flight Frank Hogan defeated Ross Hickox by 4 up and 3, and the other matches will be played off this morning.

NOTHING TO IT. NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, March 22.—[Special Dispatch by Federal (Wireless) Line to The Times.] Packy McFarland is going to grab off some more soft money on March 25. On that evening he will meet Young Saylor, the Indianapolis welterweight, in a ten-round bout at Indianapolis for which he is guaranteed \$1250, with the privilege of accepting 25 per cent of the gross receipts. McFarland should give Saylor a boxing lesson.

CHANCE FOR SHRUGUE. Tommy Lee, manager of Young Saylor, has just about induced "Uncle Tom" to give his boy a chance here on April 8 against "Baby" Picato in a twenty-round battle. George Easton, Picato's manager, has backing to the amount of \$1500.

OXY TAKES OPENER FROM BAPTIST NINE IN MUD.

BY OWEN H. HIND.

Occidental, 8; Redlands University, 0.

The Oxy Tiger baseball varsity won the first game of the southern intercollegiate season yesterday morning in a driving rainstorm, from the University of Redlands, nine by playing air-tight ball for nine innings.

The game developed into a pitcher's battle, even though the score would not indicate the same. Walk worked for the Tigers and got away nicely, considering the fact that he had to throw a water-soaked ball all the time. He held the deep-water collegians down to five scattered hits, and with the splendid support accorded him, was never in any real danger.

A Cram heaved for the Baptists and, take it from us, the lad is one of the best in the business right now. He has a great break and some wonderful "smokes" on the ball.

Cram had some bad luck in having home of his choice offerings

clouted out of the lot at very inopportune moments.

Harry Kirkpatrick of Oxy came up in the second inning and walked one to the fence in left field for a home run and in the next canto "Duke" Walk proved that he was a hitter as well as a pitcher by hitting to deep center for a complete circuit.

During the next four innings it was give and take, with but little to choose between the two clubs. In the eighth McClung drove a hard liner to left field which was muffed. McClung stole second and Capt. Duffy Seay came through with his third hit of the game, putting McClung on third. Seay then purloined second base and Wieman was up.

At this juncture the Redlands people tried to hop a new ball in the game, much against the wishes of Coach Clark of Oxy. A heated debate followed, in which Clark won out for the negative and the game went on with the soggy pill.

Occidental had been supplying the balls for the game and about one

down had been soaked. The pitcher was in a bad way on second and third base this time, and a new ball had been a great thing, but they don't do it that league.

After the argument Wieman singled through the leg McClung and Seay put in to pitch the last had so much speed that the men were unable to touch the

The score:

REDLANDS

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

A. R. H. B. R. E. S. O. S.

PACKARD TRUCKS

2, 3 and 5 Ton

Are the Only Trucks Sold at One Price

They are the only Trucks whose actual quality and worth command their list price

When a dealer cuts the published list price on his truck you can gamble that—

1. The list is overpriced—fictitious—and overpriced for the purpose of cutting that price

2. The truck is of inferior quality

3. You are not being given a square deal

because

The establishment of an ostensible list price, for the purpose of "cutting" of "throwing off" something in order to buy business, is crooked business

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

CALIFORNIA MOTOR COMPANY

This is Most Quiet of All Starting Devices

Rambler Motor Cars

Have you seen the Cross Country with the U. S. L. starting and lighting system?

It's the simplest, quietest and most effective device yet designed for the purpose.

It saves weight, bearings, chains, gears, complicated wiring, and operates silently.

The usual cast-iron fly-wheel of the ordinary motor generator take the place of the fly-wheel.

The only wearing parts, other than those of all gasoline engines, are the motor generator brushes, which are made much larger than necessary—ample for mileage of three seasons of ordinary use.

You start the Cross Country motor with just a single operation. Press a button—that's all.

Press another—the lamps are lighted.

Have You seen the new Cross Country at \$2025

W. K. COWAN COMPANY

1140 South Hope Street Los Angeles, Cal.



The Cross Country engine combined with U. S. L. motor generator. Electrical parts enclosed and protected.

We have been selling Rambler productions for twenty-one years in Los Angeles.



An equipage that completely expresses foreign style and modern progress in closed car construction—

The Locomobile Little Six Opera Berline

The charm of this new model lies in flowing unbroken roof lines, in sweeping curves and gracefully rounded corners. The large windows afford a clear view and all may be dropped in moment, making the car a truly all-the-year-round model.

Women visitors at the motor show saw this car and commented on it so freely as to indicate that the model was of the utmost interest. We were told that it created more attention than any other model. These are the remarks that were freely made:

One New York society woman said, "I never saw a body like that on the Locomobile or any other American car. Was it really designed and built in this country?"

A leading New York architect said, "After you have examined the Locomobile Berline and compared it with other closed cars it makes everything else seem out-of-date."

Any number of people said, "That is the sort of car you see everywhere abroad—all the best makes are going in for it." Another remark frequently made was to the effect that it was a thorough development of the Torpedo idea.

The luxury of this model is expressed even to the smallest detail. The Electric Motor Starter is powerful and silent and has a locking device to prevent unintentional starting. The quality of the Electric Lighting System may be expected when it is stated that it costs as much as other starting and lighting systems combined.

The Locomobile Opera Berline seats eight passengers all facing forward and it has the luxurious Locomobile Ten-Inch Upholstery. It has Sterling Silver Finish and running boards are clever, making it easy to enter and leave it. Mechanically speaking, it is the only high-grade Little

Pasadena Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

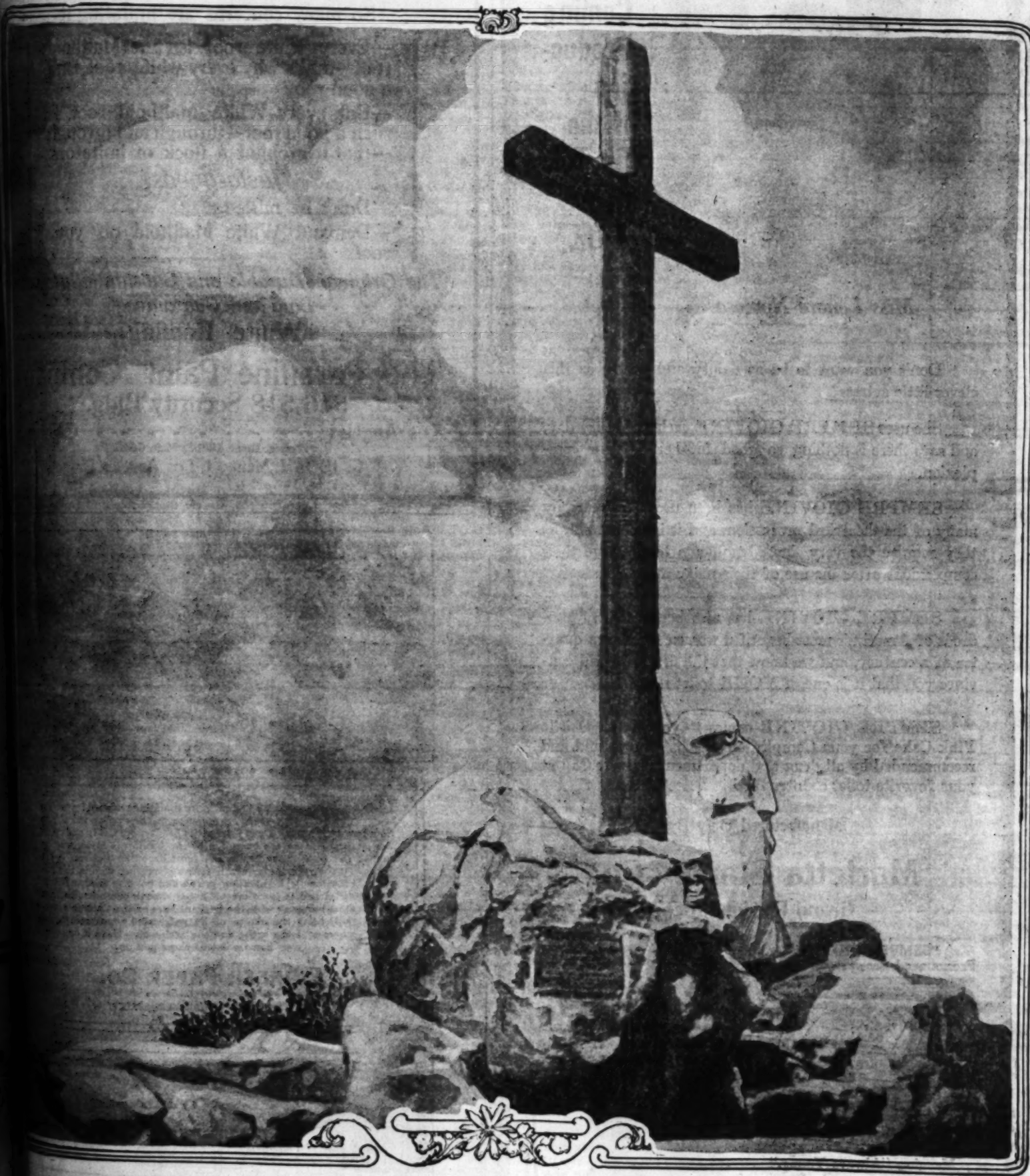


1913 | 16th Year—New Series.
Volume III, No. 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913.

Single Copies, by mail, } TEN CENTS
Or at News Agencies.

The Cross on Rubidoux.



The mountain top at Riverside where Easter services will be held at sunrise.

[363]

Time

ALTA
PA

THE recent
state of B
lots of Al
Country Club
placing of the
hands of Will
of Pasadena,
nificant real
the Crown Ch
Year. It is a
not single tr
does a consid
\$500,000, but
portant in the
ed campaign
to add to Pas
lightful exclu
Thousands
lots who have
mous Altiden
which winds
of the Sierra
paused to en
of this gently
sweeps in gra
ward, a sign
city, the green
blue range of
across the p
Valley. It is
contemplating
ing that some
here give rein
project in fa
fact a pet d
where, one d
ones of earth
and fashion t
Altadena
neither a very
"addition." I
acres, and it
100 lots, or s
that each
"grounds." Th
in size or sh
divided to ha
tours and gen
orange slightly
the lot—the c
some of the
throughout th
tem of spie
drives, curbed

N CITY

a Serves

out—Re-

ment.

ry cities

dena in

tely the

service

sold in

75 cents

-cheaper

delphia,

Port-

olis, Des

argh, in

from \$0

d cubic

in part

petition;

of par-

man-

ation of

attained

se of ef-

minimum

Angeles

a \$30,-

forward

and its

ing its

on the

anomaly

rations;

ished a

Electric

decessor

is man-

ers. Its

forty-

t of its

Today

in 140,-

tem in

a gen-

d cubic

capacity

a. The

of 34,-

poration

of ap-

maline

electric

verhead

are

in Pas-

Watts,

vidence

the em-

number

system

a every

methods

are and

ity. The

pr and

extend

actual

the de-

serves.

EN.

Regis-

Drill-

us Ho-

l win-

ced a

a pre-

mary

is

o, and

it is

to

early

lose

to

of a

g sea-

t there

device

as; yet

the new

cost

igh the

ul city

their

a over-

rea."

he im-

at ho-

ar and

otel is

, with

ga, oc-

city

, com-

west

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

of seclusion

parts of the

a William R.

tion, and, in

ment, a mas-

purpose to

Oak Knoll,

situation pecu-

with parkings,

planted palms

rieties.

The principl

Country Club

On the north,

are high and

ing one of the

oramas in Sou

the southern

liberally dot-

chard trees

INDEX TO CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

The Cross on Bahadour (Illustration)..... 1
 Index to Contents, Advertisements..... 2
 By the Western Sea..... 3
 "Common Forward"..... 4
 Bitternails..... 5
 The Eagle..... 6
 The Lancer..... 7
 Who's Who—And Wherefore..... 8
 The Ghost of the Water Butt. By Special Contributor..... 9
 Hanging of Juan Inzarlet. By P. G. Carpenter..... 10

The Lion, the Lynx and the Wildcat. By Frederick R. Mear..... 11
 Los Angeles Records of Christ's Priesthood. From "The Jarys Letters"..... 12
 Arizona's Great Lumber Resources. By Bert Haskett..... 13
 A Half Bush Oren. By Percival J. Conner..... 14
 Good Short Stories..... 15
 You and Some Real Americans. By Herbert Kaufmann..... 16
 The Old "Warrior" (Illustration)..... 17
 Recent Cartoons..... 18
 New Books and Book News. By Willard Huntington Wright..... 19

In the Realm of Art. By Antony Anderson..... 20
 The City and House Beautiful. By Ernest Brunson..... 21
 Poetry Culture..... 22
 Physiological and Psychological. By Edward R. Wagoner..... 23
 This Human Body of Ours..... 24
 Men, Women and Affairs in the Kaleidoscope. By George..... 25
 "Home, Sweet Home"..... 26
 Far-off-Strand..... 27
 Unique—Strange—Curious..... 28
 Personal Fads, Poetry and Humor..... 29
 Advertisements..... 30



Miss Lenore Noviosa

A
Star
in the
Coming
Produc-
tion
of the
Tik Tok
Man
of Oz.

Don't you want to be as dainty and pretty as this clever little actress?

She uses SEMPRE GIOVINE each and every day, and says there is nothing so good for her or your complexion.

SEMPRE GIOVINE has been used for years by many of the theatrical profession, and it is no wonder, as they require the very finest emollients to preserve their complexions after the use of their make-up and rouges.

SEMPRE GIOVINE has also been used by hundreds of America's most beautiful women for over a quarter of a century, and we know that the first trial will convince you that it is one of YOUR toilet needs.

SEMPRE GIOVINE comes to you as the "Little Pink Cake for your Complexion's Sake" and is sold and recommended by all drug and department stores. Call at your favorite toilet counter for it. Price 50 cents.

Manufactured Only By

Marietta Stanley Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

"SEMPRE GIOVINE"
Pronounced Sem-pray Jo-ve-nay.



Meaning "Always Young."

P. S. SEMPRE GIOVINE is the one perfect, salt water sun-burn cure, and will relieve the dry tension of the face that one always feels upon coming out of the "briny deep."

"See That White Roof —That's Malthoid" White Malthoid Roofing Must Be Good

—So many concerns are imitating it—

—Every white roof isn't a Malthoid roof—that's why every white roof isn't a good roof.

—But every White Malthoid roof is such a good roof—through and through—that it brought a flock of imitators,

"Justasgoods!"

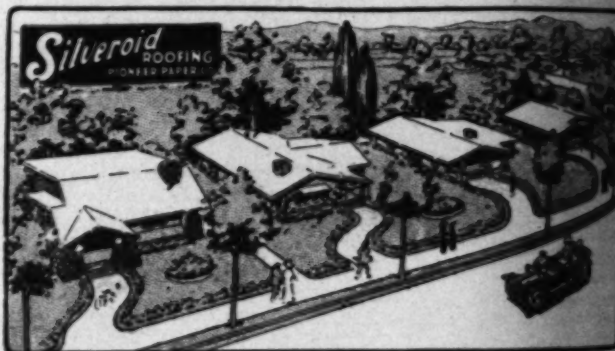
—Don't be misled.

—Demand White Malthoid on your roof.

The Original, Durable and Substantially Made,
Laid and Guaranteed
—White Roofing—

The Paraffine Paint Company
516-518 Security Bldg.

Los Angeles - - - - - California
Phone, Home 10462; Main 6646
E. G. JUDAH, Manager, Los Angeles Branch



Silveroid is the perfected white roofing developed by twenty-five years' experience in the roofing industry in Southern California. By reason of its beauty, durability and careful adaptability to the ensemble of the California home, whether among the orange groves, in the foothills or by the sea, it has become the most popular of all forms of roofing used in the glorious Southwest. The pleasing gray-white color is incorporated in the material and is therefore of a permanent character, blending in brightest harmony with the brilliant hues of the California landscape and adding the charm of its welcoming appearance to the schemes of the artist and the architect. Have it on your home—it will cheer you up.

PIONEER PAPER CO.
Manufacturers—Contractors
247-251 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET



Illustrated

THE TIMES M

ESTABLISHED DEC. 5, 1891

JAN. 6, 1912, AND J

Devoted to the development of C
Southwest, the exploitation of
resources and the word-painting
beauties. Popular descriptive
strong in fact, statement and in
British correspondence, poetry
the Garden, the Farm and the

California in tone and color; So
character, with the flavor of the
mountains, canyons, slopes, val
"Land of Heart's Desire."

An independent weekly vehicle of p
ploration and description; a jour
and convictions; the steady cha
and freedom in the industries, be
all good men and women, witho
honestly seeking to better their c
serve the cause of home, country

The Illustrated Weekly, being comp
the public separate from The Ti
required.

To Contributors: In submitting mat
the Illustrated Weekly, you are ad
of your writings. Manuscripts ac
will be returned if not found av
the return is not guaranteed.

For sale by newsdealers: 10 cents a
day Times, \$3.50 a year; without
TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Pu
Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter Janu
Angels, Cal., under Act of March

Los Angeles
Illustrated

Under the Editorial Dir
HARRISON GRAY

Regular Weekly Issue O

BY THE WESTER
AND IN THE HEART OF THE

Biggest Undertaking Yet.

THE people in Iowa who
to California either beca
not get the price or beca
not initiative enough are look
favor upon the exodus from
State to California and are try
This attempt has taken conc
the shape of a circular letter
Hawkeyes resident by the We
in the heart of the Great South
this comes a formula to be filled
information as to where in Io
fornia residents lived, how man
were in Iowa, the date of thei
California, and the reasons for
in the filled-out form before the
prominent reason is given, "He
secondary influence is given, "H
once with friends." Then fol
quiry as to what should be done
ment of rural life conditio
State (Iowa.) The answer for
send to California." The next
"What should be done to make
and towns more desirable for
residence?" And the answer st
California as follows: "Discover
the California fever." Then
double-barreled interrogation as
person receiving the letter were
in Iowa, "and the improvements
suggestions were made, would you c
residence, and why? Perhaps
person would charge the Illustrat
with unkindness because of the t
opening sentences. The only un
in twitting on facts. Note the an
last question: "Yes, if I could g
Iowa. Because having lived in
Iowa I could not be content anyw
The writer who gave these an
lived in Iowa eight years, and has
in California nearly thirty. A
saw the Hawkeyes resident in
hold a picnic here, and 40,000 of
around a barbecue. A few of
have been here only a few mon
made the awful mistake of yield
proper influences and returning
but they would not stay there. T
have been here a quarter as long
ated above could not be pried
out of the Great Southwest nor
along by the Western Sea with
warrior, and could not be induced
in Iowa unless they were chained
and the staple led in solid r
The people back in the tornado S
want to stop the exodus to Calif
the hardest job before them ever u
in human history.

motor generator take the place of the fly-wheel
The only wearing parts, other than the
all gasoline engines, are the motor
brushes, which are made much larger
necessary—ample for mileage of three

EDITORIAL.

A Word With Property Holders.

WE WOULD not if we could conceal the fact that the last two months have been exceptional in Southern California from a weather point of view. The cold snap early in January was absolutely without precedent, taking all of Southern California together. It was happily followed by perfect weather from the agricultural point of view. The injury done was almost entirely confined to the citrus-fruit crops, and it was not more than half what it was feared at the first survey of the situation. This was followed during the last week in February with perhaps the heaviest rainstorm known here in thirty years. The precipitation in about forty-eight hours ranged from five inches to twice that quantity.

These two abnormal climatic experiences have left their traces all over the country. Everywhere are still hanging vines, and there is still standing shrubbery that show the nipping effect of the fingers of Mr. Jack Frost. On a good many trees the leaves are still brown as if burned with fire. The big rain also has left its traces in torn-up roadways, and in the cities in sliding banks along streets where heavy cuts were made. These result in the presentation of very unsightly features to the eye of the tourist, and indeed to that of the permanent resident. The mud banks that have fallen down on the sidewalks are worse than unsightly; they are very uncomfortable to the pedestrians.

We take the liberty of addressing a word to all property holders, whether owners or tenants, and ask them in the name of their patriotism and devotion to their section that they get to work wherever this has been neglected to this moment, and proceed to put their houses in order at once. Every decaying vine and every brown twig should be carefully removed, and where this is done, a week or ten days of warm sunshine will remove every trace of the early frost and result in a more beautiful appearance than would have been had this not occurred. Very often vines and ornamental shrubbery are neglected in this delightful climate, and are not kept so trim as they might be.

As to the tumble-down banks of mud on the sidewalks, it should not be a matter for police interference, but a matter of personal pride on the part of property holders. We are very far from accepting the doctrine of the late Henry George, that all taxes should be heaped upon land, and just as far from other faddists who insist upon interfering with people's private business, attempting to dictate to them through legal procedure how they shall invest their money or what they shall do with their investments. But the man who holds his lot on speculation so as to derive the highest unearned increment from his investment through the improvements made by his neighbors owes this at least to the general public, that his vacant lot be not permitted to become an eyesore on the landscape, nor an inconvenience to the person who uses the streets from the filthy condition of the sidewalks. It might be proper that through legislative action the owners of vacant city or town lots should be made in some way to protect the sidewalk from landslides and mud carried down by little streams when rains fall. But in the absence of such legislation, the least that could be asked of the property owner would be that he keep it from becoming a nuisance to his fellow-citizens.

Rise to Newness of Life.

IN NATURE we are at the spring of the year, a season hardly comprehended in California, where winter is non-existent. We can remember

our old homes at the East when spring came and the deadness of winter passing away, all nature fairly pulsed with new life.

The bare limbs of the trees became clothed with vivid green; the hillsides in their sallow brown became like seas of emerald; the fetters of ice were broken from the streams and the springs, and every rill and river went singing its psalm of praise to its home in the broad bosom of the ocean, and all nature became vocal with the songs of the feathered tribes and with the chirping of the insect races in the springing grass over the whole broad face of the earth.

In religion it is Easter time, and the churches are celebrating by far the greatest event in the history of the human race. The minds of churchgoers this morning are turned back to the sepulcher in the garden where the two Marys first beheld the "One risen from the dead." The scriptures read in the churches will recall to the ears of the Christian world that wonderful text: "Because He rose we shall rise also."

But that is not the thought that should predominate in our minds today, much as it inspires hope, and wonderful though it be. The practical thing for all to do this morning, no matter at what altar they worship, what creed they profess, is to join nature and religion together and rise now to newness of life.

Every sin is an offense against natural law, and the scriptures are right which teach us that sin leads to death. So we can cast off the garb of the winter of sin and emulating nature rise to newness of life in following a better way than we have followed heretofore, and so, living according to the fundamental laws of our spiritual being, arrange our lives, our hearts and souls in unison with Him whose perfections are absolute, and thus join ourselves to the forces of immortality.

Let Us Have No Class Legislation

THE president of the National Cash Register Company and twenty-eight other officials of that company have been found guilty of violation of the anti-trust law, and the president has been sentenced to imprisonment for a year and to pay a fine of \$5000. Twenty-four of the others have received a jail sentence for a year.

The court in passing sentence said: "I must make your case an example to others who are engaged in the same kind of business." This remark was brought out by the evidence which showed that this company had maintained a department the purpose of which was not to sell the goods of the company, "but to prevent the sale of goods by competitors."

We have not a word to say in criticism of the verdict or of the sentences imposed on those found guilty.

But this case recalls the veto affixed by President Taft to an appropriation bill brought in by the late Congress with a "rider" attached to it forbidding the use of money appropriated for the Department of Justice in cases where labor unions were involved. Mr. Taft was specific in assigning as a reason for his veto the presence in the bill of this vicious class legislation.

It is pleasant to read that the new President, Mr. Wilson, is reported to have served notice on Congress that he will repeat the Taft veto if the law is put before him with the obnoxious "rider" attached to it. But we could well wish that President Wilson had faced the proposition squarely and not assigned as a reason for his veto his objection to "riders" on appropriation bills.

If the cash-register case is to stand as law, and the "rider" attached to the appropriation bill should become law, it would constitute in this country a most unusual, vicious and dan-

gerous case of class legislation. Why legalize the policy of preventing the sale of labor?

Does History Repeat Itself?

IN 1793, when the French Revolution was in the last stages of incubation, and just before the Reign of Terror broke out, some one asked M. Danton what he thought to be the ultimate purpose of the revolution he was favoring, and the man of audacity who never recoiled before any proposition promptly replied: "To put down those on top and to put up those on the bottom."

The purpose in M. Danton's mind was pretty thoroughly carried out when the most brutally cruel, most densely ignorant and most morally corrupt elements of society, usually held in check by the better elements, gained control of the government of France, of the capital of the country, of the country itself, and all its industries and interests, and then either guillotined or drove into exile all those who had theretofore controlled the destinies of the country.

No one at all well read in history dare for a moment contend that the elements which had been on top in France were not blameworthy or were admirable as a class, and no such student of history will for a moment dare to contend that those who were below had not been not merely neglected but subjected to unendurable abuses.

We would say therefore that speaking broadly the history of the French Revolution cannot repeat itself in our day, for the reason that there are no such conditions existing—at least not in civilized countries.

But when one considers closely the programme laid down for government by the Radicals in England and the Progressives of America, it must dawn on one's mind that there is a good deal of M. Danton's purpose in the conceptions of government in the minds of the parties referred to.

About Skyscrapers.

NEW YORK CITY is of all the world the place of skyscrapers. The reason is obvious—the restricted area of the flatiron on which the city is built.

Outside of New York the highest building in this country is in Cincinnati, the Union Central Life Insurance Company building, measuring 509 feet two inches from street curb to the top of the tower, and containing thirty-two stories. Seattle, Wash., is to have an office building with more stories than that in Cincinnati, namely forty-two, although its height is only 461 feet. This will be four times as high as any other office building in Seattle, and only four or five buildings in New York City will surpass it in height, and only two have a greater number of stories.

It is somewhat puzzling to account for the cloud piercer in Cincinnati, but that Seattle will have repetitions of this high building may be looked for, as the business area is very much circumscribed by the mountainous nature of the area on which the city is built.

That in rebuilding San Francisco there was not a new record made in high buildings may be attributed to the fact of the earthquake which destroyed the city and the fear of a repetition.

The legislative authorities in Los Angeles very wisely limited the possible height of structures to 150 feet, for the reason that there is ample room here to spread, and the lower structures make for better ventilation, better light, and the better health of those who spend so much of their time in these office buildings.

The European Situation.

IT IS coming mighty near the centennial of Napoleon's exile on the island of St. Helena, and present conditions call to mind his prophecy: "Europe must become either a republic or a republic." The date set for this alternative transformation by the little Corsican has already passed, but it is not unusual for prophets to misinterpret "the signs of the times" as to the "times of their fulfillment."

By Cossack Napoleon probably meant Russian, and the events of the present day point with a fixed finger to the growth of Slav predominance along the western Russian border. It has been exceedingly difficult to maintain peace between the Teutonic race stretching down through Central Europe and the Slav peoples lying east of them and stretching far away across northern Asia.

With the throne of Roumania occupied by a Hohenzollern, it only needed the application of a match to the fuse at Bucharest to explode a bomb which would have caused a general European war.

The Teutonic race sees with clear eyes the menace to its interests in the formation of a new Slav empire along the lower Danube, to become definitely known as a Balkan confederation, resembling the German empire. The influences which have prevented the war have been the lack of funds to finance such an awful conflict, and still more the difficulty that Austria faced in making war upon the Slav race while one-third of the army of the dual monarchy were Slavs.

For the time being the threatened explosion has passed, but with the death of the Emperor Franz Josef the dual monarchy may be broken into pieces, and then Hungary would join the Balkan confederacy and add to the preponderance of Slav interests along eastern Europe.

Russian diplomacy, always crooked as a dog's hind leg, is playing a very shrewd game in the conflict to drive the Turk out of Europe. How little attention is paid to the Greeks, and how much pains is taken to minimize their part in the war, their interest in the peace settlement, and their share of the plunder.

Europe was startled the other day by a report that the Czar had conveyed to the Kaiser the information that the German empire would be given a free hand to deal with Belgium as it might see fit. This report may have been founded on fact or not, but there is surely verisimilitude in it.

With the Balkan confederation firmly established and the Turkish influence reduced to a zero with the Slav race knocked off, and then time to recuperate from the losses of the war, the Slav predominance along the eastern part of Europe would become supreme, especially if Hungary should set up for itself and join that confederation.

In that event the fate of the Teutonic race might be seen to tremble in the balance.

Under such a contingency it would be absolutely necessary for the Germanic people to form an alliance between the courts at Berlin and Vienna for self-protection, and then the local outcome would be the joining of the Teutonic empires of Denmark, Holland and Belgium, giving the Teutonic race a free outlet on the North Sea as it has on the Adriatic Sea. Then if Italy could be kept in a condition of permanent divorce from the other Latin nations from the Baltic to the Mediterranean there would be erected a strong rampart against Slav aggression westward.

How easily it might come about that Great Britain and France might see it to be to their interest to rate from the Slav and unite with the Teuton.



COME up, come up, my loved brethren! tribe has nothing and envy you for your wrong, as you often see the greatness of the human race, but with limitations, too. The kind is, they never see the rest of the religion of the ancients, a stick of wood, made down and worshiped, you humans for the me out the stick of wood, and make a god of your and worship that very of the Creator.

I say again, come up, the Eagle and ascend to the apex of the of the Eagle type year. "The heavens declare: These are the days of the heavens sing, as morning of creation, a the Maker of all this s If you could come up w of the sky this morning glories you would see whole face of the earth. Why this morning ab in the year? Because w equinox. Now, do some lords of creation ask: that!" If you could co pose yourselves on bro apex of the sky you w The sun this morning late eastern point of th we live, and follows a straight line until it goes



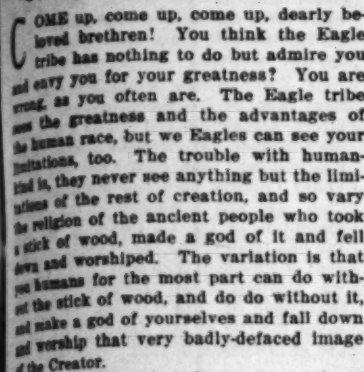
HOW the modern artist ling! For once the jo their side. For many they have suffered the ign comparison with those th old masters." Theirs has few professions left in whic progress were consistently antiquity lauded with effu terous eulogy.

And now the darling suff their saviors.

At least, the suffragette shouldering all the blame. have dark suspicions that th of antique-picture slashing n have germinated in other these horrible depredations the rich have not only occ Britain. Certainly not. It w France, Italy, Germany and d with suffragettes too. these countries recent ne brutal mutilation of some va ter, both in the public art private collections. Only in over, are these little episode by a notice pinned on the can Women."

The Logical Inference.

WHY, it was an opportu artist could be expected t poor devils are forced to eke a minimum wage while "old m



I say again, come up. Get on the wings of the Eagle and ascend with him this morning to the apex of the sky. A human being of the Eagle type years ago declared that "The heavens declare the glory of God." These are the days of all the year when the heavens sing, as they did upon the morning of creation, a hymn of praise to the Maker of all this stupendous universe. If you could come up with me to the apex of the sky this morning, what unspeakable glories you would see spread over the whole face of the earth.

Why this morning above other mornings is the year? Because we are at the vernal equinox. Now, do some of you superior minds of creation ask: "Well, what of that?" If you could come up with me and position yourselves on broad pinions at the apex of the sky you would know.

The sun this morning rises at the absolute eastern point of this globe on which we live, and follows the equator in a straight line until it goes down away off at



LANCER

HOW the modern artists must be chuckling! For once the joke is entirely on their side. For many a sad decade they have suffered the ignominy of odious comparison with those tiresome "priceless old masters." Theirs has been one of the few professions left in which modernity and progress were consistently condemned and antiquity lauded with effulgent and prepossessioned eulogy.

And now the darling suffragettes will be their saviors.

At least, the suffragettes are willingly considering all the blame. All the same I have dark suspicions that that frightful orgy of antique-pictures slashing may conceivably have germinated in other breasts. For these horrible depredations on the idols of the rich have not only occurred in Great Britain. Certainly not. It would seem that France, Italy, Germany and Spain are both laden with suffragettes too. For in each of these countries recent news records the brutal mutilation of some valuable old master, both in the public art galleries and in private collections. Only in England, however, are these little episodes accompanied by a nation pinned on the canvas "Votes for Women."

* * *

Why, it was an opportunity no modern artist could be expected to resist. The new artists are forced to eke out a living on a minimum wage while "old masters" change

the ultimate western point in the ocean, where sea and sky come together. It is an unusual equinoctial season, for the Easter full moon sets in the west as the sun rises in the east, and tonight will rise as the sun goes down in the west. If you could only rise on Eagle pinions morning after morning to the apex of the sky you would see that "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." Imagine yourself directly south of Los Angeles some few thousand miles and floating on the Eagle's pinions in the apex of the sky directly over the equator. You may imagine what you would see, but the Eagle has the picture in his mind as a matter of fact impressed upon the retina of his Eagle eye and is not dependent upon his imagination. A little more than 6000 miles east and west, north and south, from the standpoint in the sky the Eagle's eye sweeps the whole round circle of the horizon, and there is not a dark spot upon the whole hemisphere presented to view. A flood of white light at noon will cover just one-half of all the globe, while the other side is enveloped in the darkness of night. Usually, you know, as we Eagles sit upon the apex of the sky and look around the circle of the horizon there is a black blotch of night at one pole or the other, and the sunlight extends over the other beyond the pole. It is glorious to think of this great globe swinging in space held in place by threads so fine that no eye can see one strand of them, with a circumference of 25,000 miles, fifty times as far as from Los Angeles to San Francisco, one-half of it bathed in brilliant sunlight, and as it turns eastward the shadows shift, bringing the western horizon into the rays of light while from the east night following on broad black wings creeps slowly westward, everlastingly keeping up the absolute equilibrium between light and darkness.

I ought to have said between night and day, because this equinoctial day, with the full pascal moon following exactly in the path of the sun, twelve hours behind the big light, or a semi-circumference of the earth to the eastward, as the sun rays fade slipping ever westward, the mild light of the moon illumines the earth, following westward in the track of the sun and forbidding a dark spot to hide a square foot of the earth's surface from pole to pole all

hands at vast fortunes, and, with incredible irony, they are prevented from telling the plain ugly truth about the many old pictures, knowing full well they will incur the double indictment of professional jealousy and a hideous lack of artistic perception.

I have always pictured that it must be the essence of the modern artist's hell to be compelled to stand in front of a shabby old canvas perpetrated by some long decomposed brother of mediocre ability and wax enthusiastic anent its questionable artistic merit—with a sinking heart and bitterness of soul!

The ghosts of those arty dead are the bugbear, the kill-joy, the base despoilers of the latter-day artists. They rake in both the money and the glory and carefully glean the butter from every slice of bread. Musicians, authors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, chefs and dressmakers are all accorded their due mead of recognition and appreciation in their march of progress toward perfection, but the artist is forever shackled by the pitiless past.

And now he has struck. Armed with a "Votes for Women" label, he is wreaking his vengeance with the sublime exhilaration of a great opportunity offered and taken. And the sad part of it is that, if he is an Englishman, he will be the first to vote against the ladies, the loudest in his condemnation of their unwomanly conduct.

• • •

The Angelic Prude.

AND talking of artists, I was amused at a fair patron who was visiting a local gallery recently. She evinced such a keen interest in things artistic that the proprietor decided she was worthy to be shown the photograph of a beautiful masterpiece in which he was interested. The original, by the way, reposes in the Jonathan Club now—which hardly seems proper if the lady's judgment counts for anything.

The picture depicts a beauteous maiden seated, with raised arms adorning her hair. True, she is sparsely draped above the waist and that portion of her anatomy known to the high school pupils as her abdomen, and to the uneducated as her stomach, is certainly visible.

"Sir!" said our art patron, with blushing indignation, "I was never so insulted in my life!"

around the equator, making one flood of light to envelop the whole globe.

The Eagle is not a nocturnal bird, but works by day and rests by night; therefore our tribe has very little information upon the nightly hours of the natural day, but lives evermore in everlasting sunlight. But we are up betimes in the morning and can see the succession of night and day, and we are not in a hurry to fold our wings upon our aerie on the granite mountaintop, and therefore know the phenomena of the evening hours. Human beings are not the only ones endowed with some little bit of imagination, and the Eagle tribe has soul enough to reason from what it sees to what goes on during its sleeping hours.

Some thoughtless human person may rise up and point out the fact that there are two equinoxes six months apart. You must not be too quick to find fault, another vice inherent in human nature. The Eagles know that, too, but they know there is a great difference between the vernal and the autumnal equinox. I am not saying one is superior to the other or pointing out the advantages of one over the other. We prefer the Scriptural view of creation, proclaimed in the very first chapter of the Book, which declares that everything is good. There is no comparative adjective in the Bible referring to creation. Good was good enough for the Eagle type of men who wrote that Book, and it is good enough for the Eagle tribe, too.

What I want you to understand is that there is a difference between the vernal and the autumnal equinox, and I prefer to dwell on the one now before us and present a simple picture rather than confuse things by comparing and making a confused picture. Some day it may be the Eagle's pleasure to paint a pendant to the picture now in hand, and then you may hang the two pictures side by side.

There is something in the springtime akin to what the world must have been on the day that creation was finished. Yes, I know the Talmudists who comment upon the Scriptures, tell us that creation was finished in the fall of the year, and that the eternal spark of life was breathed into Adam upon a certain calm evening just as the sun went down behind the western sky. They tell us that when the Creator looked over His handiwork and proclaimed it all

Stomachic Conversation.

SO YOU see there must be something inherently indecent in the outside of a stomach although the most refined women art patrons included, consider it is perfectly good taste to draw up graphic pictures of its inside at any and every opportunity. Or else it is the sense or seeing that is so peculiarly improper. You may talk and listen "stomach" with perfect propriety. At least, I hope so. Certainly some of my most respectable lady friends seem to think so. They have, metaphorically, of course, entertained me with their stomachs for hours together. Given me the most intimate little details anent its eccentricities and moods, its tastes and abhorrences. So much so that I never see the dear things without a sympathetic "Ah, how do you do, Mrs. Jones? How's your stomach?" just being restrained in time. Because, although she intends telling me, she would not like me to ask, you know.

• • •

Regarding Legs.

ONE has to be au fait with these little matters of etiquette. They are so very important. Now the same lady that talks about her stomach would not dream of discussing her legs with me. On the other hand, quite a number of them will show us their legs with the utmost indifference. Jeweled stockings are in now, of course, and that makes a difference. Jeweled stomachers were fashionable in Elizabeth's time. Perhaps we shall get back to them soon.

At present, however, we shall be well advised to remember that we may see legs but not talk them. We may talk stomachs but not see them.

• • •

Your Temperamental Color.

I AM afraid I shall never be a true literary artist. I always felt there was just something lacking in my make-up. Somehow the

editors never treat me with the respectful consideration that my brother scribes exact. I have a horrible suspicion it's my lack of a proper temperament.

For instance, I discovered the other evening that Grace Kingsley (you know Grace. She is the fairy that waves the wand that makes or blasts theatrical reputations in the *Pink Sheet*.)—well, Grace can only write at her brilliant best on yellow paper. When

very good the purple grapes hung ripe upon the vine, the apples hung yellow and scarlet from the branch, and the fields were waving like a sea of gold as the ripe heads of the wheat bowed before the rippling breeze.

I prefer in my Eagle simplicity not to believe that. The Talmudists did not write in California, where the crops come like the fruit upon the Tree of Life, twelve manner of fruit for the twelve months of the year. If the Talmudists were right and apples were ripe, there were no strawberries. If the grapes hung purple from the vine there were no cherries.

So I prefer to look upon creation as having been finished in the spring, and I think creation is renewed every spring as the equinoctial sun circles round the globe. There is undoubtedly an animal satisfaction in the purple grape and in the color on the cheek of the ripe apple, but it is not in the fall that "a brighter iris blushes on the burnished dove." That comes in the spring, when there is a brighter green upon the fields than in any other season, when the poppy lifts his yellow chalice to the sunlight, and when the vine puts forth its little tendrils, more beautiful to my eye than the most luscious bunch of purple grapes that ever hung from an arbor. Go out into the garden and watch the budding leaves burst upon the rosebush and see if it does not touch your heartstrings with a thrill of delight that goes deeper than even the sight of the reddest rose that ever bloomed upon a twig.

The Eagle could fill a book talking to you about the thrills that come in watching the equinoctial sun circle the equator today, followed by the silvery beams of the moon half a sphere behind him. The mockingbirds trill their song of thanksgiving and the meadow lark pipes his simple song of praise, the Eagle has only a shriek; but oh, it comes from a heart thrilling full with joy as he thinks upon the glories of our earthly home.

Yours for the love of nature,

The Eagle
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

she has unwittingly allowed her stock of yellow paper to run low and has to take to mere white, her witty sallies and joyously humorous slang immediately slump to the common level. She assures me this is so, by which I can only assume that there has not been a sheet of white paper on her desk for years.

But what worries me is that I don't seem to have discovered my inspirational color yet. In vain do I unburden my epigrams and profound cogitations on white, pink, yellow, grayish or any other old color with reckless indiscrimimation—and the editor receives me with the self-same lack of emotional praise all the time. I have never tried green yet, but then green paper costs fifteen cents a ream more—and I balk at a plunge like that. And as for blue—I have always associated it with wills, deeds, taxes and tailor's bills.

Oh, I wonder what Willard Huntington Wright uses?

Thais.
OF COURSE, you saw Thais. That was the first night of the grand opera and it was necessary that you should establish your place in society. Wherefore we were all there. And what a painful moral Anatole France's story points. Obviously there is always hope for a woman but no reform for a man. We shall have to become Mahommedans, we men, then we shall get heaven all to ourselves.

Niclas, you know, is the monk, retired from the wicked world to the reposeful desert. He had, however, been a bit of a spark in his youth. Then he is seized with a very commendable desire to save Thais. After all, if you are out for soul-saving, there is some sense in selecting a large luscious soul like Thais.

Now Thais was not received at court in Alexandria. She was, in fact, a sort of common-law queen who held little courts of her own. Very well then, Nicolas goes to Alexandria and finds his visit painfully misunderstood. Still he saves Thais. That scene in which she is pathetically following him across the desert, footsore and weary, in which he is superbly unrelenting, doesn't last though. A Mary Garden appealing glance warns us of his doom. But Thais has decided to be saved—and the rest of that opera is a series of lost opportunities.

but a few blocks from the business center of Pasadena. In years past it has been the scene of many of the most brilliant social functions in the Southland, and it will continue to be pre-eminently a home of wealth and culture. Unlike the Huntington and Pasadena's other large tourist hotels, the Maryland is open the year around. No hotel in Southern California has entertained more notable and distinguished guests of recent years, nor has any done more to carry the fam-

The Raymond stable and garage contribute to the convenience and pleasure of guests desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to explore the near-by "beauty spots" in and about Pasadena. The teas, receptions, hops, the card and billiard rooms and the library, provide amusement and entertainment within. Everything to the last detail is devised for the comfort and pleasure of guests. In cuisine, service and appointments nothing has been left to be desired.

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE.

buildings, united by ornate-covered
corridors of steel and cement which
span Raymond avenue in graceful
arches, are more than 500 large guest
chambers, 350 with private baths, ex-
quisite suites that are masterpieces of
furnishing and arrangement; besides
numerous spacious parlors and
drawing-rooms, card and billiard
rooms, dining-halls and lobbies.
More than a mile of spacious
hallways leads to the rooms. A
portion of the roof is covered with

the one of the
oramas in South
the southern v
liberally dotte
chard trees the
of seclusion su
parts of the O
a William R.
tion, and, in th
ment, a mast
purpose to att
Oak Knoll, for
situation peculi
vail. Each is p

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

the widow of Gunnar, but the many guests prefer to accept. These little hotel is charmingly planned, and is delightfully situated in that will be without a peer in this direction the wonder house estate at Dos Robles developed, is authorized to \$10,000 in making the Hotel on grounds the most beautiful in the West. Many rare plants taken from Dos Robles to a collection already on the grounds. A complete layout of the grounds and collection of plants.

The Ghost of the Water Butt.

By A Special Contributor.

A SAILOR'S CURSE.

SEVENTEEN men paid the toll of the sea when the schooner *Glory* drove to a coral reef which wreathed an island about two degrees south of the equator and 160 degrees west from Greenwich. Seventeen men left their bones to rot and bleach on the ocean's bottom with the hull of the good ship *Glory*, and were spared to suffer the torments of a living hell. I was one of these. James Towers was the other.

We were cast upon the beach, inside the reef—stunned and bruised and battered by the cruel sea which, surfeited with human life, seemed to have cast us aside. There is nothing in the story of the wreck which has not been told before. A heavy night as black as pitch, a wind which howled with the pent fury of a thousand devils, the roar of breakers ahead, a crash, the mast by the board, and then a swirl of water, oblivion and the awakening on a beach, sore and hungry and dazed.

There was a gash in Towers's side when I found him, conscious but too weak to rise, and I bathed the wound and fed him some scraps from a case which had been washed ashore and he soon came round enough to stagger along the beach and help search for food. We found little enough of this—two cakes of biscuits and a side of raw salt pork, water soaked and rancid. In less than half a day we had skirted the shore of our island and climbed to the highest point, where we saw nothing but the sea stretching away in sunlit, dazzling beauty.

There was no sign of human life, there was no vegetation fit for food, and there were no sea birds whose eggs we might have eaten. The one stroke of good fortune was the discovery of a spring, strange to say, not far from the highest point of the island, and we drank and drank the pure, fresh water. For two weeks we lived thus in comparative comfort, one of us continually on watch day and night, for a passing vessel.

Our Famine Threatens.

THE next, after eating some of the pork, we became deathly sick and we were obliged to throw the rest of the decaying away. A great thirst seized him after a while and I helped him to the spring. The water was scarcely flowing. The men, almost as large as a man's body, which usually cascaded from the elevation and was no larger than the flow from a spout. We started, rubbed our eyes, and looked at each other appealingly as though we hoped the other to say he saw amiss. It was no illusion. The spring was almost dry.

One little that day. Death seemed to be distant and we did not feel like looking. I wandered about trying to devise some means of holding a quantity of the water, but the thing seemed impossible. There was not so much as a gourd on the island, and my wife was at an end. Towers and I sat in the sand and stared upward and thought the sun must bake his brain, and we may have to stay here a few days longer.

It all but broke my heart to talk to him so, for I loved him as only men can love each other who have faced death side by side with no thoughts other than sympathy and desire to help.

"What is it?" he asked without interest. The man seemed bent and broken.

"Quick, to the spring!" I shouted, sane again. "I've found a tin. It isn't big, but it'll keep life in us a few days after the water's gone, and we must sight a ship by then—or else—"

"There's no 'or else,'" he said, his manner changing. "Mate, this is fate, or Providence, or ghosts or whatever you want to call it. Do you think that thing came there naturally, right at your feet, when we were going to die of thirst. It was sent by spirits, I tell you, and it'll hold water enough to keep us alive till a ship comes, and the devil himself can't stop it."

A Believer in Ghosts.

"So you believe in ghosts, do you?" I said as we hurried toward the spring.

"I sure do, mate," said Towers, "and so will you before this thing is ended."

I did not believe in ghosts then, and I do not now, but there came a time when I did, and I am still unable to explain all which happened afterward, and although I don't put an abiding faith in spirits it would be an untruth to say flatly that I do not believe in them.

It was high time we filled our tin, for the spring was all but dry, and in the morning, when the sun rose, it baked the bottom of the pool and none would have thought that water ever flowed there. With our additional meat we were fairly comfortable for a time, although our thirst grew rapidly, and we kept in the shade as much as possible to guard against increasing it.

The days passed and our mouths dried and our tongues swelled the while we scanned the sea, anxiously searching for a sail, and watched the spring almost continuously. But it did not flow again. The strain told on Towers more than it did on me. He muttered strangely in his sleep and his eyes became glassy and inhuman.

When the water was all gone we lay down as much of the time as we could, seeking to avoid in every way anything which might add to our torment by making us more thirsty. Thirsty—the sound of that word stabs me like a knife today.

We had no real sleep. We lay at night in a sort of torpor simply because our bodies were utterly worn out, but we never for a moment forgot our thirst. One night I was aroused by Towers calling to me. Thinking him perhaps dangerously ill, I went over to where he was lying on his back.

"I seem terribly weak," he said in ordinary tones, only a little thick from the swelling of his tongue. "Bring me the tin and let me have a little water, please."

I stared at the man. The moonlight showed me his eyes.

Towers was stark mad!

"I don't think water would be good for you," I said.

"What's the matter?" he demanded. "Do you want it all for yourself?"

"You know," I said, "as well as I do that you are ill and that you should not drink. Besides, there is not too much water left, and we may have to stay here a few days longer."

It all but broke my heart to talk to him so, for I loved him as only men can love each other who have faced death side by side with no thoughts other than sympathy and desire to help.

A Madman's Cunning.

A look of cunning came into his face.

"Look here, damn you," he said, calculatingly, "are you trying to keep all that water for yourself, or have you thrown it away? Don't tell me there's only a little left. It's a lie. It's a lie I say. The tin was always full."

"But the water's going from it just like it did from the spring," I said. "It can't last forever. And, besides, with a fever like you have, you shouldn't drink water."

"I've no fever," he said. "I'm burning up with thirst because you won't let me drink. Bring the tin I say. My God, mate, why do you torture me so? You shan't, I say. Bring me the tin. Let me see for myself."

What was I to do? The man in his delirium believed that I was persecuting him. There was a chance that in the morning he would come back to his senses again. I made an effort to fool him.

"If I show you the tin," I said, "with what little water there is in it, will you promise

me not to drink any just now? please, mate, for your own sake and mine, leave it until morning when the fever has left you a bit."

"Yes, I'll promise," he said.

"It will take me a moment," I told him, "for I've hidden it in a cool place. I'll fetch it directly."

I snatched the empty can from where it lay out of Towers's sight and ran to the beach with it, filling it half full of sea water. Heaven knows my only reason for deceiving him was to pacify him until morning, when I hoped his delirium would have passed and he would realize again the plight we were in. Fast as I could, so as not to make him suspicious, I returned with the half-filled tin.

Towers propped himself on one elbow.

"Let me see," he muttered. "Let me look at it."

I held the tin toward him, gripping it firmly.

"You see, it's there," I said, soothingly. "Only wait until morning and you can drink of it."

He craned his neck and hooked the bony fingers of one hand over the edge of the tin, pulling it gently toward him, mumbling piteously meanwhile, like a sick baby. My heart ached and bled for him and for the deceit I was practicing, but, as I live, I deemed it best for him.

Then the fate which had cast the tin of meat on to our shore played another card. My foot slipped and the weight of Towers's hand pulled the tin downward. I jerked it back, but too late. The water splashed over the edge, full into Towers's face and across his mouth. His swollen tongue ravenously licked his parched lips and his mouth closed with an animal sound.

The Maniac's Curse.

Then he spat the water from him.

"Damn you!" he shrieked. "You've salted it. You've killed me, but you'll pay me. You'll pay, as there's a heaven."

Those were his last words—a curse, and all unknowingly he had laid it on the soul of a man who would have starved to give him the last drop in the cup, and, in his right mind, he would have done the same for me. With those terrible words ringing in my ears I dropped beside the silent figure and lifted his head. I called to him and I called to heaven, but Towers did not speak, and I was alone there, along among the coral rocks with the curse of a dead man ringing in my ears.

I was afraid and lonely, and cried out against the injustice which had sent seventeen men to sudden death and peace, and left us two to perish there, one with a curse on his stiffening lips, the other with a curse ringing in his ears. Then I forgot all. I must have fainted.

The sun shone when I revived, but I do not know what time it was. I was weak, almost unable to stand, but I dragged Towers's body down to the beach and buried it under a mound of sand, setting a great chunk of coral rock for a headstone. There I sat by his grave all day long, waiting for the death which would not come. Far into the night I sat, and then a light appeared, creeping up higher and higher above the horizon until at last it dawned upon my shaken senses that it must be a ship. Anxiously I watched it, fearing lest it should dim again and the ship sail away.

But when the sun pinked the west it glanced from the canvas wings of a schooner bearing close to the island. With my last strength I dragged myself to the summit of the island and waved my tattered shirt and cried out aloud, although none could hear me. I was seen and the schooner anchored outside the reef and sent a boat in for me. What followed I remember only hazily, but plenty of water and good food made a man of me again.

When I was strong enough I served as able seaman on the Benjamin Oakley, the schooner which had picked me up. One night while I had the dog watch my thoughts kept turning to the scene on the island when the tin of salt water had spilled on Towers's face. I had never forgotten the curse, although I knew his words were those of a crazy man. I was thirsty, but somehow I could not bring myself to go to the water butt for a drink. It was the thought of that man who had died almost in my arms, in the full belief that I had tortured him.

A Battle Against Thirst.

My thirst grew but I would not drink. I fought against it. Twice I started for the butt and turned back. Fear crept into my heart for the longing for water seemed not to be natural. I do not believe I suffered more intense torment on the island than I did in those few moments when every fiber of my being cried out for water, water, and I dared not touch it. Towers's words about ghosts chased through my mind. I did not believe, yet I dared not drink. My feet stuck to the deck as though in a nightmare.

A man of iron could not have held out against that thirst. It tortured me and frightened me, for I could not understand it. The thing was not natural. At last I steeled myself.

"You're going crazy, man," I muttered. "You're going crazy and you'll die like Towers did."

And I was going crazy. The horror of it goaded me. I must drink. I must show myself that all my fears were folly. My knees trembled as I steadied myself down the companionway and made way forward toward the water butt. It was dark and I took an unlit lantern in from a hook. When I knew I was near the butt I struck a match to light the lantern. Some sudden draught of air made it flicker. I shielded it for a moment with my curved palm, and as I stood there, something impelled my eyes to look toward the butt.

What I saw struck me motionless and dumb with terror. The match dropped from my fingers and flickered out, but in that second of lurid light I saw a dim shadow leaning over the butt, a battered tin can at its lip. It was the shadowy form of Towers!

I tried to cry out. I tried to run, but my limbs failed me and my tongue clove to my mouth's roof as it had on the island when the thirst was upon me. Then I heard myself yell. It was just such a yell as Towers had voiced that last night on the island.

Days and nights I must have tossed in a fever, for at last I waked to find myself in a bunk of the Benjamin Oakley. One of my mates was bending over me. He looked terribly haggard and his eyes held a weird luster not natural to any man's. Feebly I asked him how long I had been ill. Weeks, he told me, and I had been lying in the bunk delirious and raving from the time they found me lying senseless on the planks before the water butt.

The Curse Falls Heavily.

The mention of water made me thirsty.

"Bring me a drink, please," I said.

The man who sat near me stifled a groan.

"God help us," he muttered, "there is no drink! The water turned bad. We've had not a drop since the night we found you lying there. The sea has been like oil. Not a breath of air, and we can't make a port. One of the men is dead and the rest of us—well, we'd be better so."

The weeks that followed admit of no description. What little grog was left could not take the place of water, and even that was soon consumed. The terror in my soul was worse than the thirst I had to bear. I never told the men of what I had seen. There was no use. At times I laughed in fiendish glee over the tragic jest the spirit of James Towers had played us all. But the men did not think it strange. They laughed, too, many of them, although they knew not at what they laughed. Others cried, a few cursed and some prayed. But I dared not pray, for I saw in it all the work of things supernatural. When a breeze came, it wafted us into Tahiti, wafted a crazy ship, manned by a crazy crew into the beautiful moonlit harbor. The captain had sense enough to fire a rocket in sign of distress and a boat put off from shore, and men never rowed as did those kindly beings who raced back to shore and out to the ship again with water and a doctor.

Seven men survived that cruise and seven died at sea. Why? I do not know. The thought that I had brought it all upon them by my presence on the ship terrorized me for months, and I remained in the island port for years, doing a small mercantile business, which I gradually built up into a respectable industry. It was not until the days of steamships had dispelled much of the superstition of the sea, that I dared to sail for home.

[Copyright, 1913, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.]

ed the agita-
property in
married the
Burkhard, the
ident of the
company. He
a director for
and Manufact-
a member of
Los Angeles
San Gabriel
Sierra Madre
the executive
do las Flores
de during the
this city. He
committee of
League who
from the sala-
Erkenbrecher
brocher Syndi-
ate, making a
acreage. He
er the City of
beautiful sub-
na.
ident of the
corporation co-
land in Madra
placed on the
Erkenbrecher
a sailing sloop
e year, off San
dipton perpetual
an enthusiastic
member of the
t clubs and also
ntly subscribed
e of the city
at for the inter-
place of San
ery much hopes
reals, with their
cribe the further
and race this

but a few blocks from the business
center of Pasadena. In years past
it has been the scene of many of the
most brilliant social functions in the
Southland, and it will continue to be
pre-eminently a home of wealth and
culture. Unlike the Huntington and
Pasadena's other large tourist hotels,
the Maryland is open the year around.
No hotel in Southern California has
entertained more notable and dis-
tinguished guests of recent years, nor
has any done more to carry the fame
of Pasadena.

The Raymond stables and garage
contribute to the convenience and pleas-
ure of guests desiring to avail them-
selves of the opportunity to explore
the near-by "beauty spots" in and
about Pasadena. The tea, reception,
hops, the card and billiard rooms
and the library, provide amusement
and entertainment within. Everything
to the last detail is devised for the
comfort and pleasure of guests. In
cuisine, service and appointments
nothing has been left to be desired.
Such, in brief, is The Raymond, pre-

**PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND
GARAGE.**
northeast corner of Raymond and
Bellevue. In machinery and equip-

buildings, united by ornate-covered
corridors of steel and cement which
span Raymond avenue in graceful
arches, are more than 100 large guest
chambers, 350 with private baths, ex-
quisite suites that are masterpieces of
furnishing and arrangement; besides
numerous spacious parlors and
drawing-rooms, card and billiard-
rooms, dining-halls and lobbies.
More than a mile of spacious
hallways leads to the rooms. A
portion of the roof garden, 10x225

with parking, planted palms and
fountains. The principal
Country Club P
On the north, i
are high and al
ing one of the
oramen in South
the southern pa
liberally dotted
chard trees the
of seclusion suc
parts of the Cu
a William R. S
tion, and, in the
ment, a master
purpose to atte
Oak Knoll, for
situation peculiar
vail. Each is a
It is as an ex

by a beautiful woman, who told him that she was the Virgin Mary and that she wanted the Mexican people to build a church at the spot where she stood. Juan was commanded to report this to the bishop. He did so, but was disbelieved.

The next day he came again and again the bishop met him, and called him her son and wanted her wish to have the church built. He then said that she would give him a sign to show the bishop that he was telling the truth, and bade him go to the top of the hill and bring back an armful of roses which grow there. Juan knew that the hill was a rocky desert, and covered only with cactus, but he went and lo, it had changed to a bed of beautiful flowers. He took down the roses from his shoulders and filled it and the Virgin told him to carry the flowers to the bishop. Juan did so. He repeated his story and spread the flowers out on the ground. At the same time he held up his arm, and lo, the portrait of the Virgin was to be seen painted upon it.

It was then known that a miracle had been performed and the news went far and wide. The bishop decided that a church should be built, and with the money that was raised was erected the Guadalupe Cathedral, which cost more than a million dollars. This was generations ago. The sacred place was reopened for a time in the cathedral in Mexico City, but later on it was brought to this church, and it may now be seen on the altar. I have a photograph of it which was made by Walte, the American photographer of the Mexican capital.

Land of Pilgrims.

Every peasant knows of this shrine, and the pilgrims come by the hundreds of thousands to visit it. The railroad officials tell me that the travel to it materially increases the receipts of the roads, and that it is a worth several hundred thousand dollars a year.

You could see the Indians as they came up the hill on their knees to visit the shrine. Juan found the roses. I should like to take you into the mighty cathedral, and show you the altar of marble and bronze which cost more than \$200,000, and at the same time have brought out the crown of the Virgin, which is studded with jewels

worth almost a half million dollars in gold. The crown is of gold and it weighs thirty pounds. It is about three feet in diameter.

Another spot at Guadalupe where the praying always goes on is in the Chapel of the Well back of the cathedral. Here is a spring of sulphur which boils and bubbles below the pavement within its walls of wet stone. The waters contain sulphur, magnesia and potash and they smell like old eggs. There is a grating over the well, and upon it are copper dippers, fastened to chains, which the pilgrims let down to draw up the water. There are no individual cups and the microbes of 10,000 different mouths are mixed together upon the rims of these cups.

But suppose we go into the church. It is filled with Indians, girls and boys and women and men, all on their knees and all holding candles, the flames of which make a smoke so thick that it half hides the altar. There are candles burning about the altar, and outside are dozens of peddlers who sell candles and rosaries. The candles are all sizes, from that of your finger to that of your leg, and they range in price from 10 cents to several dollars.

Another favorite shrine of Mexico is at Amecameca, on the shore of Popocatepetl, and there are others scattered here and there over the country. Indeed there is scarcely a crossroads which has not a crucifix of one kind or other, and you will find no village which has not its chapel.

A Country of Churches.

Although the Mexican government has said that the Roman Catholic Church shall not rule, the officials realize that it has a strong hold on the people, and it is only a few months since the administration begged the Archbishop of Mexico to assist in restoring order. The Secretary of Fomento asked that the Pope be requested to issue a decree to that end, and, in the Catholic churches throughout the country a special mass for divine intervention was celebrated. At the same hour the papal father celebrated mass and joined in the prayers for the restoration of peace.

The Mexican people are really Catholics, and the great majority of them believe in their religion. I am told that there are 11,000 churches and chapels in the republic,

and I find a cathedral in nearly every city I visit. The church is supposed to be enormously wealthy. At the time of the confiscation it had property amounting to \$300,000,000, and it then owned almost 9000 estates which were valued at millions. It had more than 22,000 lots here in Mexico City which alone were worth over \$100,000,000, and it had property scattered here and there throughout the republic. When Juarez put the law of confiscation into effect a great part of this property was put up at auction and sold to the highest bidders, but it is said that those who bought risked the disfavor of the church, and that many took over the properties and held them in trust so that the church got them back. Others gave to the church the difference between the auction price and what the property would have sold for under other conditions and in this way the church has regained much of its millions. By the new law marriage was only valid through a civil contract, but no well-to-do woman in Mexico will consent to a wedding unless she is also married by the church, and no priest would give this blessing to a family who had acquired church property unless some restitution was made. Today the ownership of the church is such that the party in favor of holding together the great estates in Mexico is known as the church party or Catholic party, and there is no doubt but that the church has enormous wealth, in one form or other.

I do not know how much has been spent in church building in this republic, but the sum must run high into the hundreds of millions. The Catholic religion came here just twenty-five years after Columbus discovered the new world, and the early Spaniards prided themselves on their support of the church. A goodly share of all the gold and silver that was taken out of the mines was donated to religion, and every cathedral was a treasure vault filled with ornaments of silver and gold. There is a church at Chihuahua which was built through a tax of 25 cents on every pound of silver produced in that neighborhood, and the church cost \$600,000. In Zacatecas the cathedral was erected out of a tax levied on the silver mines under the city; and its

income was so great that Europe was ransacked for pictures and ornaments to decorate it. It has a font of solid silver, which cost more than \$50,000, and in Spanish times the church was ablaze with gold and silver candelabra and with cloths of woven gold. Another church in Zacatecas had an altar of gold, and one at Queretaro had a gold altar which was burned by the French. The Spaniards gave their jewels and gold to decorate the cathedral at the Mexican capital, and they presented ornaments worth about \$2,000,000, while the cathedral itself cost an equal amount to build.

There is a cathedral at Puebla which cost a million and a half, and in which \$100,000 has been spent on the altar. It is said to be the most beautiful church on the continent. Guadalajara has a cathedral covering about an acre which was completed about 300 years ago. It has been almost destroyed by earthquakes in the past, and it may go down again by the earthquakes, which are now common in that vicinity. The dome of that church was once shattered by lightning and when a thunderstorm comes up they now ring the bells to ward off the lightning, although they have lately put up lightning rods for the same purpose. The church has towers which are 200 feet high and which are illuminated by electricity. It has many fine paintings, including one by Murillo, known as the "Assumption of the Virgin."

As to Protestantism in Mexico, it has never gained any great hold, although a number of the different sects have their missionaries here. The Baptists are represented by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society and by the foreign missionary board of the Baptist Church South. The Presbyterian Church has many church buildings and it has day schools and boarding schools and a number of missions. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 140 congregations, fifty day schools, six high schools and one theological school. It has a number of native preachers and teachers and it claims to have about 12,000 adherents. There are also Episcopal missions, but altogether the foreign missionaries are only several hundred and the members of their churches are comparatively few.

The Lion, the Lynx, and the Wild Cat.

By Frederick Roland Miner.

CALIFORNIA FELINES.

The lion has long been called the "King of Beasts," but that appellation applies only to the lion of other countries. The lion of Asia and of Africa is a royal lion in his appearance with his noble head, his great mane, and the dignity of his somber eye. Our lion, however, the mountain lion, has no particularly high qualities save a sort of aloofness of demeanor, a dignity of manner, a reserved poise. He has no mane and is much smaller for the size of his body. He appears out of proportion to it. He is grizzly, who once roamed the mountains and hills of the southwest, had more of a monarch. The lion best known to our people is the one from the other side of the world, made familiar by the zoo and the circus, and of him we can truly say that he prefers to view him as he is, in his cage, rather than to meet him on his native haunts, especially when we are unarmed. But our own lion, the mountain lion, is not particularly formidable in appearance. He looks too much like an overgrown cat of the ordinary kind to inspire one with respect or fear. He is never known of his attacking any animal voluntarily except when cornered or when suffering from hunger. In fact, it is said that no wild animal save the tiger is more wary of man-hunter. I have met the mountain lion face to face on the trail, and he showed no inclination to be hostile. He instead, after a cursory survey and a noncommittal greeting, obligingly turned aside and made his way in another direction. Were he, however, inclined to be hostile he would be an enemy not to be despised, for he is a huge animal, and like most of the cat family is very muscular and strong, and he is armed with weapons of defense and attack in the shape of great, hook-like claws and dagger-like teeth. He will average ten feet from nose to tip of tail and stand half as high as a man and

weigh some 300 pounds. His shoulders are huge and muscular. I have known him to jump over a four-foot fence carrying a half-grown calf which he took away with him. It is claimed that he can leap a distance of fully fifty feet when so desiring. As a matter of diet he prefers young, colts and he will destroy many of them if he has the opportunity. Young calves are his next choice, then pigs, and so on down the scale. Of wild animals he will kill many fawn and even deer, and, if he can get nothing better, a chance rabbit may eke out his larder. His raids on the stock of the rancher and the great damage and loss resulting therefrom has caused a price to be put upon his head, and where his numbers have been the greatest, quite a profit has resulted from the hunting of him. His tribe has been decimated thus to the extent of some five hundred animals a year in California for several years past. He is not easily destroyed, however, for his habits are mostly nocturnal. Seldom will he venture forth except under cover of darkness, but like all the felines he takes cat-naps, and when such occur at night they may refresh him sufficiently so that he will be tempted, at times, to sally forth in the broad light of day, or hunger may drive him to a daytime hunt. He makes his home in some more or less inaccessible retreat among the rocks of the mountainside and there the young lions are born and reared. These youngsters are just as interesting as the kittens of the domestic cat, and will indulge in the same methods of ambitious play. The fond lion mother will watch over them with as much solicitude as does the house cat and will at times enter into their play in the same manner. She will brook no interference, however, with her young. Although the mountain lion is said to be cowardly, it is well not to take too great advantage of that alleged fact, unless well armed. Usually he will, in common with all animals, save one, grant you the deference and the respect due to a superior creature and will let you severely alone, but

if you refuse to recognize his courtesy and return it, then be the penalty on your own head. Against his quick movements and his great strength you would stand but small chance if unarmed, and even supported by the possession of a weapon you must shoot quickly and at the vital spot. The mountain lion's wild appearance may cause you to be somewhat contemptuous of his prowess, but if at night while encamped in a canyon or in the woods, or if belated and still tramping the mountains, through the darkness you should hear his roar in your immediate vicinity it would undoubtedly be safe to venture the assertion that you would have more respect for him at that time and in the future. Occasionally he will indulge in a certain human trait, that of curiosity, and then he may follow you for some time at a respectful distance, or he may venture so close to your camp at night that you will catch a glimpse of him, or see his eyes gleaming in the darkness from the shelter of the brush. He is a beautiful animal withal, with clean-cut, curving lines, sinewy and graceful in his movements, mild and harmless in appearance. He has a friendly look and you might like to make a friend of him but he will have none of such an intimacy.

The California lynx is also a large animal but smaller than the mountain lion. He is of a different build, standing almost as high but is not so long nor so heavy as the lion. The lynx has an ugly look and were he as large as the mountain lion one would prefer not to meet him unarmed. Owing to the peculiar tufts on each side of his face, the general contour of his head, and to his short stub of a tail he has a savage appearance. Yet I have never heard of his attacking a man, and he doubtless would not do so unless when at bay. Once in the Santa Monica Mountains I saw a lynx come tearing down the mountainside in full pursuit of a hapless cotton tail rabbit. He landed in the trail not ten feet from where I stood, and there he stopped and remained a moment to take a look for his quarry, as

he had temporarily lost sight of the rabbit. While thus occupied he observed me standing near him, and he tarried for no further acquaintance, but immediately turned and retreated up the mountainside in the direction from which he had come. The lynx, like the mountain lion, is seldom seen, as he too prefers to prowl at night.

The wild cat is about as much smaller than the lynx as the lynx is smaller than the mountain lion. He appears quite like the lynx in many ways but is of a stockier build. The wild cat may be frequently seen in the daytime, although he too is usually nocturnal in his habits. He seems less afraid of man than the other two felines and you may often hear him growling or quarrelling in the brush near your camp or cabin in the wild. Although every man's hand is turned against these animals of the cat family they seem not to greatly diminish in numbers if they are reduced at all.

THE WORLD CHILD.

Brother of all the world am I.
And brother of all the stars;
My spirit mounts into the sky
Beyond all earthly bars.

Life of my life, and heart of my love,
Is the boundless, billowy sea;
In every cloud that sails above
I am glad and strong and free.

In every life, I am born anew,
In every sun, I arise;
Wherever a soul is strong and free,
I look out from its radiant eyes.

Joy, that out of the sea upsprings,
Joy, that pours down from the sun;
Joy, of a myriad living things,
All blending into one.

Joy, that out of the earth wells up;
Joy, of the sunrise lands;
Joy, of Old Nature's brimming cup,
Given into my hands.

—[F. V. Eggleston, in Nautilus.

[361]

9

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE.

northeast corner of Raymond and Bellevue. In machinery and equipment the shop is modern throughout.

buildings, united by ornate-covered corridors of steel and cement which span Raymond avenue in graceful arches, are more than 500 large guest chambers, 350 with private baths, exquisite suites that are masterpieces of furnishing and arrangement; besides numerous spacious parlors and drawing-rooms, card and billiard-rooms, dining-halls and lobbies. More than a mile of spacious hallways leads to the rooms. A portion of the roof garden, 50,000 feet, is enclosed in glass and decorated

but a few blocks from the business center of Pasadena. In years past it has been the scene of many of the most brilliant social functions in the Southland, and it will continue to be pre-eminently a home of wealth and culture. Unlike the Huntington and Pasadena's other large tourist hotels, the Maryland is open the year around. No hotel in Southern California has entertained more notable and distinguished guests of recent years, nor has any done more to carry the fame of the State across seas and continents already on the coast.

The Raymond stables and garage contribute to the convenience and pleasure of guests desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to explore the near-by "beauty spots" in and about Pasadena. The tea, reception, hope, the card and billiard rooms and the library, provide amusement and entertainment within. Everything to the last detail is devised for the comfort and pleasure of guests. In cuisine, service and appointments nothing has been left to be desired. Such, in brief, is the Raymond, present tourist resort hotel of Pasadena.

Times

ALTA
PA

THE recent
cate of B
lots of 4
Country Club
planning of P
hands of W
of Pasadena
nificant real
the Crown C
Year. It is n
not single tr
does a consid
\$500,000, but
portant in th
ed campaign
to add to Pas
lightful exclu
Thousands o
city who have
mons Altadena
which winds f
of the Sierra
passed to en
of this gently
sweeps in grad
ward, a night
city, the green
blue range of
across the pi
Valley. It is
contemplating
ing that come
here give rein
project in far
fact a pet co
where, one da
ones of earth
and fashion th
Altadena C
neither a very
"addition." It
acres, and it
150 lots, or si
that each h
"grounds." Th
in size or sh
divided to har
tours and gene
erage slightly
the lot—the e
some of the s
throughout the
tem of splen
drives, curbed

N CITY.

a Screen
out—Haw
ment.
ary cities
adena in
tely the
a service
sold in
75 cents
cheaper
Philadelphia.
a Port-
rills, Des
burgh, in
from 50
d cubic

In part
petition;
of par
a man-
ation of
attained
e of ef-
minimum
Angles
a \$30-
forward
and its
ing its
on the
anomaly
rations;
lished a

Electric
decorator
to man-
its
a forty-
of its
Today
in 140-
sem in
a gen-
cubic
capacity
a. The
of 34-
poration
of ap-
malina,
electric
verhead
as are
h Pam-
Watts,
evidence
the em-
number
system
every
methods
are and
ity. The
ng and
extend-
actual
the de-
serves.

Regis-
Bri-
us Ho-
winced a
a pre-
ary is
fa, and
it is to
early
lose to
it of a
t there
device
as; yet
the cost
the city
ful city
their a
over-

with parkings,
planted palms a
rieties.
The principal
Country Club Pa
On the north, f
are high and al
ing one of the r
ormance in South
the southern po
liberally dotted
chard trees that
of seclusion suc
parts of the Oak
a William R. S
tion, and, in the
ment, a masterp
purpose to atten
Oak Knoll, for n
situation peculiar
vail. Each is pe
it is as an ear

NORTH

Los Angeles Records of Christ's Priesthood.

From "The Jarvis Letters."

[COPYRIGHT, BY STINSON JARVIS, 1912, IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND ENGLAND.]

CHAPTER XI.

ABOUT twelve years ago the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles became possessed of a lot of baked-brick tablets which are American records of the aged priesthood in which, as St. Paul says, Christ was a High Priest. This is shown by the fact that these tablets are covered with the same symbols which were used in many countries and also in the Bible to record this always-secreted priesthood. Here, each tablet shows the figure of the god-man, which from headgear to feet is an exhibit of pictures, and I will begin at the top and descend gradually, explaining that each belongs to the regular biblical and Druidical memorials of the one early priesthood which in all countries was identified with God and was vouched for by St. Paul and St. John as existing from the beginning and giving all benefits to the ignorant peoples of the world. As no denial is possible concerning the identities of these universally-used symbols of the Church, the meaning of their record is removed from personal opinion.

A word as to the history of the tablets. The "Coronel Collection," daily exhibited in the Chamber of Commerce building, is a gathering of American antiques that was made by a rich Spaniard named Coronel, who often befriended the Indians whose lands were gradually taken from them by the incoming whites; and in return, the Indians gave their beloved patron about eighteen or twenty of these aged tablets. In some way that is not now known, they took them from the Temple of the Sun at Teotihuacan, and carried them out of Mexico in their packs. Teotihuacan, near the capital City of Mexico, was the prehistoric center of religious rule, and still has the two largest artificial pyramid mounds, or Rathes, in the world, which were the Temples of the Sun and of the Moon, surrounded by about thirty smaller pyramids representing stars. This was the burial-place of the prehistoric rulers, and the Egyptian custom of putting up images representing High Priests was also observed here. Herodotus explains that there were three images put up to represent each hundred years. The priests of Egypt showed Herodotus a temple containing 341 images representing High Priests and also generations, and the count made by this method then amounted, as Herodotus says, to 11,340 years. This recording of generations by setting up images of a High Priest contained nothing personal and was evidently ordered by the one Time-keeping Church of both countries. As St. Paul's teaching was that this High Priest never died, and as the High Priest named as Hesus or Jesus said that he had existed before Abraham, we may be sure that it was always the one High Priest that was pictured in both countries. At Teotihuacan, the baked-brick images were cemented to the walls of the crypt. From the fronts of the figures the glaze has entirely disappeared, the fronts being exposed to the air of the crypt, but the backs of the tablets, which were covered by the cement, still show the glaze.

(1.) As these picture the Time-keeping priest who was identified with God, his head is encased in the form of a Theban TEM.p.l, a word which always names the god TEM, which was the Anglian and Egyptian word for Time. Over the form of the Temple are fifty-two Circles, to name the fifty-two years of the Druid and American time-count. This form of the Temple is shaped out by the Rope, which I have previously explained to be the Time-sign of the Church—this Rope being also much carved on the Irish Crosses.

(2.) As on many other carvings, the Ears of this High Priest who was deity are shown by two forms of the letter "O." The alphabet word "O" is the full Celtic name of the Ear, and its naming of this god-man's Ears is of itself a complete identification of his image with the Celtic Church. Because, as I explained before, every part of the man who was god was holy, being a part of the god's body. In the same way the plumed Virgin (shown at the sides) has huge O's for her ears. The Church named herself by



"MOST OF THE TABLETS SHOW SMILING, KINDLY FACES."

the "O;" and because she was the Ear, Eye and Mouth of the world, the "O" names all three, as in Os, the mouth, Oculus and Ophthalmos, the Eye, and "O," Og, and Ous, the Ear. Consequently, the "Winged O" was the regular record carving of the Church. In Ezekiel's visions of deity the figures he describes are "full of Eyes," in the same way that these American pictures of the human deity are also covered with Eyes, or Circles. As part of this, the Celtic word for both the Eye and the Circle is "Ain," making the name of the Irish god (who lasted till our own time) as "Sam-Ain," which says "Sun, Eye, or Circle."

(3.) Descending to the neck, we see that the right hand of every tablet figure reaches up and touches a circular brooch containing the head of an Ape—the Priest thus always pointing to his own picture-name. We have had this thoroughly explained in the Theban carved addresses to the deity Church, saying: "Thou art the Ape god in the Heaven;" and we have seen that in Egypt and Ireland the learned priests named themselves by the cleverest animal, and that the great colored pictures of Egypt illustrate this human deity called Tem-Thot (Time-Thought), as a Baboon, and with the same writing materials which are shown with St. Matthew in the early

Christian art—the same St. Matthew being also illustrated as an Ape, because the Druid picturing was continued for many centuries in the art of the Christian priests.

(4.) Covering the left breast is a large picture of the Sun-burst, and Father Smiddy says that in Druid times this Sunburst was the escutcheon of Ireland; while Revelations refers to Ireland as the "Woman clothed in the Sun," and the 45th Psalm shows her geographical place—"At thy right hand did stand the Queen in the gold of Ophir." This Sun on the tablets contains a human face, and the picture is so common with us that no one asks why this face was so often shown in the Sun. But in these oldest records of the world we see that this is the face of the priest who personated the solar god.

(5.) On the robe over the navel is the Serpent which was also embroidered on the robes of the Celtic Druids till after their leaders voluntarily joined what we call Christianity, which, as St. Paul makes clear, always existed in Britain. This is the Serpent from which the Hindu religion is traced, named by them as SARP, and by the Welsh as SARP, which both say "Head, The"—our word SER.PENT, saying "Head, The Island God." This is the "Snake Red" named in the word "Ophir," and named

the unlimited gold which the Church could collect. This tablet shows here shown to be coiled and resting, because it pictured the heaven of rest and peace, and every COIL names this "Snake," and the Greek "COILON," meaning "Heaven," also names the same COILON and CO.ATL.

(6.) At the sides of the Serpent are the Doves. Because the story of Christ is in historical picture-language recorded in the most ancient Druid customs, the Doves were sacrificed at the supposed circumcision of Jesus, and the biblical use of the Dove as a name of the Church and Venus, the deity of Love, is fully dealt with in other parts of this book, and it shows that symbols used in our common modern Bible had not been changed since the remote time in which these American tablets were made.

(7.) Next comes the Belt which pictures the girdle round the earth which the people were taught the Sun daily ran and as the Celtic word for a Belt is "Celtic" so the Celtic name of Christ is "Celtic" meaning "Belt-God." This Belt named the Druids, who were identified with the Sun and his continuous activity. His Irish and Celtic names were Bel and Bel making the words Belt and Belt to mean a girdle, while naming the "Bel-T," or "God," who made the daily circuit. The priest who personated the Sun was wholly identified with him, and even the rudest stone carvings of this human deity show his Belt, which named the whole priesthood. All words like Belt, Belt Band, and Gird name the same deity or bit, which in the picture-language of the Druids was the Gilded Belt. The Celtic name of this was the "Gilded Belt,"—it being gilded because pictured the circuit of the "Gilded Belt" OR-B. Thus when the Druid Aeneas visited Greece about B.C. 600 he wore the Girdle, or Gilded Belt; and when Homer pictures the English goddess Circe (and her Irish counterpart, Calypso Concealer) they both wear the same Gilded Girdle, and when Christ is revealed in his relations as a Druid priest he is pictured wearing the same Golden Belt, because his Celtic name is "Crios-d," meaning "God." In the same way, the Assyrian god is called "BELTIS," and to identify local agent Daniel he is given a name "Belte.Sha.Sar," which calls him a Sun Chief, and forever explains that he also was a "Crios-d" or Belt-god.

Because the astronomer priests knew that the story about the Sun belting the earth was a sacred belief, see that from the very first they set for teaching the world were not for their usefulness, and without regard to what we would call but helpful ideals with which men would personally identify were prepared the same way, because ignorant people only be improved through their own and as they could not be reached by reasoning powers which they did not possess, they would only obey commands posed to be divine. Knowledge is a pieced fact, and it would have been absurd in ancient times to try to learn more secret facts of nature, such as, as the laws of vibration.

Under any of its names, the Belt had the same reference to the deity of the sun which named the Church, and the Hawk which flies in a circle describes this holy form in the sky as a picture-name of the priest named in the Greek as "KIRKOS" (or Circle.) This is the Hawk which says, was made to fly over Egypt was the head of the last priest—his name, KIRKOS, recorded in the Circle and the Church (and the Druids knew that there was a sacred about a Hawk that was the moon, and it was used in the because of its circling, being named on the Axe, the emblem of the because of its swift descent, the King of the same Circle, the name of the same Circle, or crew of the

These tablets ask for the "bell" but for the comparison of the whole nine pictures to be the regular record of the one dominant and a Church identified itself with its scriptures and its good in the same way there is nothing in

Illustrated

same Church identified with the deity, and British-H. GIR, PHER, GOL, which names of spheres, worlds named our GIR.L. Thus the goddess Circe (the island home, as the "golden" Gir.L., and it was deity that he pictured her Gir.L. because Gir.L. Gir. post the same primitive sayings of words which its daily orbit are the three, etc., and as all clothes symbol, so the only attire of fire or zone, which named it. All these picture the circuit or "OR-B," which says "C." As two Celtic words, OR-B and names the Sun, and meaning in itself, as the of a gold ball.

(1.) Below the Belt is head of a Chief, to tell that one who was a Chief, King wears the Feathered Circle shown on the Irish prehistoric on the Assyrian gods, and god BR, as he is pictured in the word "Te.Ite" means "C." "God Feather"—the Feather having the same meaning in two-language; naming the and the speedy traveling of the sails. The American deities out of Mercury have wings their sandals to tell of sails. means a Wing, and SAIL says

(2.) The Two Eight-spoked the sungod Car appear beside the Chief. These Wheels with great particularity by having Eight spokes, because divisions of Octave, the Comp year cycle called Octaeteris, has and other Pacific island of the sungod Car (locally call are shown in many prehistoric have only Eight spokes, because name of the Sungod and was reproduced in every part as the deity and Church was both Sun and Moon, England to these are the Two Wheels Car deity. The same sign of as the picture-name of the A. does "SIN," which word in the page meant a Circle. The W. belt were practically the same because they both pictured the traveled by rolling; and in visions of deity, Ezekiel describing Wheels about eight that they always traveled with cherubs. Where there was done, there the Angels went, accompanied by the flying W. was in effect the signature of the The sun Wheel still appears on Irish Crosses as the head of deity in the Trinity, and the B. be intelligibly read without the endless connection of the C. figure. It had to be shown tablets from Teotihuacan because universal picture-name of the sun the Bible's frequent reference to as being connected with deity was the continuance of a picture-name prior ages had been used by the priests of all countries.

The nine regular pictures of the Druid Church which are shown American tablets are therefore as (1) The naming of the Time-keeping by the TEM.p.l and the Rope; (2) being shown in the form of the name "O"; (3) the picture of the pointed out as his name, (4) the Sun on his breast, containing the human deity; (5) the Serpent worn on the robes of the Celtic; (6) the Two Doves used in biblical; (7) the Belt which named all the priests; (8) the Feathered he; (9) the Two Eight-spoked Wheel used in naming the solar god.

These tablets ask for the "bell" but for the comparison of the whole nine pictures to be the regular record of the one dominant and a Church identified itself with its scriptures and its good in the same way there is nothing in

motor generator take the place of the... The only wearing parts, other than the all gasoline engines, are the motor brushes, which are made much larger necessary—ample for mileage of these of ordinary use.

motor generator take the place of the... The only wearing parts, other than the all gasoline engines, are the motor brushes, which are made much larger necessary—ample for mileage of these of ordinary use.

Church identified with the Circle and
delly, and British-Hindu words like,
PHER, GOL, which make so many
of spheres, worlds and girdles also
our GIRL. Thus Homer describes
the goddess Circe (the Church) in her
home, as the "golden-haired, sweetly-
singing Gir.L." and it was a pictorial neces-
sity that he pictured her with her Golden
Belt, because Gir.L, Gir.d.le, and Gir.th re-
present the same primitive GIR. Among the
words of words which name the Sun or
the daily orbit are the tire, coron, halo, fil-
let, etc., and as all clothes are named on
the belt, so the only attire of Venus was her
Belt, or some, which named the tiring-woman.
These pictures the circuit of the god BAL,
"OR.B." which says "Circle Red, Ball,"
and two Celtic words, OR-B says "Gold Ball,"
names the Sun, and proves its own
biblical use of the coronation Orb in
the Church and its own use of the
gold ball.

Below the Belt is the Feathered
and it shows a Chief, to tell that this memorial
of a Chief, to tell that this memorial
who was a Chief, Keph, or Head. He
wore the Feathered Circle of the priest
on the Irish prehistoric Crosses, and
the Assyrian gods, and on the British
as he is pictured in Egypt. The As-
syrian word "Talte" means "Chief," but says
"Feather"—the Feather and the Wing
the same meaning in the old pic-
ture-language; naming the aerial Church
and the speedy traveling of the priests with
the American deities and our stat-
ues of Mercury have wings or feathers on
their sandals to tell of sails. The word AIL
means a Wing, and S.AIL says "Sign Wing."

The Two Eight-spoked Wheels of
the Sungod Car appear beside the head of
the Chief. These Wheels are described
with great particularity by Homer, and as
the Eight spokes, because these were the
spokes of Octave, the Compass, the eight-
spoke cycle called Octaeteris, etc. Even in
the same daily cycle the wheels
language costume
Gilded Belt. The
"Oir-Crios,"
Gilded because
"Gold Ball,"
Abaris visited
wore this Or-
the Circe (Church)
art, Calypso (the
the same Golden
revealed in Rev-
he is pictured
Belt, because he
meaning "Belt"
the Assyrian
and to identify
given a surname
calls him a "Belt-
explains that he
Belt-god.
priests always
out the Sun
a useful fiction,
first their sch-
were used
and without an
call fact. All
a men would
be reached through
they did not
knowledge is made
ould have been
to try to teach
nature, such, for
vibration.

The regular pictures of the univer-
sal Church which are shown on these
tablets are therefore as follows:
(1) The naming of the Time-keeping priest
the TEMPI and the Rope; (2) his Ears
shows in the form of their Celtic
"O"; (3) the picture of the Ape,
named out as his name, (4) the blazing
sun in his breast, containing the face of the
deity; (5) the Serpent which was
on the robes of the Celtic Druids;
the Two Deves used in biblical sacri-
fice; (6) the Belt which named all the Druid
priests; (7) the Feathered head of the
Sungod, named the rank of this High Priest;
the Two Eight-spoked Wheels of uni-
versal law in naming the solar god and his
priests.

These tablets ask for the "belief" of no
one, but for the comparison of everyone,
the whole nine pictures prove
to be the regular records by
the one dominant and always se-
cure Church identified itself with its car-
vings and its good works. In
any way there is nothing in this book



PROBABLY OLDEST OF PICTURE RECORDS.

that asks for "belief," but only for compar-
ing of records. As Christ is biblically
described as the one unending High Priest
who had continued from the beginning,
these American tablets are a part of his his-
tory, and show the truth of Paul and John,
and that the second and opposed biblical
story saying that he was a specially-born
god was only inserted to give divine au-
thority to his teachings and to give the
ignorant an exalted ideal. The reader will
appreciate that the Church could not aban-
don the historical truth that it produced all
the man-gods, and that the two opposed
biblical stories of Christ were necessary,
so that either of them could be believed,
according to a person's education and dis-
cernment.

The importance of the picture of the Orb
which named all wheels is further shown in
the fact that human language was made on
this Ball, Circle and Wheel. Thus "OR.BIT"
names the "going of the Orb," and even the
rut in the road made by the wheel is called
"Orbita" because the rut shows the route,
route, ruis, or way, or road of the Wheel.
Any schoolboy can understand the general
plan for the make of words on the Sun.
The "Rota" or "Wheel," named everything
Rotary and going in rotation, and all that
was attributed to the action or causings of
the Sun, such as rolling, rotting, roasting;
as the Hindu "bread" and the French
"roast" are both called "RO.T.I." because
both are roasted and simply name the Sun.
Our "bread," or brod, does the same.
B.R.O.D" names the "Ball, or Life, Red God,"
and B.BREAD says "Ball, Red." Thus the
Irish and biblical god called BAL had a
name which in the Celtic means a Ball, and

is our word Ball, and is pronounced as Bawl,
and makes the verb "to Bawl," which in the
Celtic is "Bael-can" (literally, BAL-Song,) and
because a great noise was made in the
ceremonies of BAL, the "CYM.BAL" means
"With Bal." Thus the Irish peasant still
says in Celtic words "The god Bal be upon
you." Instead of saying "God be with you."
Because the Sun deity was a Ball, his name
as BAL was strictly scientific, and his shape
as a ball pervades the religions of North
American Indians, as our exclusively An-
glican name "G.O.D." names the "Garden
Ball Deity." There was no such thing as
a god-name which was not a record, nor
have we any word for deity which does not
name the Sun or the Moon, or both together.
Therefore peoples who think they have an
inside knowledge concerning deity make a
great mistake, because there is no name of
deity which is not scientific. And because
the meanings of these were certain to be dis-
covered when the ancient British languages
came under examination, we see that words
were intended by the early priests to be
explained when the right time arrived, so
that subsequent education would be con-
fined solely to fact, with all the formerly
useful but now exploded beliefs removed.
Their doctrine regarding the endless divi-
sion of the sacred Egg and Ball deity illus-
trated the peculiarity that all flesh growth
is the birth of one round cell from another,
as the segmentation of the corpuscles in the
blood proceeds in similar way, and conse-
quently our word "cell" is the Celtic name
of "Heaven" (Cel,) and this continuous
birth of cell from cell was identified with
deity, Church and priesthood—all belong-
ing to the one system for continuous gift

and parturition. Thus the sign of the Ve-
nus Mother is the Circle with the small
circle in its center (like the Scotch Targe,) which
is still worn by American squaws, and means
"Mother." The dot in the center
is always a small circle in the old pic-
ture-writing, and its present name as the
D.O.T names the "Gift God." In the Indian
sign-language the interior small circle
names the Son of the Mother, or any "De-
scendant," which is its meaning today in
the Celtic alphabet. This gift of life from
cell to cell made the Egg the Druid symbol
of parenthood, and the meanings of the
Ball and Circle extended from everything
connected with the great Sun Wheel and
Moon Wheel down to the small "dots" of
the picture-writing, and from the birth of
new worlds out of central suns down to the
microscopic cells of which all flesh is grown.

All this was of Order, the Egg producing
its own kind and causing the Druid knowl-
edge of heredity which stated that you can-
not make a silk purse of a sow's ear. Con-
sequently words were made in the same
Order which pervades nature, and "WORD"
names "Order" because the Celtic word
ORD means "Order." It is made of two
Celtic words, OR-D, saying "Gold God,"
and meaning Exactitude because naming
the Sun whose timings have no faults. The
same faultlessness which was put into
the WORD, also named the contin-
uous High Priest who made words and
who was called the LORD, which
named him as the "Light of ORDer,"
which his priesthood certainly was. There-
fore John distinctly says that this LORD
who was the WORD was the Christ (Crios-d
or Belt-Priest) who existed in all ages, and
that he was the Light that shone in the
darkness and was not comprehended, and
American history corroborates John in say-
ing that sometimes the natives were not
able to understand the doctrines brought in
by the girdled priests, and it is clear that the
crucifixion of an early "Son of God" in
America did not have the same beneficial
results as at a later time in Syria. But this
interesting part of American history cannot
be dealt with in this chapter.

Easter Lilies.

Bring lilies white on Easter morn
To deck the fount—He loved them so!
They watched alone beside His tomb.
Bring lilies—purest buds that blow.

O hallowed vigil! lily fair,
We envy thee that service sweet,
To watch beside His holy tomb—
To bloom in beauty at His feet.

That morn was born the hope we know,
That after darkness light shall be;
We hold the lilies in our hands
And praise thee for Gethsemane.

CORINNE B. DODGE.

The Proffer of the Poet.

In my study, listless, weary, as I pondered,
dull and dreary,
Over piles of useless verses I had penned
some years before,
As I sat serenely rocking, thinking I must
take to "hocking,"
Suddenly I heard a Knocking, knocking at
my study door.
"Tis some creditor," I muttered, "knock-
ing at my study door,
Only this, and nothing more!"

"Come," said I, in trepidation, and with
beads of perspiration
Literally oozing, oozing out of every pore,
And my tailor (botheration) actually took
his station,
Showing somewhat of vexation, just inside
my study door,
With his bill, now six months owing, just
within my study door,
Merely waited—nothing more.

"Man!" I cried, "of thread and needle, can't
I peradventure wheedle
You from dunning me at present as you've
often done before?
I've the slimmest of all purses, so from
your abundant mercies
Take your money out in verses, by instal-
ments, I implore.
Won't you trust me any longer? Tell me
truly, I implore,
Quoth that tailor, "Nevermore!"
—[La Touche Hancock, in New York Sun.

THE recent
cate of M
ists of Al
Country Club
placing of the
hands of Will
of Pasadena,
nificant real
the Crown Ch
year. It is n
single tre
does a consid
\$100,000, but
purport in the
ed campaign
to add to Pas
lightful exclu

N CITY.
a Heron
lost—He
ement.
ary cities
adent in
tely this
a service
sold in
75 cents
cheaper
idephia,
o, Port-
olls, Des
urgh, in
from 20
d cubic

in part
petition;
of par-
a man-
ation of
attained
be of ef-
imum
Angelo
a \$30-
forward
and its
cing its
on the
anomaly
rations;
lished a

Electric
decomor
e man-
ra. Its
e forty-
t of its
Today
in 140-
sem in
a gen-
0 cubic
capacity
a. The
of 34,
poration
of ap-
malna,
electric
verhead
as are
h Pam-
Watts,
evidence
the em-
number
system
every
methods
are and
ity. The
ng and
extend-
actual
the Ge-
serves.

EN.
Regis-
—Brit-
us Ho-
l win-
ced a
a pres-
ary is
is, and
it is to
early
lose to
t of a
ng sea-
there
device
as; yet
as new
the cost
ugh the
all of
their
over-
rea."

with parkings,
planted palms a
ricties.
The Principal
Country Club P
On the north, f
are high and sh
ing one of the r
orama in South
the southern po
liberally dotted
chard trees that
of seclusion suc
parts of the On
a William R. S
tion, and, in the
ment, a master
purpose to atten
Oak Knoll, for n
situation pecu
vail. Each is pe
it is as an earn

but a few blocks from the business
center of Pasadena. In years past
it has been the scene of many of the
most brilliant social functions in the
Southland, and it will continue to be
pre-eminently a home of wealth and
culture. Unlike the Huntington and
Pasadena's other large tourist hotels,
the Maryland is open the year around.
No hotel in Southern California has
entertained more notable and dis-
tinguished guests of recent years, nor
has any done more to carry the fame
of the State across seas and conti-

The Raymond stables and garage con-
tribute to the convenience and pleas-
ure of guests desiring to avail them-
selves of the opportunity to explore
the near-by "beauty spots" in and
about Pasadena. The tea, receptions,
hops, the card and billiard rooms
and the library, provide amusement
and entertainment within. Everything
to the last detail is devised for the
comfort and pleasure of guests. In
cuisine, service and appointments
nothing has been left to be desired.
Such, in brief, is The Raymond, pre-
sented the shop is modern throughout.

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND
GARAGE.
northeast corner of Raymond and
Bellevue. In machinery and equip-
ment the shop is modern throughout.

buildings, united by ornate-covered
corridors of steel and cement which
span Raymond avenue in graceful
arches, are more than 500 large guest
chambers, 350 with private baths, ex-
quisite suites that are masterpieces of
furnishing and arrangement; besides
numerous spacious parlors and
drawing-rooms, card and billiard-
rooms, dining-halls and lobbies.
More than a mile of spacious
hallways leads to the rooms. A
portion of the roof garden, 50x225
feet, is encased in glass and devoted

with parking, in-
planted palms a
ricties.
The Principal
Country Club P
On the north, f
are high and sh
ing one of the r
orama in South
the southern po
liberally dotted
chard trees that
of seclusion suc
parts of the On
a William R. S
tion, and, in the
ment, a master
purpose to atten
Oak Knoll, for n
situation pecu
vail. Each is pe
it is as an earn

Arizona's Great Lumber Resources.

By Bert Haskett.

WEALTH IN TREES.

THE forests of Arizona, as yet practically untouched, are among the most important in the West. Approximately 15,000,000 acres, one-fifth of the State, is timberland, most of which lies in the highly elevated sections north and east of a line extending across the State diagonally bisecting the opposite northwestern and southeastern boundary corners.

Conifers or cone-bearing trees are the predominant growths, the broad-leaved species being few in number and of minor importance. The yellow pine, the Arizona white pine, the limber or Rocky Mountain white pine, the brittle cone pine, the Englemann spruce, the Douglas fir, the red fir, the white or silver fir, the pinyon, the red cedar or juniper, the oak and the aspen are the principal tree families represented.

The ubiquitous yellow pine is by far the most numerous and important economically, forming 95 per cent. of the merchantable timber supply. It is by nature a cliff dweller, flourishing best on the high mountain slopes between 6500 and 8500 feet above sea level.

dollars and constituting, in the aggregate, a resource that in the fullness of time will contribute to the welfare of the State beyond the most rosy dreams of the times.

Title to this sylvan Golconda is vested in the United States government, which through the Forest Service is proving a wise landlord in that its varied resources are being administered in a manner that will benefit the largest number of users along all lines where no serious or irreparable injury is liable to result. Where there is no danger of extermination, or where no damage to streams or vegetation may follow, the ripe timber is offered for sale to the highest reputable bidder, under conditions designed to prevent monopoly of the lumber supply and to maintain the continuity of the forests. On account of the lack of adequate transportation facilities adjacent to the best timbered sections sales have not been practical to any great extent, except at a few points in the northern part of the State along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway on the Coconino and Tusayan forests. Mills at Flagstaff and Wil-

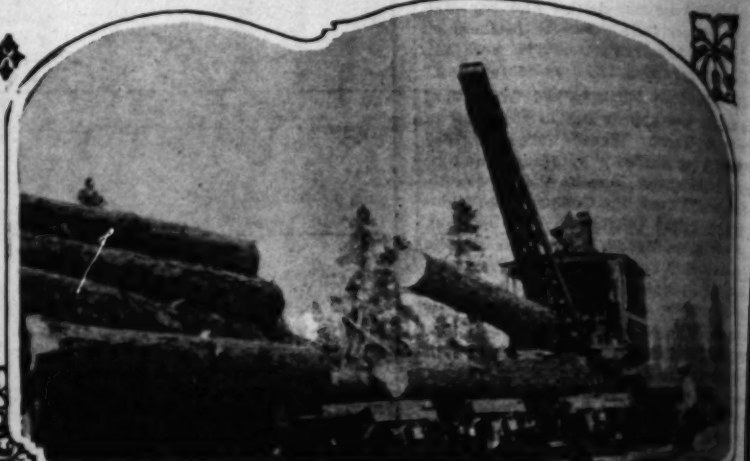
ing of the trees, the cutting of the trunks into logs, the clearing away of the brush is done with the same tools, the ax and saw, the same expenditure of physical strength, expended by the pioneer home builder in stripping away the magnificent hardwoods that fell beneath his sturdy stroke in the group of States carved out of the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River.

The roads upon which the unsawed timber is transported from the forests to the mills are railways, though differing from others of their kind in that they were built for no purposes other than freighting logs. One must perforce ride on the frame work of the cars or on the tender of the engine, which is scarcely a hardship to him who feels the lure of the outdoors. Before all else permission for the ride must be obtained from the mill owners or manager, which was very graciously granted in one instance I know. Out into the clearings one is borne over hills and valleys once instinct with arboreal life, now denuded and overstrewn with the littering of the slaughtered trees that

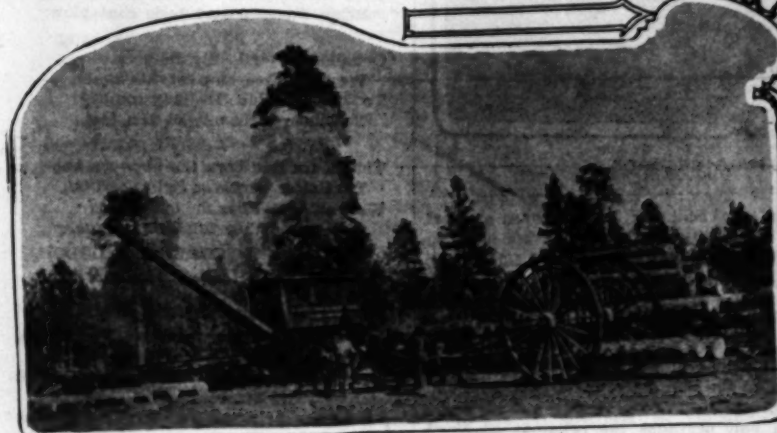
whence the road leads upward to an extensive plateau, again entering the woodland fastnesses. How the pine-scented rarefied air sends your pulses bounding as you speed along through the odoriferous pillared aisles. Finally a shrill blast of the engine announces the arrival at the camp, which consists of four or five large ungainly structures and a number of smaller ones, all built of rough pine lumber, more substantial buildings being impracticable as the place at least will be occupied but temporarily while the sections contiguous thereto are being cut over. It is in settlements of this character that the "lumber-jacks," the men employed in the camps, live and have their being month in and month out. Overshadowed always by day and by night is the solemn grandeur of the forest. Each morning the loggers go forth to their work of destruction; each setting sun looks down on a larger treeless waste. Now and then the more convivial of the number repair to the neighboring towns to pass away the time looking not disdainfully, the while, on the flowing bowl.



Log train in the Coconino forest.



Steam loader at work



Heaving logs with wheels.



Where lumberjacks live.

Of Arizona's forest trees it is the noblest. Viewed at full maturity in its native haunts it is good to look upon; its flawless cylindrical trunk towering 150 feet into the crystal blue, its out-spreading top tossing, dancing, sighing gleefully in the amber sunlight like a thing intoxicated with the nectar of heaven.

Indigenous to about the same soil conditions and altitudinal limitations as the yellow pine, and ranking next in importance for their timber in the order named, are the Douglas fir, Englemann spruce and white fir. Their scarcity, however, makes them unappreciable factors in the trade in Arizona. By reason of the softness of their fiber or their desert or Alpine characteristics the other trees named, excepting the limber or Rocky Mountain white pine and the oak, which are utilized in some instances, are relatively unimportant from the lumberman's standpoint.

An accurate estimate of the standing timber in Arizona is a very difficult matter to determine further than the fact that it reaches formidable proportions, running into billions of feet, board measure, worth in the various manner in which it may be turned to account hundreds of millions of

llams, and two or three other places near at hand, have been in operation for a number of years and have, except possibly in one or two instances, depended largely on the national forests for their timber supply.

There being no navigable streams of any consequence in the forests of Arizona where the logs can be floated down to the mills at comparatively small expense, the lumber concerns must needs construct lines of rail and operate trains of their own into the sections to be logged, the daily capacities of the mills being such that less substantial means of transportation are inadequate. As a rule these roads extend several miles into the forest tapping the primeval sections. When these are sufficiently cut over the track is taken up and put down elsewhere. At certain desirable locations along the route and at the outer terminus of the road, the lumber camps are situated where the loggers are domiciled.

No part of the lumberman's occupation is more interesting and primitive perhaps than that of getting out the logs in the woods. A trip to one of the camps where this part of the business may be witnessed is a novel spectacle, especially so when one makes the trip on a logging train. The fell-

fell to the mallet hand of the lord of creation. And looking into these devastated areas, expanding by square miles each year, one faces the question what is man that the plant and animal life of the earth must needs vanish from his path like autumn leaves before the winter storms? Entering the wooded areas the beauty of the timbered mountain slopes intrudes itself on one in pleasing variation. A sensuous land it is indeed with its quaintly carved granite hills and mesas gashed at frequent intervals with canyons and gorges, the whole overspread with a mantle of forest. Here we skirt the base of a towering uplift, its summit crested with blue-green conifers silhouetted in serried ranks against a turquoise sky like so many spear-points. And then directly the road turns up the dry bed of a canyon walled in with limestone cliffs, ascending quite regularly on either side in terraces, resembling, when viewed from afar, a gigantic stairway. Save for a sprinkle of stunted oak and quaking asp, the latter foregrounding in clusters its leaves asflutter even when the air is stillest, the gorge is treeless. Underfoot there is a velvety coating of grasses. Presently the canyon widens to a valley

The visitor will find a camp such as a busy place, logging under the most favorable conditions being a strenuous occupation, requiring great physical strength and endurance. The lumber jacks are, as a rule, a stalwart lot, largely of Scandinavian extraction, with a sprinkling of Irish, German and American among the number, but the most part pronounced blonds strong of limb and deep of chest.

Around the camp the harvesting of the trees goes on apace but back of it there is a well-defined plan looking to the preservation of the forest, a goodly number of the vigorous young growths being left to stand and protect the cut-over area. In some cases this amounts to one-third or more of the arborescent life. The purchase is permitted to cut only trees marked by the Forest Service officer having the sole in mind and in some instances must take over the timber and inferior trees of the same valuable species. Ordinarily, unless there is a plethoric abundance of all varieties, the stumps not exceeding a height of one or two inches above the ground surface, serviceably sound the whole

needs be utilized
disposed
pending upon
It must be
tings of sadne
old monarchs
of a thing of b
is always a m
A journey a
reveals the v
making of stan
methods of the
preparatory to
The nature
felled, an adv
to circumstance
it being the des
fellows, and o
obviate unnece
so that it is es
men and teams.

CLEVER

LACK-HAND
gal man;
Corkonian—
as only Irishmen
sublime in its sl
city, pathetic in
laughable in its
This enmity, h
their families.
Kelley's son, Joh
old daughter of I
mer evening fou
the moonlit stree
Like the strain o
of her brighten
John Kelley, in
The golden butt
the sheen of her
came and flooded
of sugar; and he
on every lithogr
can or lemon c
Julia's superior p

Casey senior,
news of his dau
wild with rage.
been the subject
tween him and
generally termina
her part and in
and threats from
Kelley approve of
was more diplom
again the gurrul, J
the father is an ou
admirer hitch up
ye do, 'twill be wit
One morning, v
Kelley seemed th
ticular mislive. F
lously. "For heav
here, will ye!" he
was lousy in the ba
here and real this
or what?"

John took the lett
It read as follow
"Our client, Mr. F
that your brick bu
grocery store is lo
side, three-quarters
line, and on ground
The fact has been a
authorized surveyor
the matter are offic
intention to build o
future, he desires y
move that part of yo
his ground, or inden
ment of \$2000. Ver
Curtis & Lawler, Att
"Divil a cent will I
mared Kelley. "The
John knitted his br
He had much of the
his German mother.
troubled. Another s
and his measurement
statement in the att
Kelley building was, I
over on Casey's gro
and son discussed the
able points of view.
cured expert legal ad
be no way out. Th
down the wall of the
a long and costly leg
Casey \$2000.
"Well," concluded
one of these discuss
down the wall or go

an overflow of
many guests
power. These lit
to be charmingly
be delightfully at
that will be with
William
which direction th
lition estate at D
dominated, is not
\$10,000 in making
on grounds the
the West. Many
taken care.

motor generator take the place of the
The only wearing parts, other than the
all gasoline engines, are the motor
brushes, which are made much larger
necessary—ample for mileage of three

and adroitness is often requisite on the part of the loggers to bring this to pass where the trunk inclines away from the felling location.

A favorable site determined on, the tree is gashed deeply with an ax on the side facing that space, thus breaking the fiber and augmenting the proneness to gravitate in the way desired. The saw, especially designed for timber cutting, being six feet in length with handles attached to each end, is then brought to bear on the side opposite the gashed incision, the line of cleavage being directed so as to unite with the opening made with the ax. In the hands of the loggers the saw bites into the living tree with avidity, ejecting at each stroke a spray of sawdust. Deftly the hardy young Norsemen bend to their task, the open shirt front disclosing the bulging neck veins and the play of the powerful muscles under the satiny

can be hauled and that the loading and unloading is more quickly and easily done. Wagons are used when neither of the other methods for various reasons is feasible. Once delivered at the logging railroad the logs are placed aboard cars with a steam loader, the task being done more readily than is otherwise possible. Following their delivery at the mills the logs are quickly sawed into lumber. The mills are well equipped with the latest machinery, the larger ones having an approximate daily output of 200,000 feet. All classes of lumber are manufactured, from lath to heavy construction timbers, the odds and ends being made into marketable by-products. In 1911, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Bureau of the Census on December 30, 1912, the mills of Arizona turned out 73,130,000 feet of lumber, board measure, the output having nearly doubled since 1908.

CLEVER JOHN KELLEY.

Plain Talk Abroad.

Whatever the kinship of races may be there is a wide gulf between "Americans and the European Point of View," which is the title of a very frank article written by Maurice F. Egan, Minister to Denmark, for the March Century. What would seem to be coarse if said in America, in plain English, except in the newspapers, says Mr. Egan, becomes an everyday statement when uttered in a European atmosphere and in very plain Danish or German or French. A young girl of position may not flirt openly in Europe for the simple reason that the relations between a young man and a young woman are supposed to be either one thing or the other, legitimate or illegitimate; there is no neutral ground, as with us, no romantic Platonism. The question of marriage is faced more openly than in our country, just as the whole sex question and the relation of the sexes to children is faced more frankly. A young girl who is engaged is not expected to believe that marriage means only a closer friendship. The suggestion that she may be a mother is not a matter either for smiles or for unnecessary blushes. She accepts the hope of the future naturally, and any false modesty on the subject would be looked on as prudish.

Wild Flowers of Bulgaria.

[Christian Science Monitor:] Bulgaria from a naturalist's point of view was an aspect of that country of which the audience at the Royal Horticultural Society in London were delighted to be reminded recently. Mr. Ball, the lecturer, spoke of the rose gardens in the valley sixty miles long, from which the world obtains its supply of attar of roses. He spoke of the picking of the roses before sunset, to prevent their losing half their fragrance. His chief theme was, however, of the wild flowers of Bulgaria: from the crocus growing in the bleak mountains around Sofia to the profuse geranium, much loved of the peasants. In the mountains right among the granite spurs he had found masses of gentian, of slender campanulas with bells all the way down their stems and of vivid forget-me-nots. There were also miniature rhododendrons with blooms of many shades. Philippias, he said, was afire with sumach, and in marshy meadows purple primulas grew in abundance.

An Old-fashioned Family.

However, they are a happy family. A baseball nine, a football eleven, two basketball fives and three four-men bowling teams are among the tremendous possibilities of this masculine family, and it may be that they will yet make Waterville famous.

NORTH

harvesting of the
back of it there is a
to the perpetuity
number of the most
being left to round
areas. In most
one-third or more of
purchaser is per
marked by the F
the sale is char
must take even
of the less desir
unless there is
l varieties, cutting
it of eleven inches
a height of eight
round surface.

with parking, is planted palms and fountains. The principal Country Club is on the north, where the hills are high and also one of the most famous in South America. The southern part is a large, liberal dotted with trees that of seclusion such parts of the Oak a William R. Stetson, and, in the present, a masterly purpose to attend Oak Knoll, for a situation peculiarly well. Each is possible it is as an earnest company manager.

Good Short Stories. . . . Brief Anecdotes Gathered from Many Sources.

Compiled for The Times.

Much for His Money.

AT THE Suffrage portrait show at the Glauzer galleries in New York, John Sloan told a story about the nude in art.

"An old farmer and his wife," said Mr. Sloan, "once visited an exhibition where the nude predominated. They seemed a good deal impressed, they seemed almost stupefied, by all the white and gleaming pictures. As they left, I heard the old man say with a sigh:

"Well, Hannah, I never expected to see as much as this for a quarter!"

Too Slow to Catch Up.

REGINALD VANDERBILT said at a pre-Easter wedding in New York:

"How interesting it would be if we could know how all these pretty weddings came about! Often, no doubt, the girls themselves brought them about—unless, indeed, the man was too inordinately dense, like Travers.

"Travers met a pretty girl last winter in Bermuda. He danced with her at the Hamilton and Princess, he wheeled with her to Tom Moore's House for strawberries and cream, and he bathed with her in the pretty blue pool with its lining of azure tiles.

"But he didn't propose. Was he too bashful? The girl, at any rate, one afternoon in a tea garden, offered to read his future, and, holding his big brown hand in her slim white one, she murmured, as her finger moved delicately across his palm:

"This line indicates that before you lies—happiness."

"She paused, with downcast eyes. But nothing followed. The young man sat beside her, grinning sheepishly. Her lip curled in disdain, and she added, in a clear, cold voice:

"But this other line indicates that you'll never overtake that future. You're too slow."

Hopeful of Winning.

A SENSE of humor is a fine possession. With some men, however, it goes to extremes—to ghastly extremes."

The scene was the Economic Club's dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York. The speaker, Mayor Hunt of Cincinnati, continued:

"I used to know in Horace Annesley a man with this excessive sense of humor. Horace said to me one morning with ghastly laugh:

"I've got the greatest joke to tell you!"

"Well, what is it?" said I.

"You know," said Horace, "that I was examined and passed for life insurance last week? Well—ha, ha, ha!—I've been to consult a specialist this morning, and he tells me I've got an incurable disease. He gives me just one year. Ha, ha, ha!"

The Rich Man Speaks.

OTTO KAHN, returning from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, praised the music and the drama in which he had participated in his travels.

"It is a great privilege," he said, "to go abroad from time to time. The poor, who cannot enjoy this privilege, are to be pitied.

"I, you know, am not in the same class as the broker who said:

"The poor are to be envied. Poverty is a blessing."

"Goodness!" exclaimed a listener, respectfully, "I didn't know you were as rich as all that!"

A Peril of Dress.

THE immorality of French fashions was being discussed at a tea in Denver. The new idea of American fashions for American women was being praised. The Rev. Aipheus C. Karr then said:

"It is time that we removed our women from the peril of French fashions, with their suggestive lines. I attended the opera last year during the Easter holidays. My companion pointed out to me a young matron blazoning with diamonds, and he said:

"That is old Gobsa Golde's daughter, the

countess. I knew her father when he went about with his pants held up by one suspender."

"I regarded the beautiful young woman through my glass. Her dress was audacious. I said drily:

"She must take after her father, then. Her gown, I see, is held up by one strap."

Ready to Help.

A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE, the chief of the great chain of Drexel Biddle Bible classes, was condemning in Philadelphia a charity society that spent more of its income in ferreting out fake than in relieving genuine distress.

"There's not much help in such a charity as that," said Mr. Drexel Biddle. "It reminds me of the woman at whose door a tramp knocked on a bitter March day.

"The tramp was miserably clad, and under the beating of the terrible March winds the poor fellow was blue and shivering with cold.

"'Lady,' he gasped, 'I've hardly got a rag to my back. Can you help me?'

"'Why, certainly! There's my rag bag behind the door,' the lady answered calmly. 'Help yourself.'"

A Change of Mind Afterward.

MISS HELEN GOULD—now that she is Mrs. Finley J. Shepard—may sometimes think, perhaps, of an Easter party that she once gave to some poor little girls at her country house at Irvington.

At this party Miss Gould showed her juvenile guests the treasures of her household pictures, her tapestries, her carved Italian chests, her rare books. She also showed them a beautiful statue, saying:

"And here, my dears, is a statue of Minerva—a modern French masterpiece."

"Was Minerva married?" a little girl asked.

"No, my child," Miss Gould answered. "Minerva was the goddess of wisdom."

Two Sheddings.

AT A ST. PATRICK'S DAY dinner in Philadelphia, T. A. Daly, the Irish poet, condemned the opposition that Ulster is offering to Home Rule.

"These Ulstermen, with their silly talk about secession and civil war," said Mr. Daly, "are ridiculous. They are all alike—all like that ridiculous old Ulsterman who, at one of their recent demonstrations in Belfast, shouted from the platform:

"I'll shed the very last drop of my blood in defense of Unionism—the same as I did, over forty years ago, in defense of the Orangemen."

Over an Easter Hat.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM was talking modestly about an article on women's Easter dress that he had written.

"If the article made a hit," he said, "it was because I wrote it calmly, without heat or rancor. I didn't treat this important subject like Spratt.

"Spratt, you know, said to his book-keeper: 'My wife brought home a new Easter hat last evening—one mass of yellow paradise plumes—ninety-seven plunks.'

"How'd you like it?" asked the book-keeper.

"Oh, I just raved over it," said Spratt."

What's the Use.

PROVOST SMITH of the University of Pennsylvania interrupted with a story, at the recent alumni convention in New York, an argument that threatened to grow stormy.

"New, gentlemen," he said, "abandon that subject, please. We desire harmony here. Let us not, then, like the Smitherses, stumble on discord.

"Mrs. Smithers, reading her Bulletin before the fire, looked up one evening and said:

"George, dear, if we were both young and single again, would you still choose me for your helpmate?"

"Now, my love," the husband murmured absently from behind the market reports, "what's the use of trying to start a

row just when we've settled down to enjoy a quiet evening?"

Rank Abuse.

A BRICK house was sent from Savannah to Chicago by parcel post for the clay-products exposition.

W. H. Bourne, the originator of this novel scheme, said recently: "As only one brick at a time was sent—there were 25,000 in all—no abuse of the parcel post ensued. No, no; I'd never think of abusing the parcel post. I'm not like the poker player.

"A judge, you know, was inveigled into a game of poker on a P.D.Q. train. He won \$40. His opponent then said:

"I can't pay you now. But just give me your card. I'll mail you a check."

"So the judge gave the man his card, and two or three weeks went by, and then he received a letter from a lawyer saying:

"Sir: The P.D.Q. Railroad instructs me to inform you that, if you do not send by return the money for your fare as promised, immediate proceedings will be taken."

The Hotel Spirit.

AT A DINNER given in New York by the Greeters, an organization of hotel men, T. C. Breslin of the Plaza said:

"The hotel of the first class abhors niggardliness as nature abhors a vacuum. A lavish generosity is the keynote of the first-class New York hotel.

"We are not like Cornelius Husk," Mr. Breslin continued. "Old Corn Husk, you know, saw his boy the other day carrying the thermometer from the kitchen out into the yard.

"'Watcha doin' wi' that thar thermometer, boy?' he asked.

"I wanter git the difference in temperature, pop, betwixt inside and outside," the son answered.

"Wall, quit it," snapped old Corn Husk. 'Keepin' the mercury runnin' up and down the tube like that, fust thing ye know the durn thing'll be worn out, and long'll go 25 cents for another thermometer.'"

His Criterion.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH, at one of her splendid dinners in New York, said of an argument on art:

"We must not look at art too narrowly. We must not be like the famous London wigmaker of Wardour street.

"This wigmaker attended a very wonderful first night of Tree's. Tree said to him after the performance:

"Glad you liked it, my boy. It's a fine play, isn't it?"

"It's magnificent," the other answered. "I couldn't detect a joint between a wig and a forehead anywhere."

His Want Mistaken.

WOMEN work hard enough to vote, dear knows!"

The speaker, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, was addressing an audience of New York business men. She continued, smiling:

"A bachelor advertised for a maid to do general housework. An applicant presented herself. The bachelor said:

"Your duties would be washing and ironing, shopping and housework. You'd look after my clothes, sew on buttons, clean my shoes, darn and so forth. Your hours would be reasonable—breakfast at 6:30, and you'd be done every evening at 9 or 10, except when I entertain the lodge. Then, I admit, you'd be kept up rather late, cooking crabs and lobsters, serving ice cream and—"

"Hold on, there, mister!" said the applicant.

"Well, what is it?"

"Hold on, there, mister," she grimly repeated. "You don't want no servant. You want a wife."

The Train Through Arkansas.

IN THE hill country of Arkansas, where modern civilization is slow to penetrate, the invasion of the iron horse creates considerable awe among the natives.

Roscoe had never seen a railroad train

until he left home and got a job on a threshing machine in a valley where business was occasionally broken by the order of a train.

One day he approached the house and asked for his "time." The boss, being of help, expostulated with him. "What's wrong, Roscoe? Workin' you too hard?"

"Nope. The job's all right."

"Don't you like the grub?"

"Yes, the grub's all right. But I don't like that there train. Why, if that train should come through hyar sideways, it'd wipe out this whole blame valley."

Her Dear Thoughts.

CAPT. TURNER of the Mauretania was in the smoke room of his ship on Easter story.

"I once overheard a bride and bridegroom talking," he began. "The bridegroom tenderly: 'A penny for your thoughts, dear.'"

"'A penny?' she replied indignantly. 'Well, they'll cost you just \$100. I'm thinking of the Callot Easter gown I'm going to order the minute we strike Paris.'"

A Winner, If—

AT AN Easter breakfast John D. Rockefeller, Jr., once said:

"The road to success is called Perseverance. Perseverance conquers everything. But—"

Mr. Rockefeller, with a smile, took up an Easter egg. "But," he added, "it is a member that a hen on an egg of perseverance."

Tweezerisms.

[Jewelers' Circular:] Washington is the Father of his Country, but Pennsylvania is the "Pa." of States.

If you must get there, rather ride a mule that will carry you than a horse that will throw you. It is a historical fact that Let's not turn to salt until she turned to a ber."

Friendship is one mind in two bodies. Ever hear how Bill Thompson says when his pup got her head stuck in a pitcher? No? Well, there's a word a Bill cut off the pup's head to get the pitcher, then had to break the pitcher to get the pup's head out.

There are jewelers who think they are money by not advertising; and who have waited long enough to see the stock fit to advertise. In one of the back streets in Philadelphia is a little jewelry store which is a progress—witness this incident:

"What's the price of silver clocks?"

"Twenty-five cents."

"What! Why, how's that? Last you told my son they were a dollar."

"Yaw, dat is so. Listen: You see I'm a frien', so I tol' you. Ven I saw you him for von tollar. Now I shan't get I sells him for 25 cents. Dat makes rebutation for cheapness, and I shan't noddings!"

My German friend is a financial

Young America.

"WHAT is it, baby?" asked a young man as Georgie shook his head and blond curls impatiently. "My German gettin' in my eyes!" was the usual

Jimmie-boy was discarding his proudly assuming his first business suit. "No," corrected mother, as he named an article of apparel, "remember to say trousers, not pants."

"big boy now." A little later, with a big interior of the big old-fashioned covered some unfamiliar details in instruction.

"Aunt Laura's coming to see me mother to 2-year-old May. And she's to bring you a little new dress to play with." "Little new dress?" May delightedly, "an' I'll put on it!"

You and Some Real Americans. By Herbert Kaufman.

[Copyright, 1913, by Herbert Kaufman.]

Yesterday the Italian bootblack corner stumbled through the door of his first real estate venture and took title to his new home. Wednesday Demetrios, the Greek florist, bought the flat above his shop and became landlord to the three families upstairs. There's a new boy on the grocery delivery wagon—the old driver struck out for himself; the painter is lettering his name on a new delicatessen, and here he'll be an employer of men. The ex-peddler and his architect plan tomorrow for a half-dollar hotel; a farm boy becomes president of an automobile company on April first. What do you own? What have you done? How far have you progressed? Who's the better

man of the two—you or your father? Tut, tut, tut—it isn't the "fault of the times."

If the world were a harder world—if there were fewer chances—if success is more difficult today than in the past—uneducated immigrants, untrained country boys, sons of laborers and children of paupers could not buy real estate and conduct department stores and manage corporations.

Go to any medical school and note the earnest, dogged young men who have *scrimped* and *saved* from their puny pay envelopes until they collected the price of freedom from the thrall of stock room and counter and machine shop.

They're *denying* themselves a paltry pleasure or so—eating and sleeping a little less than you—glad

to stand the gaff for a while earning the right to *rise* to their possibilities; poring over law books after hours; studying chemistry; experimenting with electricity; living constantly within their wages—translating every possible penny and nickel and dime into a text-book or a lecture course or a tool or test tube—determined to be somebody and to do something.

These men are real Americans. Theirs is the type that dared and did, through the hundred glorious years in which a puny colony grew into the master nation.

It is by them that the fires of imagination are kept burning.

It is by them that new dreams are flung at tomorrow.

It is by them that the reckless expenditures of time and money and

vitality by such as you are counteracted and a normal balance maintained in the life of the republic.

Every opportunity which they seize, every step of advancement which they take, every profit which they make, every success which they realize, lay within your possibilities.

Handicapped by foreign birth—by ignorance—by inferior physiques, they *shame* you, the native born, with your heritage of breed and education, with the memory of a thousand splendid yesterdays to inspire and guide you.

Now your children *scoff* at their sons and daughters—take care that tomorrow they do not *serve* them.

Wake up! Compete! Don't cry for a chance. Take pattern from the man below and try for it.

Largest Seismograph.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

By Robert H. Moulton.

The largest and most delicate seismograph ever built was completed a few months ago for the American Museum of Natural History, New York. A few days ago it was installed and recorded an earthquake in Alaska, 2100 miles away. The extraordinary sensitiveness of the instrument is such that it is affected by heavy waves and even wave-beats on the sea, both of which cause pressure on the floor of the earth.

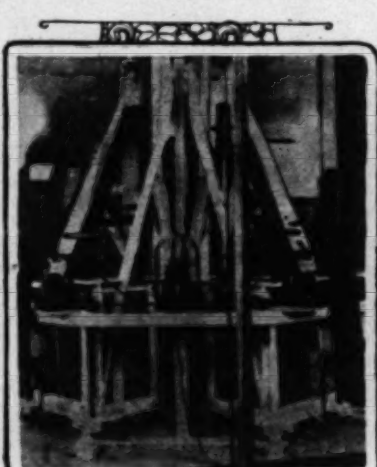
There are several kinds of seismographs instruments for detecting and registering the passage through the earth of the waves which are caused by the disturbances which are familiarly known as earthquakes, but all make use of the principle of action—namely, the inertia of a weight freely suspended or supported above the earth. When a shock

comes beneath the weight or "steady mass," it is tilted, the earth tends to vibrate and forth without causing motion in it. In order to obtain this freedom of motion the instrument installed in the museum, a frame of angle iron supporting the same rests on a concrete pier which is firmly cemented to the solid masonry of the building. The pier, furthermore, is entirely free from contact with the floor or its floors, so that no local vibrations can be transmitted to the delicate recording apparatus.

The steady masses are of iron and lead and weigh approximately 1000 pounds each. They are suspended in such a manner that they are horizontal pendulums, so that the plane of oscillation is tangent to the surface of the earth. The horizontal

oscillations, along which they are suspended, are at right angles to each other, one being true east and west and the other true north and south. The difference in motion between the earth and the pendulum is what is recorded and measured by means of a system of levers and pulleys in the center of the pendulum. A strip of recording paper is coated with black ink and then put over a pair of wheels which are rotated at a uniform rate by clockwork mechanism arranged at the rate of half an inch per minute. At the beginning of each minute the ink is rubbed from the paper by means of a small electromagnet connected with an electric clock. The break thus made in the record occurs every four seconds and therefore is of negligible length of an inch long and the ink breaks enable an observer to determine the time when any part of the record is made under the stylus.

Under the steady masses, the



General view of the seismograph showing smoked paper on which a needle or stylus records earth vibrations.

greater the degree of magnification of the actual movement of the earth that may be obtained and the greater the degree of sensitiveness of the whole apparatus. The seismograph at the Museum is arranged to record a magnification of 150-fold, so that if the recording needle swings one and one-half inch, the actual movement of an earth-particle is one-hundredth of an inch, provided that the direction of wave motion be either north-south or east-west. Waves whose direction lies between these points of the compass produce effects on the needles which can be calculated on the parallelogram of forces in physics. Thus the direction from which the waves come can be calculated.

How the Seminoles Were Saved.

[Christian Herald:] In the year 1906 Dr. W. J. Godden, an Englishman by birth but Floridian by several years' adoption, was installed at Glade Cross in the Florida Everglades as medical missionary. Before the doctor had been here many months he had his endurance and zeal in the cause put to severe test. An epidemic of measles with attendant pneumonia sent a great number of the Indians to the mission at one time, a number far in excess of hospital capacity, equipment or service.

In this epidemic the doctor treated twenty-seven of the pneumonia cases, and out of all there were but two deaths, both directly attributable to the carelessness of the patients themselves. Through the long and severe ordeal the doctor was cook, nurse and chambermaid, sometimes also washerwoman and seamstress, as well as attentive physician and devout missionary. But it marked a crisis, even an epoch, this little period of peculiar developments. One pair of stout hands, one alert, intelligent and trained mind, and backing all one heroic soul, saved the day, and the issue away and die. When that happens other,

may yet prove that they saved an historic racial remnant from impending extinction.

Since that time of peril, sickness and death, and unremitting devotion, the Seminoles have given their absolute confidence to this medical missionary. In witness of the great moral conquest, note this peculiar tribal enactment of June, 1908. At that time, the Seminole Shot-ca-taw, or green corn dance, was held, the most important of their yearly festivals, marked also by the annual council of the tribe. Here the chiefs, assembled around the council fire in solemn concave, passed a remarkable decree, lifting the immemorial prohibition, which forbade their people to receive instruction in the white man's way or religion. One of the leading braves was ordered to proceed as a messenger of state to Glade Cross, conveying the tidings that this ban was formally removed, and the Seminoles might henceforth hear the gospel and receive baptism if they so desired.

Since that time a few converts have been baptized, notable men of the tribe in each case, and numbers have come in from the Glade converts to gather about the wilderness cross and listen with earnest attention to the psalm, prayer, litany and sermon. They are singularly devoted to music and have learned to join in many of the hymns, which Dr. Godden accompanies on the little melodeon.

Paris Bird Market.

[New York Sun:] The warm, pleasant Sundays in which Paris has been reveling of late have made the bird market a greater success than it usually is at this season of the year.

As a rule the Parisian buys his bird pets in the spring and summer and the poor caged things linger about a year, then to the sincere grief of the entire family they pine

birds are bought to fill the empty cages.

This winter the market has been crowded with purchasers all the time. It is held from 12 to 4, in the broad open space on the le de Clte, between the Tribunal and the Hotel Dieu. There are thousands of cheerful, chirping canaries and parakeets, and there are tiny Java sparrows, waxbills and an endless variety of other birds, as well as plenty of ordinary barnyard fowls. There are also a few fat puppies, rabbits and kittens to be had.

A curious feature of the market is the method adopted to take home one's acquisitions in live stock. Cages and boxes are too expensive, so the majority of buyers tuck their purchases of struggling birds in paper bags.

The Maples.

The maples loom against the winter sky; Gaunt as the limbs of age their branches strain Against the wind, and grievously complain In tones that in the winter silence die. Their gala gowns of autumn fading lie Beneath the snow, or down the drifted lane Are upward thrown by gusts to show how vain Is pride of fashion swiftly passing by.

Gray and forlorn, they gaze across the land For vanished friends of summer's golden days. Still sighing for the songbirds' gypsy band To sing at dusk sweet vesper virelays; Yet soon shall they in robes of beauty stand When pipes of spring go lifting down the ways! —[Arthur Wallace Peach, in New York Sun.]

Inspiration.

I show men things they do not see, So oft they pass them by; And some have found new things to love, New splendors in the sky.

I pull the veil from Mystery, And show her cynic's smile; Men look a foolish look, and feel They knew her all the while.

I give a youth the power to tell Old lore that is like new; The wise men wag their heads and frown, And know his words are true.

A beggar played his violin Where wind folk sob and sing; I whispered to his heart, and now He plays before the king.

The crowd saw but the parts of steel Piled high before their eyes. Long to the builder's heart I came— He saw his tower rise.

I am a guest that comes and goes, Not lured by throne or mart; I give to Man the love of Life— Or else I break his heart.

—[Glenn Ward Dresbach, in Alsinea's.]

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE.

northeast corner of Raymond and Bellevue. In machinery and equip-

menting the west, center and west buildings, united by ornate-covered corridors of steel and cement which span Raymond avenue in graceful arches, are more than 500 large guest chambers, 350 with private baths, exquisite suites that are masterpieces of furnishing and arrangement; besides numerous spacious parlors and drawing-rooms, card and billiard rooms, dining-halls and lobbies. More than a mile of spacious hallways leads to the rooms. A portion of the roof garden, 50x225 feet,

with parking, is planted palms and cacti. The principal Country Club is on the north, and is high and airy, being one of the most ornate in South the southern part of the city. It is a William R. H. Knoll, for a situation peculiarly well. Each is a masterpiece of architecture.

The Old "Warrior—"



At the great ship building plant at Long Beach to be rejuvenated after many years of service.

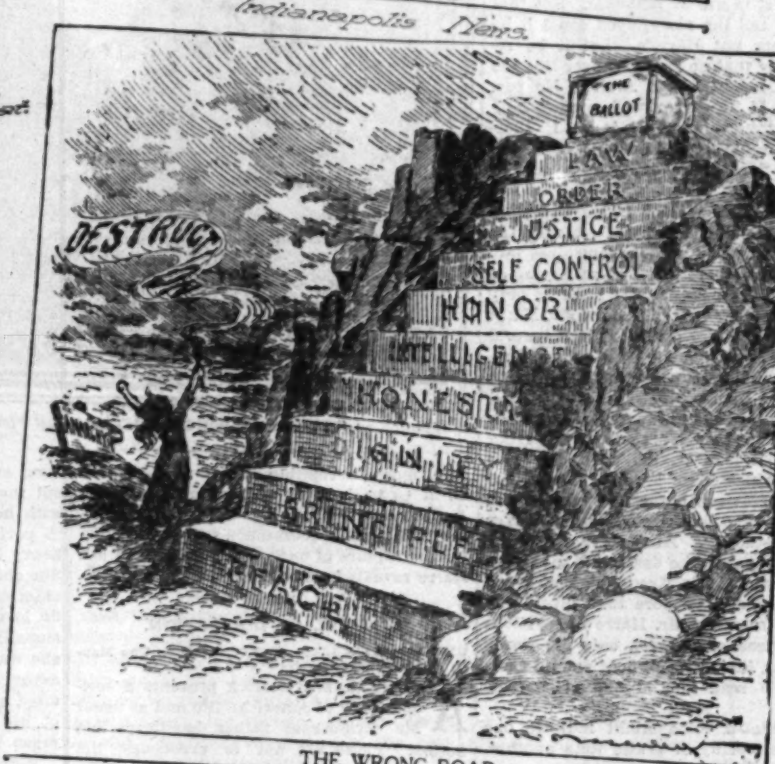


DEMOCRAT
CONGRESSIO
G-YM
TARIFF REDUC
OUR SPEC



THE "SIMPLIST"
Dashing

Recent Cartoons.



ALTA
PA

THE recent
case of
ists of
Country Club
placing of the
hands of WILL
of Pasadena,
nificant real
the Crown C
year. It is n
est single tr
does a consid
\$100,000, but
portant in the
ed campaign
to add to Pas
lightful exclu

OWN CITY.
Thousands
lits who have
mons Altiden
which winds
of the Sierra
passed to en
of this gently
sweeps in gra
ward, a sigh
city, the green
blue range of
across the pl
Valley. It is
contemplating
ing that some
here give rein
project in fa
fact a pet co
where, one d
ones of earth
and fashion t

Altadena. C
neither a very
"addition." I
acres, and it
180 lots, or s
that each
"grounds." Th
in size or sh
divided to ha
tours and gen
erage slightly
the lot—the c
some of the
throughout the
tem of spie
drives, curbed

and Electric
predecessor
r one man-
years. Its
lence forty-
sided of its
nia. Today
than 140,
them in
has a gen-
9,000 cubic
capacity
f gas. The
city of 14,
corporation
stem of ap-
gas mains,
and electric
of overhead
offices are
louth Pas-
ood, Watta,
e residence

The em-
number
tire system
e in every
st methods
ature and
tricity. The
owing and
ily extend-
of actual
pte the de-
it serves.

GREEN.

My Regis-
ents—Bril-

amous Ho-
latial win-
erenced a
the pre-
vansary is
life, and
at it is to
until early
close to
ment of a
suing sea-
that there
to devise
tions; yet
some new
at the cost
though the
utiful city
have their
den over-
nates."

or the im-
great ho-
l far and
hotel in
ant, with
dings, oc-
two city
ture, com-

with parkings,
planted palms
ricties.

The Principa
Country Club P
On the north,
are high and
ing one of the
oramas in South
the southern p
liberally dotted
chard trees the
of seclusion su-
parts of the Co
a William R. s
tion, and, in the
ment, a master
purpose to att
Oak Knoll, for
situation peculiar
vall. Each is

NORT

service.

buildings, united by ornate-covered
corridors of steel and cement which
span Raymond avenue in graceful
arches, are more than 800 large guest
chambers, 250 with private baths, ex-
quisite suites that are masterpieces of
furnishing and arrangement; besides
numerous spacious parlors and
drawing-rooms, card and billiard-
rooms, dining-halls and lobbies.
More than a mile of spacious
hallways leads to the rooms. A

but a few blocks from the business
center of Pasadena. In years past
it has been the scene of many of the
most brilliant social functions in the
Southland, and it will continue to be
pre-eminently a home of wealth and
culture. Unlike the Huntington and
Pasadena's other large tourist hotels,
the Maryland is open the year around.
No hotel in Southern California has
entertained more notable and dis-
tinguished guests of recent years, nor

The Raymond stables and garage con-
tribute to the convenience and pleas-
ure of guests desiring to avail them-
selves of the opportunity to explore
the near-by "beauty spots" in and
about Pasadena. The teas, receptions,
hops, the card and billiard rooms
and the library, provide amusement
and entertainment within. Everything
to the last detail is devised for the
comfort and pleasure of guests. In
cuisine, service and appointments
nothing has been left to be desired.

many guests prefer to the hotel
homes. These little hotel homes are
thoroughly planned, and are to
be situated in gardens
to be without a peer in Cal-
ifornia. William Horrich, under
direction the wonderful Hunt-
ington and Des Robles has been
authorized to expend the Hotel Hunt-
ington grounds the most beautiful in
the West. Many times, beautiful in

Literature and Art

New Books

Book News

IMPARTIAL REVIEWS BY WIL LARD HUNTINGTON WRIGHT.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED.

A NORTHERN ROMANCE.

THE ETERNAL MAIDEN. By Everett Harre. Mitchell Kennerley, New York.

THE prose of Everett Harre fits the theme he makes so wondrously his own in "The Eternal Maiden." The novel is a credit to the genius of Mitchell Kennerley, the publisher who makes so many dazzling discoveries. We are taken to the Arctic in the plot unfolding itself amid perpetual snows, under the Aurora Borealis. Mr. Harre knows his Arctic, for he has been the interpreter and literary associate of the invaders of the frozen north. He gets his local color legitimately. This is his maiden essay in the art of writing fiction, but one suspects that it is not his first achievement as a prose stylist.

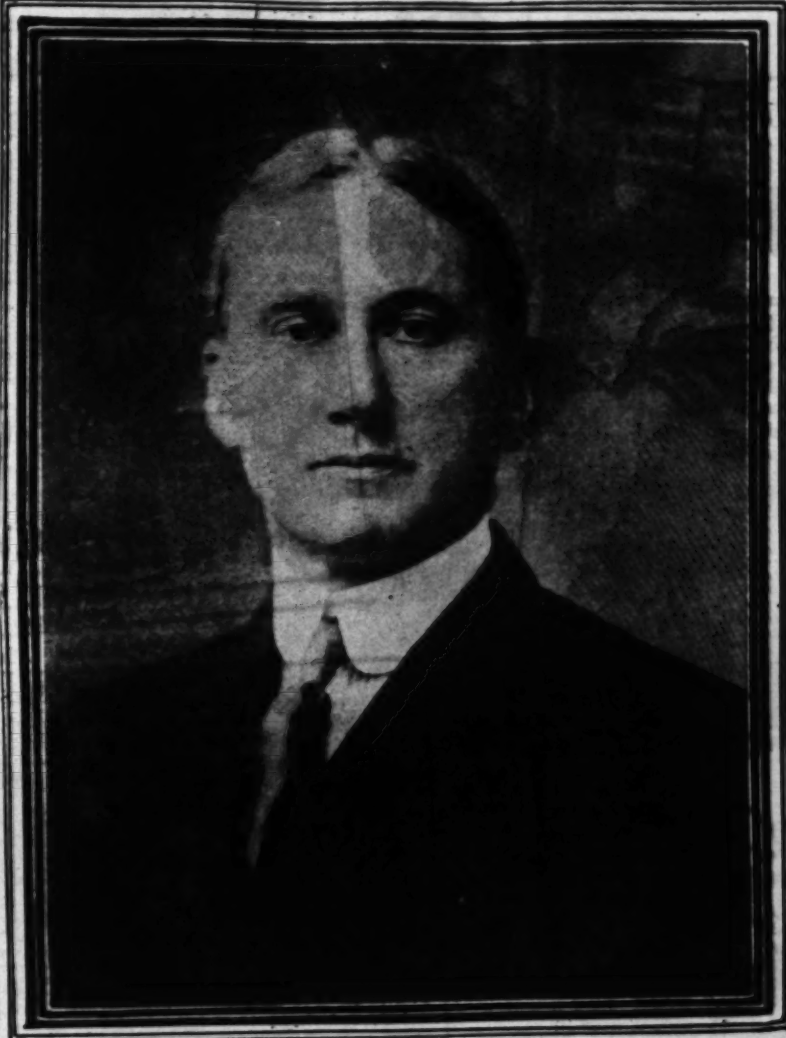
The heroine cannot be considered apart from her environment. She is the spirit of love in a sense new to romance. Her beauty reminds one of the effect produced upon Coleridge by the woman waiting for her lemon lover. Did Mr. Harre dream the plot of "The Eternal Maiden" as Coleridge dreamed of Alpb, the royal river, and of the Abyssinian maid? The episodes we are made to revel in are as fantastic. Not that we mean to tell the story, even could it be done in prose not Harre's. Let it be revealed merely that no love was ever like the love one thrills to in the Arctic. No passion arrives at its climax with a more inoffensive voluptuousness. It is as if Cleopatra had transported her soul from the Nile to the fies and caught the iciness of the pale peaks.

Is passion then a thing of environment, like the fauna and the flora? Would the emotions of Semiramis cool themselves into a sentiment so ethereal and so satisfying as those of the eternal maiden? She is very convincing, at any rate. Perhaps Mr. Harre has discovered a new continent in the world of love and is telling his own epic. If so, he has a boundless capacity for the passion that glorified Romeo.

We have referred to his prose. It reminds one through its sheer color, of a Turner landscape. It is a stream upon the swift current of which hero, heroine, theme, episode and climax are borne like vessels in a flood. The phenomena are on a scale of that terrific impetuosity. He had to strive for such effects because he dealt with a passion so monumental. His Arctic maiden loved with a love that was more than love. One might even say that Mr. Harre has written a poem instead of a novel, only his words carry one on their bosom, float one on their current. To read him is like getting arrested.

If detractor's voice might indicate one feature less worthy of praise than another, it has to do with the dialogue. The language of love ought to be poetical, but did heroine ever talk like Mr. Harre's? We think not—at least not in the north temperate zone. One lives for love, one dies for love, but who is poetical enough to freeze for love? The sensation must be experienced to be quite believed, although, to judge from one of the chapters, it is wholly exhilarating. The lover is half Hamlet, half Romeo. He is teased this way and that upon the billows of a moonlike flood. He is not masculine enough. He is too prone to heroine worship. Those who are in love themselves may sympathize with Mr. Harre's hero, they may even accept his terrible name for the sake of all he suffered. In the end he inspires a doubt. He was colder than the climate, we fear. He joined in too many ethereal dances. All the snows about him were so eternal. But he steeped his spirit always in the essence of the most soulful love. Love, love, nothing but love! Here and heroine drown themselves in oceans of their own melting tenderness, and do it with such perfect propriety.

That is the wonder of "The Eternal Maiden." It suggests that if these things had happened near the equator they would have been compromising. But even Sappho would not have burned at the North Pole. How Mr. Harre would have made her love and sing! He knows the feminine temperament when it has stooped to love. He understands woman when she is most maid-



ROBERT HERRICK, AUTHOR OF "ONE WOMAN'S LIFE."

only, most susceptible. It is not given to all of us to love or to be loved as this Arctic maiden of his was loved, but no one can make her acquaintance without longing for the rapture of such things. Love, as Mr. Harre reveals it, is never funny.

A NOVEL OF DISSECTION.

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE. Robert Herrick. The Macmillan Company, New York.

AS USUAL Mr. Herrick presents a serious study of American life and as usual his seriousness rather handicaps his fiction. Types are apt to preoccupy the cloistered novelist and if his thesis rides him hard, the typical easily becomes the bizarre.

In "One Woman's Life" Mr. Herrick's thesis is the defective education of the average American woman with Milly Ridge as the star exhibit. Milly supplemented public school with a course at the Ashland Institute, where in addition to handbook classes in "art," science and "mental and moral philosophy," she acquired the "formative influence" of the school. "It was of a poetic shade, composed in equal parts of art, literature and religion. Milly absorbed it at church, where the minister spoke almost tearfully about the mission of young womanhood to elevate the ideals of the race, or more colloquially in Bible class as the duty of being a good influence in life, especially men's lives. She got it also in what books she read—especially in Tennyson, and in every novel, as well as in the few plays she saw. There it was embodied as Woman of Romance—sublime, divine, mysterious, with a heavenly mission, to reform, ennoble, uplift—men, of course—in a word to make over the world. The idea of it had come down from the darkness of the middle ages—that smelly and heightened period—had inflamed all romance, and was now spreading its last miasmatic touch over the close of the nineteenth century. All this, to be sure, Milly never knew. She merely began to feel self-conscious, as a member of her sex—a being apart from

men, and somehow superior to them, without the same appetites and low ideals, and with her own peculiar and sacred function to perform for humanity. Ordinarily, this heavy ideal of her sex did not burden Milly. She obeyed her thoroughly healthy instincts, chief of which was to have a good time, to be loved and petted by people. But occasionally in her more emotional moods, when she was singing hymns or watching the sun depart in golden mists, she experienced exalted sensations of the beauty and the glory of life—of her life—and what it all might mean to Some One (a man.)"

With this equipment, Milly begins her career as a social parasite and steadily and naively grafts her way through early womanhood. In Chicago, Paris, New York and again Chicago, she leaves an imposing trail of wreckage. Her father's business, her first husband's artistic career, her best friend's savings, all feed her inexhaustible craving for luxury and excitement, and on her second marriage to a rich California lemon-grower we leave this still technically "good" woman with the conviction that what she is she will remain. A convincing figure, on the whole, Milly Ridge, one of the most convincing in Mr. Herrick's now extensive gallery.

Of the other characters, which are many, I cannot speak with the same assurance. With one or two exceptions they are American "types" with little suggestion of blood and bone and active human passions.

VALUABLE DATA.

THE EVOLUTION OF STATES. By John M. Robertson, M.P. G. P. Putnam Sons, New York.

IN THIS work Mr. Robertson has brought together within the compass of 457 pages, a mass of information which could not otherwise be obtained except by laboring through a whole library. This would take many years, and would involve a knowledge of several languages. Even if the reader had this training and this time at his disposal, he would still fail to attain that mastery of detail, that clear compre-

hension of the total evolutionary process, that insight into the meaning of the data of history and the laws they disclose, which Mr. Robertson's unique analytic and synthetic gifts enable him to bestow.

One of the most useful features of this book is that it gives the fullest references to all the authorities upon whom the author has drawn for his facts. This will commend the work to the student who desires to investigate any given period in greater detail, and will also convince the general reader of the reliability of the data on which Mr. Robertson's judgments are based.

This book of Mr. Robertson's furnishes ample proof that the study of the past is the spirit of social science in no wise vain of its interest. On the contrary, it gives it the new fascination which the study of geology took on when it was seen to lead to a new and true conception of the earth's evolution; and the new charm that biology assumed when Darwin showed the connection of species and unveiled the true pedigree of Man. If the reader has been accustomed to thinking of history as a mere catalogue of disconnected names and events, or as the record of the careers of kings and soldiers whose motives could not be discovered in their environment, he is recommended to peruse a few of Mr. Robertson's luminous chapters. He will derive from them a new sense of mastery, and a new realization of the interest of the "grand deed of Man."

CLASSIC REPRINT.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE. By Thomas Carlyle. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

CARLYLE'S "History of Literature" is the book for anyone who wants a general survey of literature that extends almost to Carlyle's own day. It follows the great current of the development of human thought as expressed in letters, avoiding the back-eddies and temporary branches; so begins with Homer and the Greeks, passes through the Romans and the middle ages, and ends with Goethe. And the style—for Carlyle only spoke this, and his preservation came through shorthand—is very simple, clear and strong, but is distinctly individual as the familiar "Lyle."

The more peculiar virtues of these lectures are two: Carlyle sees literature rather feels it, not as a province but as a distinct from life, but as the spirit of life preserved in the vividest possible form, —perhaps this depends on the other looks with such a marvelous freshness of sympathy of view upon all these things that they lose their usual remoteness and become new and vital in significance. It says not so much that others have not said or that readers do not already know, but brightens and freshens the whole great matter. To know a thing mentally is like to know it by the heart is the only true knowledge to feel it; and that Carlyle is able to make you do.

Perhaps this is because he was a poet, and came into no literary culture as a right, but went and discovered it. He was nearing maturity when he saw these things; they were not handed on to him more matters of course and learnedly understood. You could imagine the tremendous vitality the world's literature have for a full grown, sea-headed man Mars, dropped upon earth without previous knowledge of it—how much more he would feel that literature than we do. It is all old. How new and young and it would all be to him! It is as if he had degree to Carlyle; and not a degree of detached matter, like astronomy, but itself expressed in another form.

"A book," says he, "affords more of deep meditation. Upon their shallow seem queer, insignificant things, but in life there is nothing so important as it is."

This "History of Literature" is not a book—was published in 1857 from a shorthand of lectures delivered in 1850. It has never had the full popular recognition it deserves—and indeed that a vivid reader would help to give it.

Illustra

THE

TRAINING THE

KEEPER. The

RAIN the

part of

Dr. WILLI

"Training the

faith in the co

practically all

natural-born bl

says in his prof

has within his

possibilities of

trivially, necessa

a citizen of gre

ship does not ca

such as it call

cleanness of the

in the face of tr

sympathy and h

with others, and

the Ruler of all I

wrought into the

boy—provided we

and deal with hi

his growing years

it has been my pu

a practical plan f

boy, and to plac

rather than some

for such complete

Prof. McKeever

part, the first, In

and Social Traini

ing; the fourth,

the fifth, Service

these he discusses

which he considers

Prof. McKeever

the author of "Farr

has created a grea

has been frequent

most valuable boo

ever published. In

seeking to do for

spective of his en

former one he did

youth.

BOOK

Kathleen Norris's "Kirby" has gone pretty positive evidence of the power of short stories. Mrs. Norris's book has a few weeks. Coincidentally, it is also the reprint of her novel, "Mother."

Other new editions: "Gold," by James C. Courtney; "The Courtship of Miles Standish," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The Making of Modern States," by Dr. W. E. D. Phillips.

On the 15th of March the John C. Winston Company published John C. Winston's "The Making of Modern States," which covers the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present. It is a book of the Southern States, and has made many friends. It is a book of the Southern States, and has made many friends. It is a book of the Southern States, and has made many friends.

The John C. Winston Company published John C. Winston's "The Making of Modern States," which covers the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present. It is a book of the Southern States, and has made many friends. It is a book of the Southern States, and has made many friends. It is a book of the Southern States, and has made many friends.

than ordinary difficulties in securing his splendid account of the battles. The Bulgarian authorities exercised most rigid censorship over the representatives of the press, and in most cases prevented them from seeing very much that was worth reporting. Lieut. Wagner, however, was thoroughly familiar both with the country and with the language, and he at once made friends with the officials and separated himself from the other journalists. This naturally caused both jealousy and suspicion among the unsuccessful reporters and among the minor Balkan officers, but Lieut. Wagner had the approval and assistance of M. Gueshoff, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, and in this way, aided by his own skill and bravery, he obtained accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the campaign.

Composers of music, as a class, seem to have been singularly rich in adventure of love and marriage. At least hardly any notable member of that class but figures in a lively manner in J. Cuthbert Hadden's new book, "Composers in Love and Marriage." The first chapter is "Music and Matrimony Before Bach." Then comes Bach and after him Mozart. The next chapter is "Haydn, Xantippe, and the Widow." Chapter six deals with Beethoven's early loves. You run gally through the affairs of Schumann and Chopin, through "Franz Liszt, Virtuoso and Flirt," "Mendelssohn and His Cello," "Hector Berlioz and His Juliet, Tchaikowsky's Mysterious Marriage," "Weber and His 'Dearest Love,'" And you finally end up with a "Cluster from the Matrimonial Branch." In short, the book is almost perfect of its type. To paraphrase Lincoln: "For those who like that kind of thing, it would be just the kind of thing they would like."

It is easier for the eugenists to urge that boys and girls be guarded from the dangers of ignorance than to supply a satisfactory medium for giving the desired instruction. Something deeper and more spiritual than lessons on the mere physiology and the hygiene of the body is desirable if a child is to be taught at an early age to understand his own powers and organs according to the part they play in his daily life. A suggestion of the manner in which a child's spoken or unspoken questions may be answered or forestalled is to be found in "A Catechism of Life." It is not intended to be studied directly by children, but should be helpful to teachers or parents who share the modern view that some instruction should be given of a kind to help even a child to respect and develop his physical nature.

Through Edmund Gosse's "Portraits and Sketches" are scattered intimate little stories of distinguished writers of yesterday, such as this of Swinburne, who, it will be remembered, for all the great melody he put into his verse, had almost no ear at all for music: "A lady . . . told Swinburne that she would render on the piano a very ancient Florentine ritornello which had just been discovered. She then played 'Three Blind Mice' and Swinburne was enchanted. He found that it reflected to perfection the cruel beauty of the Medici—which, perhaps, it does."

It is a "quaint" review of "W. A. G.'s Tale," recently published, which describes the book as a "quaint animal story, quaintly illustrated by the author." Evidently the reviewer did not read as far as the first paragraph, which says: "My name is William Alsworth Gordon, and my initials spell W.A.G. That is why Aunt May and I call this book 'W.A.G.'s Tale.' If it was about a dog it would be 'Tail Wags.' So it's true and a joke, too."

There is no more important phase of the modern tendency toward incorporating individual action in that of the organized group than that exhibited in systems of medical benefit.

Insurance against sickness has been compulsory in Germany since 1884, and voluntary in Denmark since 1893. Both systems have yielded definite results, but no thorough analysis of them for English readers has preceded Dr. I. G. Gibbon's "Medical Benefit," published by E. P. Dutton.

His conclusions touch the points most often disputed—such as the making of agreements between societies of the insured and doctors' associations, the insured's degree of freedom in the choice of a physician; methods of control of medical service; institutional treatment; the danger of the exaggeration of illnesses; preventive education and kindred questions.

His method of reaching the organic principles underlying his subject relates his work to the whole field of discussion of workmen's insurance, pensions and the like.

NEW YORK LETTER.

W. H. W.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Few literary luminaries have been blessed with more free publicity or been made more of than Alfred Noyes, who is now in the city. Just why Noyes should be thus fretted over and advertised is a question for psychologists. There are a dozen poets in Europe and likewise in America who far outstrip Noyes in poetic qualities. Yet this young Englishman, with his "universal peace" fad hanging from his coat-tails, has set literary New York on end. That which distinguishes Noyes from his fellow-bards is not superior merit—for this he does not possess—but the lone fact, it would seem, that he has sufficiently commercialized his commodity to make a living out of it. Noyes is a pleasant rhymer, full of jingly tunes, but singularly devoid of either vitality or ideas.

At the dinner tendered him by the Poetry Society of America, of which I am a member, I counted ten poets of much more sure powers than Noyes possesses. The chief handicap of these young poets seems to be that they did not come to America via England; for to be successful or popular in America one must first have the stamp of British approval.

The whole affair is sickening. But it is typical of the way America treats her own men and women who are striving in the realm of art. They ignore their best poets, and when a distinctly second-rate versifier from England sets foot in New York, they leap on him with open arms, wine and dine him, devote pages to him in the newspapers, and in other ways help to increase the demand and the price of his wares.

Noyes, himself, is not to blame for this. He is a pleasant, athletic fellow with no great poetic gift, and I don't blame him for making use of America's gullibility to increase the sale of his goods. To call him a great poet, such as he has been called since his arrival in New York, by men of years and experience, who should know poetry when they see it, is an absurdity which New York at present is too snobbish to see.

No one living in this country could possibly deny the virility of English, for no people on earth have added to the English vocabulary more copiously than the people of the United States. Our slang is the richer because it is untrammelled by convention, and so much of it survives which may some day become a part of the literary language that we have good reason to flatter ourselves on our native resourcefulness in expression. It is for this very reason, the reason that people here speak their minds in their own way, that we are told, every now and then, that in America English is quite too free and admits of expletives that are not in the best use.

Apart from slang, we are creating and assimilating reputable words every day. Many of these appear for the first time in Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary, advance proofs of which I have just seen. There was a time, for instance, when the "biplane" was unknown, the "cabaret" show formed no part of our civilization, the "cattalo," "clitrange," "plumcot," "tangelo," "zebrass," and "zebrule," did not exist. The "radiogram" is fast displacing the wireless telegram, and although we have "aerogram" and "marconigram," these terms being, so as to speak, proprietary terms, may perhaps some day be discarded except in the special uses of the companies who have acquired titles to them. The necessity for more rapid intercommunication led to the coining of "lettergram," "dayletter," and "nightletter." The suggesting of the term "minxette," recently, helps to recall that such a person as a "suffragette" or such a thing as a "kitchenette" was unknown twenty years, more or less, ago. Our new methods of locomotion have given us the "taxicab," popularly cut to "taxi," the "taximeter," the "motor-boat," "motor-bus," and "motorcycle," not to mention the "automobile," "limousine," "chauffeur," "garage," "speedometer," etc.

We have also, the "dirigible," and various types of aeroplanes, as the "monoplane," "biplane," "hydroaeroplane," together with the "hangar," which gives them shelter, and

the "velodrome" where some are tried out. "Manicure" and "manicurist" are old terms, compared with "massage," "masseuse," and "masseur," yet they all form part of our every-day speech now. The "dictograph," and "dictaphone," met almost daily in the newspapers, are of more recent birth and with them may be classed the "signagraph," and "pulsomotor." Although the "Populist" and "Popocrat" have come and gone, we have more virile subjects in the "Progressives" and the "Bull Moose." In athletics, the revival of the Olympic games has given us "olympiad," "marathon," "decathlon," and "pentathlon." In England the "Laborite" is an addition to political life as was the "Unionist" before him.

The Putnams have in train for immediate publication an American edition of "The Inferno" by August Strindberg, author of "The Son of a Servant," "Countess Julia," etc. This autobiographical novel is one of the most intimate studies of personal psychology that has been offered to the world. It is as appallingly frank, as unsparingly veracious as anything this gifted but erratic genius has produced. It has to do with a period of Strindberg's life when he plunged into scientific speculation and experimentation, and believed himself in the possession of the solution of the most sought after and baffling of nature's mysteries. His health, through prolonged labor and an unnatural mode of life, became more and more impaired, his mental state more and more abnormal. It is the hostile impressions of life experienced during this period that the author describes in the pages of "The Inferno" with all the power of his somber genius. Nature seemed to him full of alarming coincidences and prognostications of evil; his environments, charged with sinister potency. By his gloomy fancy the most innocent actions were distorted into menaces and hideous intentions. It was at this time that the author came under the influence of Swedenborg and from a materialistic skeptic became a believing mystic. "The Inferno" has been translated by Claud Field, who contributes an interesting introduction to the volume.

New President's Humor.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] Woodrow Wilson, our new President, says W. S. McAdoo in the March Century, has a child's delight in repetition of jokes, an unwearied pleasure in reciting over and over again his favorite nonsense-verses and limericks, in reading over and over again particular essays of "Mr. Dooley," in telling over and over again certain anecdotes which have pleased him, especially if they are dark stories. And the stories which especially delight him are those that reveal the real personality of the negro, his naivete and disinclination to admit that he doesn't understand "big words," as for instance, the story of the Richmond cab-driver. A man got in a cab at the Richmond railway station and said:

"Drive me to a haberdasher's."

"Yaas, suh," said the driver, whipped up his horse, and drove a block; then, leaning over to address his passenger, said, "Scuse me, Boss, but whar d' you say you want go?"

"To a haberdasher's."

"Yaas, suh, yaas, suh." After another block, there was the same performance. "Scuse me, Boss, but whar d' you say you want go?"

"To a haberdasher's," was the somewhat impatient reply.

Then came the final appeal:

"Now, look a-here, Boss, I be'n drivin' in dis town twenty year, an' I ain't never give nobody away yit. Now you jes tell dis nigger whar 't is you want go."

Plants Warmed by Food.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] It appears that plants, like animals, are warmed by food, and a German botanist has found that even tropical plants are made more resistant to cold by introducing nutrients into the plant cells. Various substances have different degrees of effect. The sugars give greatest resistance to cold, with glycerine next in protective action, and after them come the alcohols and acetone.

[Yonkers Statesman:] Jack: Do you believe the world is growing better?

Jill: I do not. Listen to this: To enable a person ignorant of music to play an accordion an inventor has equipped an instrument with mechanism operating a perforated music roll like that of a piano

A Vision.

I saw a stately house upon a hill,
Ah, it was bravely built, and o'er its walls
The stealthy ivy crept, and round about
It there were trees and flowers and grass,
I said: "This mansion must be mine!"

Straightway
Did I begin to most laboriously
Ascend the jagged path which led thereto;
But as I climbed, my feet would oftentimes
And I would be suspended in mid-air,
My fingers having clutched some bough

Which overhung the spot. Anon some prize
And wayworn pilgrim struggling for the
I sought, would desperately strike out his
arm
To drive me back; but by my greater
strength

I overcame all those who hindered me.
By great endurance I at last attained
The far-off summit of that hill, but as
My lagging footsteps neared the house, I
seemed

To grow most mean and small. The gray
stone walls
All ivy-clad, were tumbling to the ground;
The trees had ragged leaves, and rotten
trunks;
The flowers bloomed no more; the grass
was brown.

On seeing this I wailed, "Ah woe is me,
That I have spent my strength thus
uselessly."

And then, I climbed the highest tower
Of that old, ruined house, and lo, I saw
Another higher, steeper hill, and on
It loomed a lordly palace. Strange
And wondrous was the workmanship thereof.
'Twas built of marble of Pentelicon,
And circling it there was a peristyle
Of columns straight, and looming up
these

There were six minor towers of marble
mold,
And these did all surround a higher dome,
Upon the topmost point of which there
blazed

A monstrous gem, of color deeply red,
And then, the lust for that red thing
through

My red blood burned, and lured me ever
And on, and gave me neither peace nor rest,
And ever seeking for that distant prize,
At last, I passed from there, unsatisfied.

EDITH JAMISON LOWE

The Decoy Window.

The restaurant show window looks
good.
Garnished with tempting exhibits of food—
Steaks, chops, game and oysters and
fish.
And pastries and fruits, in fact all you
wish

Such provender showy entices the eye
And straightway you go in to give it a
gait.

You write a big order and sit back and
And wish that the waiter would hasten
gait.

You're eager because you assuredly
That you're to partake of a genuine
You think of the things in the window
front
And fear that your appetite's just a
blunt.

The order is brought—and your heart
a beat;
Skips two in succession when you start
eat.

The oysters are tasteless, the steak is
tough
You really haven't got muscle enough
To carve it; you tell them to broil it
more.

And when it comes back it is worse
before.
The vegetables all are skimpy and bland;
The butter's as strong as the coffee is weak;
The salad, you find, is exceedingly faint;
The sliced bread is dry and the hot (if
are stale.

And the pie, oh, the pie! Its filling
fright
And its crust would give an old goat a
night.

You throttle your temper and settle
check.
And murmur: "Once more in my
mangled neck."

But hope springs eternal, so you hope
find,
Before you're on crutches and tottering
blind.

A cafe where patrons are always
With food like that kept in the window
side.

—[James Ravenscroft, in New York

Illustrated

In

Current Art

BY ANTONY ANNE

Through the Mist.
All the high towers of the
vague and misty and
rise like dreams of
peak after peak the gray
—[N]

Portraits in Miniature.

The human face is the
soul," says Elbert Hubbard.
may have in it more
than a face; more pathos than
a landscape; more warmth
than a ray; more love than
the eyes reveal the soul,
the chin stands for the
will. But over and over
something we call "expression"
is not set or fixed
the ether, changeable as the
in mysterious majesty
of a summer sky, subtle
of rustling leaves—too faint
human ears—elusive as the
hide and seek over the
lake. And yet, men have
observed and held it captive.

It is a riddle, but nevertheless
the paragraph in full,
help to introduce the reader to
—though of necessity a
human "expressions" re-
in the Friday Morning Club,
the annual exhibition of the
California Society of Miniature
which showed sixty-four men
different painters. Ad-
own thirty loaned miniature
from very famous masters

One remarked on the
exhibition—referring, of course,
number of pictures shown—by
members that the New York
American Miniature Painters
showed five pictures out of the 30
on exhibition, one must acknowledge
it is better to have a small ac-
knowledgment than a large and med-
a gold medal was offered for
miniature shown. This went
toward Cole of Colegrove,
winning the medal being an
exquisite portrait of Mrs. Her-
New York. It is reproduced on
construction and modeling it
if it had been painted twenty
by the same capable hand, a
exquisite. There is distinct
as well as the painting. Un-
things considered, it was the
in the exhibition. Another
portrait from Cole's brush was
Edwina Whitehouse, niece
Edwina Whitehouse, New York

George Townsend Cole, who is
California, being a son of Sen-
painting at the Beaux Arts
Bonnart. Later he went to
Vienna, where he received
and best artistic im-
in the big as well as the
I think he prefers the large
giving him more elbow room.

Miniatures are so notable that I
never leave off painting the
been living at Colegrove, ne-
for the past few years, en-
estate as well as painting.

So many good miniatures were
that the jury had a hard time de-
relative merits. The choice
six different portraits by
painters—Marie Crow, M.
Laura M. D. Mitchell, Alice
Hess Hooper and George T. C.

Good miniatures were also ex-
hibited by Mrs. C. L.
Ludovici (doga) Mrs. J. D.
Pratt, Lida S. Price,
Laura Prather Waterb.

After the afternoon the exhibition was
especially interesting by Marie C.
D. M. Mitchell, who read p-
miniature painting. Miss Mitche-
development of the art from
beginnings (scratchings on
bones.) up to the present da-
gave an account of miniatu-
in America.

The miniature of today," as

motor generator take the place of the fly-wheel.
The only wearing parts, other than those
all gasoline engines, are the motor generator
brushes, which are made much larger than
necessary—ample for mileage of three years.

than ordinary difficulties in securing his splendid account of the battles. The Bulgarian authorities exercised most rigid censorship over the representatives of the press, and in most cases prevented them from seeing very much that was worth reporting. Lieut. Wagner, however, was thoroughly familiar both with the country and with the language, and he at once made friends with the officials and separated himself from the other journalists. This naturally caused both jealousy and suspicion among the unsuccessful reporters and among the minor Balkan officers, but Lieut. Wagner had the approval and assistance of M. Gueshoff, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, and in this way, aided by his own skill and bravery, he obtained accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the campaign.

Composers of music, as a class, seem to have been singularly rich in adventure of love and marriage. At least hardly any notable member of that class but figures in a lively manner in J. Cuthbert Hadden's new book, "Composers in Love and Marriage." The first chapter is "Music and Matrimony Before Bach." Then comes Bach and after him Mozart. The next chapter is "Haydn, Xantippe, and the Widow." Chapter six deals with Beethoven's early loves. You run gaily through the affairs of Schumann and Chopin, through "Franz Liszt, Virtuoso and Flirt," "Mendelssohn and His Celie," "Hector Berlioz and His Juliet, Tchaikowsky's Mysterious Marriage," "Weber and His 'Dearest Love.'" And you finally end up with a "Cluster from the Matrimonial Branch." In short, the book is almost perfect of its type. To paraphrase Lincoln: "For those who like that kind of thing, it would be just the kind of thing they would like."

It is easier for the eugenists to urge that boys and girls be guarded from the dangers of ignorance than to supply a satisfactory medium for giving the desired instruction. Something deeper and more spiritual than lessons on the mere physiology and the hygiene of the body is desirable if a child is to be taught at an early age to understand his own powers and organs according to the part they play in his daily life. A suggestion of the manner in which a child's spoken or unspoken questions may be answered or forestalled is to be found in "A Catechism of Life." It is not intended to be studied directly by children, but should be helpful to teachers or parents who share the modern view that some instruction should be given of a kind to help even a child to respect and develop his physical nature.

Through Edmund Gosse's "Portraits and Sketches" are scattered intimate little stories of distinguished writers of yesterday, such as this of Swinburne, who, it will be remembered, for all the great melody he put into his verse, had almost no ear at all for music: "A lady . . . told Swinburne that she would render on the piano a very ancient Florentine ritornello which had just been discovered. She then played 'Three Blind Mice' and Swinburne was enchanted. He found that it reflected to perfection the cruel beauty of the Medicis—which, perhaps, it does."

It is a "quaint" review of "W. A. G.'s Tale," recently published, which describes the book as a "quaint animal story, quaintly illustrated by the author." Evidently the reviewer did not read as far as the first paragraph, which says: "My name is William Ainsworth Gordon, and my initials spell W.A.G. That is why Aunt May and I call this book 'W.A.G.'s Tale.' If it was about a dog it would be 'Tall Wags.' So it's true and a joke, too."

There is no more important phase of the modern tendency toward incorporating individual action in that of the organized group than that exhibited in systems of medical benefit.

Insurance against sickness has been compulsory in Germany since 1884, and voluntary in Denmark since 1893. Both systems have yielded definite results, but no thorough analysis of them for English readers has preceded Dr. I. G. Gibbon's "Medical Benefit," published by E. P. Dutton.

His conclusions touch the points most often disputed—such as the making of agreements between societies of the insured and doctors' associations, the insured's degree of freedom in the choice of a physician; methods of control of medical service; institutional treatment; the danger of the exaggeration of illnesses; preventive education and kindred questions.

His method of reaching the organic principles underlying his subject relates his work to the whole field of discussion of workingmen's insurance, pensions and the like.

NEW YORK LETTER.

W. H. W.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Few literary luminaries have been blessed with more free publicity or been made more of than Alfred Noyes, who is now in the city. Just why Noyes should be thus fretted over and advertised is a question for psychologists. There are a dozen poets in Europe and likewise in America who far outstrip Noyes in poetic qualities. Yet this young Englishman, with his "universal peace" fad hanging from his coat-tails, has set literary New York on end. That which distinguishes Noyes from his fellow-bards is not superior merit—for this he does not possess—but the lone fact, it would seem, that he has sufficiently commercialized his commodity to make a living out of it. Noyes is a pleasant rhymester, full of jingly tunes, but singularly devoid of either vitality or ideas.

At the dinner tendered him by the Poetry Society of America, of which I am a member, I counted ten poets of much more sure powers than Noyes possesses. The chief handicap of these young poets seems to be that they did not come to America via England; for to be successful or popular in America one must first have the stamp of British approval.

The whole affair is sickening. But it is typical of the way America treats her own men and women who are striving in the realm of art. They ignore their best poets, and when a distinctly second-rate versifier from England sets foot in New York, they leap on him with open arms, wine and dine him, devote pages to him in the newspapers, and in other ways help to increase the demand and the price of his wares.

Noyes, himself, is not to blame for this. He is a pleasant, athletic fellow with no great poetic gift, and I don't blame him for making use of America's gullibility to increase the sale of his goods. To call him a great poet, such as he has been called since his arrival in New York, by men of years and experience, who should know poetry when they see it, is an absurdity which New York at present is too snobbish to see.

No one living in this country could possibly deny the virility of English, for no people on earth have added to the English vocabulary more copiously than the people of the United States. Our slang is the richer because it is untrammelled by convention, and so much of it survives which may some day become a part of the literary language that we have good reason to flatter ourselves on our native resourcefulness in expression. It is for this very reason, the reason that people here speak their minds in their own way, that we are told, every now and then, that in America English is quite too free and admits of expletives that are not in the best use.

Apart from slang, we are creating and assimilating reputable words every day. Many of these appear for the first time in Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary, advance proofs of which I have just seen. There was a time, for instance, when the "biplane" was unknown, the "cabaret" show formed no part of our civilization, the "cattalo," "citrange," "plumcot," "tangelo," "zebrass," and "zebrule," did not exist. The "radiogram" is fast displacing the wireless telegram, and although we have "aerogram" and "marconigram," these terms being, so as to speak, proprietary terms, may perhaps some day be discarded except in the special uses of the companies who have acquired titles to them. The necessity for more rapid intercommunication led to the coining of "lettergram," "dayletter," and "nightletter." The suggesting of the term "minxette," recently, helps to recall that such a person as a "suffragette" or such a thing as a "kitchenette" was unknown twenty years, more or less, ago. Our new methods of locomotion have given us the "taxicab," popularly cut to "taxi," the "taximeter," the "motor-boat," "motor-bus," and "motorcycle," not to mention the "automobile," "limousine," "chauffeur," "garage," "speedometer," etc.

We have also, the "dirigible," and various types of aeroplanes, as the "monoplane," "triplane," "hydroaeroplane," together with the "hangar," which gives them shelter, and

the "velodrome" where some are tried out. "Manicure" and "manicurist" are old terms, compared with "massage," "masseuse," and "masseur," yet they all form part of our every-day speech now. The "dictograph," and "dictaphone," met almost daily in the newspapers, are of more recent birth and with them may be classed the "signograph," and "pulsometer." Although the "Populist" and "Popocrat" have come and gone, we have more virile subjects in the "Progressives" and the "Bull Moose." In "athletics, the revival of the Olympic games has given us "olympiad," "marathon," "decathlon," and "pentathlon." In England the "Laborite" is an addition to political life as was the "Unionist" before him.

The Putnams have in train for immediate publication an American edition of "The Inferno" by August Strindberg, author of "The Son of a Servant," "Countess Julia," etc. This autobiographical novel is one of the most intimate studies of personal psychology that has been offered to the world. It is as appallingly frank, as unsparingly veracious as anything this gifted, but erratic genius has produced. It has to do with a period of Strindberg's life when he plunged into scientific speculation and experimentation, and believed himself in the possession of the solution of the most sought after and baffling of nature's mysteries. His health, through prolonged labor and an unnatural mode of life, became more and more impaired, his mental state more and more abnormal. It is the hostile impressions of life experienced during this period that the author describes in the pages of "The Inferno" with all the power of his somber genius. Nature seemed to him full of alarming coincidences and prognostications of evil; his environments, charged with sinister potency. By his gloomy fancy the most innocent actions were distorted into menaces and hideous intentions. It was at this time that the author came under the influence of Swedenborg and from a materialistic skeptic became a believing mystic. "The Inferno" has been translated by Claud Field, who contributes an interesting introduction to the volume.

New President's Humor.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] Woodrow Wilson, our new President, says W. S. McAdoo in the March Century, has a child's delight in repetition of jokes, an unwearied pleasure in reciting over and over again his favorite nonsense-verses and limericks, in reading over and over again particular essays of "Mr. Dooley," in telling over and over again certain anecdotes which have pleased him, especially if they are darky stories. And the stories which especially delight him are those that reveal the real personality of the negro, his naïveté and disinclination to admit that he doesn't understand "big words," as for instance, the story of the Richmond cab-driver. A man got in a cab at the Richmond railway station and said:

"Drive me to a haberdasher's."

"Yaas, suh," said the driver, whipped up his horse, and drove a block; then, leaning over to address his passenger, said, "Scuse me, Boss, but whar d' you say you want go?"

"To a haberdasher's."

"Yaas, suh, yaas, suh." After another block, there was the same performance. "Scuse me, Boss, but whar d' you say you want go?"

"To a haberdasher's," was the somewhat impatient reply.

Then came the final appeal:

"Now, look a-here, Boss, I be'n drivin' in dis town twenty year, an' I ain't never give nobody away yit. Now you jes tell dis nigger whar 't is you want go."

Plants Warmed by Food.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] It appears that plants, like animals, are warmed by food, and a German botanist has found that even tropical plants are made more resistant to cold by introducing nutrients into the plant cells. Various substances have different degrees of effect. The sugars give greatest resistance to cold, with glycerine next in protective action, and after them come the alcohols and acetone.

[Yonkers Statesman:] Jack: Do you believe the world is growing better?

Jill: I do not. Listen to this: To enable a person ignorant of music to play an accordion an inventor has equipped an instrument with mechanism operating a perforated music roll like that of a piano

A Vision.

I saw a stately house upon a hill,
Ah, it was bravely built, and o'er the wall
The stealthy ivy crept, and round the eaves
It there were trees and flowers and green
I said: "This mansion must be mine."
Straightway

Did I begin to most laboriously
Ascend the jagged path which led to it
But as I climbed, my feet would often slip
And I would be suspended in mid-air.
My fingers having clutched some bough

Which overhung the spot. And soon
And wayworn pilgrim struggling for the
prize
I sought, would desperately strike at my
arm

To drive me back; but by my own
strength
I overcame all those who hindered me.
By great endurance I at last attained
The far-off summit of that hill, but so
My lagging footsteps neared the house I
sought.

To grow most mean and small. The
stone walls
All ivy-clad, were tumbling to the ground.
The trees had ragged leaves, and the
trunks
The flowers bloomed no more; the
grass was brown.

On seeing this I wailed, "Ah, was it
That I have spent my strength thus
leisurely."

And then, I climbed the highest tower
Of that old, ruined house, and lo! I saw
Another higher, steeper hill, and on
It loomed a lordly palace. Strange
And wondrous was the workmanship
'Twas built of marble of Pentelicon,
And circling it there was a portico
Of columns straight, and leaning up
these

There were six minor towers of
mold,
And these did all surround a higher
Upon the topmost point of which
blazed
A monstrous gem, of color deep red
And then, the lust for that red thing
through

My red blood burned, and I was on my
And on, and gave me neither peace nor
And ever seeking for that distant prize
At last, I passed from there, unconscious.

EDITH JAMISON LOWE

The Decoy Window.

The restaurant show window looks
good.
Garnished with tempting exhibits of
Steaks, chops, game and oysters and
and fish.
And pastries and fruits, in fact all you
wish
Such provender showy entices the
And straightway you go in to give it
gait.

You write a big order and sit back and
And wish that the waiter would hurry
gait.
You're eager because you saw the
That you're to partake of a gourmet
You think of the things in the window
front
And fear that your appetite's just a
blunt.

The order is brought—and your host
a beat;
Slips two in succession when you
eat.

The oysters are tasteless, the steak
tough
You really haven't got much meat
To carve it; you tell them to haul it
more,
And when it comes back it is even
before.

The vegetables all are skimpy and
The butter's as strong as the coffee
The salad, you find, is exceedingly
The sliced bread is dry and the hot
are stale,
And the pie, oh, the pie! It's
fright

And its crust would give an old man
night.

You throttle your temper and
check.
And murmur: "Once more is it
mangled neck."

But hope springs eternal, so you
find,
Before you're on crutches and
blind,
A cafe where patrons are always
With food like that kept in the window
side.

—[James Ravenscroft, in New York Times]

In the Realm of Art and Artists.

Palette
and Brush.

Current Art Topics.

BY ANTHONY ANDERSON.

through the Mist.

the high towers of the town today
are misty and far away;
the hills like dreams of the purple hills,
after peak the gray sky-line fills.
—[New York Sun.

in Miniature.

The human face is the masterpiece of
the artist, says Elbert Hubbard. "A woman's
face may have in it more sublimity than
any other; more pathos than a battle-scarred
forehead; more warmth than the sun's
rays; more love than words can say.
The eyes reveal the soul, the mouth the
mind, the chin stands for purpose, the nose
for will. But over and behind all, that
something we call 'expression.' This
is not set or fixed, it is fluid as
the clouds, changeable as the clouds that
float in a summer sky, subtle as the sob
of a summer breeze—too faint at times for
the eye to see—elusive as the ripples that
dance and seek over the bosom of a
lake. And yet, men have caught ex-
pressions and held it captive."

It is a remarkable, but nevertheless the truth,
that the paragraph in full, because it will
introduce the reader to a whole gal-
lery of necessity a small one—of
the human "expressions" recently shown
at the Friday Morning Club. I refer to the
annual exhibition of the newly-formed
Society of Miniature Painters.
The club showed sixty-four miniatures by
different painters. Added to these
thirty loaned miniatures, many of
the very famous masters of the "much
smaller" art.

One remarked on the smallness of
the pictures shown—referring, of course, to the
miniatures shown—but when one
looks at the New York Society of
Miniature Painters accepted only
the pictures out of the 300 submitted
which, one must acknowledge that
they have a small and excellent
quality than a large and mediocre one.

A medal was offered for the best
shown. This went to George
Cole of Colegrove, near Holly-
wood, the medal being an exceedingly
fine portrait of Mrs. Herrenden of
Hollywood. It is reproduced on this page.
The miniature of bygone days, with its
Cupid's-bow mouth, gazelle eyes, pink
and white complexion, lack of modeling,
and still greater lack of likeness, is no longer
the model.

The miniature appeals to us as a por-
trait for many reasons. It possesses a
charm of intimacy that the life-size oil can
never attain. In its slight frame it can
be taken to any climate with no incon-
venience to the owner, and with no harm to
the ivory, if properly framed.

Again, the texture of the ivory (and I
think we all prefer ivory to any other sur-
face) lends itself so beautifully to the
painting of flesh, and also of the acces-
sories.

PORTRAIT IN MINIATURE. BY GEORGE T. COLE.

Mitchell, "has attained a place in art not
dreamed of by the men who painted our
ancestors, or perpetuated the beauty of
queens and court ladies on jeweled snuff-
boxes. Today the miniature expresses all
that it did then, and much more. It is
treated as seriously as the large portrait,
has the same aim, and is subject to the
same rules of composition, color values,
light and shade, that govern the stately oil.
Small it must be, or it ceases to be a mini-
ature; but strong it can be, and often is,
in all its qualities, in the case of some of
the best miniatures of the present day.

"The miniature of bygone days, with its
Cupid's-bow mouth, gazelle eyes, pink
and white complexion, lack of modeling,
and still greater lack of likeness, is no longer
the model.

"The miniature appeals to us as a por-
trait for many reasons. It possesses a
charm of intimacy that the life-size oil can
never attain. In its slight frame it can
be taken to any climate with no incon-
venience to the owner, and with no harm to
the ivory, if properly framed.

Again, the texture of the ivory (and I
think we all prefer ivory to any other sur-
face) lends itself so beautifully to the
painting of flesh, and also of the acces-
sories."

From France to California.

Anna A. Hills was born in Ravenna, O.
Recently, however, she came to Southern
California, and she is so delighted with our
climate and our landscape beauties that she
expresses a determination to remain in
Los Angeles to the end of the chapter.

And this artist's decision is not a hasty
one. She has tried many climates and
many countries, having returned to Amer-
ica only a year ago from several years of
sketching in France, England and Holland.
She brings with her no less than 500 out-
door studies, about forty of which will be
exhibited next week in the Kanat Gallery,
No. 642 South Spring street. The exhibi-

tion opens March 24, to continue for two
weeks.

Miss Hills worked for over two years
at St. Ives, that mecca of painters, where
there is a "picture" wherever the artist
may turn, land and sea, stately ships and
time-stained buildings, old streets, old peo-
ple—color, color everywhere, line and mass
on every hand. Here she worked with J.
Noble Barlow, whom she considers the
strongest and best influence in her art car-
reer.

This artist believes in sticking close to
nature. Almost all her pictures are painted
from start to finish out of doors. The re-
sult, she contends, is greater freshness and
truth. She has learned, of course, to see
only what she wants to see, what she needs
in the picture, what will strengthen the gen-
eral impression, and to leave out the in-
truding superfluous details.

Without a doubt she has a most unerring
instinct for composition, for there is not a
trace of awkwardness in these numerous
studies. They balance as correctly (and
generally more unostentatiously) as if they
had been planned in a studio. She admits
that she never sits down to paint a scene
till it "composes" to her satisfaction.

For her this method is undoubtedly right.
She says she generally follows no other,
though she does not deny that it may not
suit every painter's temper and inclina-
tion. Having chosen her subject carefully,
she paints it in one sitting, thus keeping to
its "mood."

Such a direct method of work, when
coupled with a sure and admirable
technique, must make for spontaneity. Miss
Hills has the technique, and certainly her
work is spontaneous, naive and intimate.
She is a frank and honest colorist, yet
for all that many of her canvases are sub-
tle and searching, rendering difficult phases
of nature with striking truth. Often she
handles grays with distinction.

In the present exhibition she shows scenes
from California, but she has not been in
the country long enough to get all there
is to be found. In "Mt. Wilson From Pasa-

dena" she shows us drifting clouds over
the blue of the mountains. The level fore-
ground is brown and green.

Miss Hills handles the difficult greens
exceedingly well. Note the lushness of the
color in "Mill Pond, Shere, Surrey," and the
tenderness of the gray sky arching over the
drinking cattle. Note again, in another
small canvas entitled "December Day, Corn-
wall," the rich dark greens of the grass
and stray bits of foliage, and the damp-
ness of the bare trees seen against the gray
sky.

There is a fine dignity, suggesting the
peasants of Millet, in the figure of a young
woman in a Dutch interior; she stands look-
ing down at her child, who is playing on
the floor. In one hand she holds a green
jug, a bit of still-life simply and cleverly
painted. Big and simple in effect is "Twil-
ight on the Sea, St. Ives," a picture painted
at 10 o'clock in the evening—for the days
linger longer in England than here.

"Sunny Morning by the Brook" is a Corn-
wall study made in March, when the sun-
shine lies warm on the wet grasses, and
the dark bare trees throw long and slender
shadows. The picture is true in feeling.
There is truth, too, in "Gray November,"
in "November Clouds," and in the cool tones
of "The Mist From the Sea." One of the
best of the pictures, both as regards truth
to nature and dexterity in technique, is
"Harvesting the Rye," the hot day brood-
ing over the stacks of grain.

Quite as interesting as the canvases I
have mentioned is the series of canals,
streets and buildings from various places.
Miss Hills does them very well, indeed. She
has, in short, a good equipment as artist
and painter.

Allen Tupper True.

An exhibition of forty pictures from the
brush of Allen Tupper True of Denver, I
now being held in the Friday Morning Club,
to continue to the end of the month, and
possibly a week or two longer. I hope
the time will be extended, as the pictures
are so powerful and so interesting that I
would like to have every art lover in Los
Angeles see them. The exhibition is free
to the public, and the public is cordially
and urgently invited to come. As every-
body knows, the Friday Morning Club is
on Figueroa street, near Ninth.

Allen Tupper True is a nephew of Eliza-
beth Tupper Wilkes of this city. His studio is
in Denver. The present exhibition is com-
posed largely of studies made by the artist
for a series of decorations to be placed
in the State University of Colorado, at
Golden. In these decorations True is at-
tempting—and wonderfully succeeding—to
typify the wide and splendid life of the
West, and more especially the life of the
big open-air spaces of Colorado.

The artist, I understand, has studied with
Frank Brangwyn and Howard Pyle. In fact,
I detected the influence of both these men
in his work, and on inquiry learned that
he had worked with them. This is not
saying that True is not original, for he
is himself in all his work, in no sense a
servile imitator of any painter. But Pyle
directed him in composition, Brangwyn in
color and method of laying on paint.

The first impression of the exhibition is
one of an immense vitality, an exuberance
of invention and work that insists on your
attention like the call of a bugle. Once in
the room, you can't get away from Allen
Tupper True—and the longer you stay, the
more reluctant you are to go. Under the
artist's vitality you discover more delicate,
more appealing traits—color of a rich, but
subdued harmony, a noble decorative sense,
a free and happy sympathy with the sweat-
ing workaday world.

Unfortunately, this notable exhibition
opened so late that I could not find time
to study the canvases carefully enough
for more extended notice. I will return to
them next week. In the meantime, go and
study them for yourselves. They are worth
your while.

ART NOTES.

Reproductions in color from original oil
paintings by old and new masters were
exhibited in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A.
Printed on canvas, they were striking ex-
amples of the art of reproduction, and cre-
ated much interest.

Gerald Cassidy and Herbert W. Faulkner
are showing some of their pictures at the
Daniell Gallery, No. 403 Blanchard building.

J. Tim

ALTA
PA

THE recent
rate of Bri-
sts of the
Country Club
placing of the
hands of Will-
of Pasadena, a
significant real
of the Crown City
year. It is not
yet single trans-
does a consider-
\$100,000, but it
important in that
ed campaign o-
to add to Pasa-
lightful exclusi-

OWN CITY.

icern serves
in Court—Re-
engagement.
butary cities
Pasadena in
imately the
I gas service
is sold in
at 75 cents
et—cheaper
Philadelphia,
Hale, Port-
neapolis, Des
tsburgh, in
ies from \$0
and cubic

e is in part
competition;
suit of par-
sive man-
operation of
ve attained
agree of ef-
a minimum
Los Angeles
len, a \$30-
bly forward
and, and its
lvaning its
tax on the
an anomaly
corporations;
established a

and Electric
predecessor
r one man-
years. Its
ence forty-
-sided of its
nia. Today
than 140-
them in
has a gen-
0,000 cubic
age capacity
f gas. The
city of 34-
corporation
stem of ap-
gas mains,
and electric
of overhead
offices are
louth Pasa-
ood, Watts,
te residence
The em-
in number
tire system
e in every
t methods
ature and
tricity. The
owing and
dily extend-
of actual
pte the de-
it serves.

IREEN.
dry Regis-
ests—Bri-
amous Ho-
tial win-
erenced a
the pre-
-vatory is
life, and
at it is to
until early
I close to
ment of a
wing sea-
that there
to device
tions; yet
some new
at the cost
though the
utiful city
have their
den over-
naires."

the im-
great he-
l far and
hotel in
ant, with
ding, oc-
two city
tura, com-
ing the east center and west
buildings, united by ornate-covered
corridors of steel and cement which
span Raymond avenue in graceful
arches, are more than 200 large guest
chambers, 350 with private baths, ex-
quisite suites that are masterpieces of
furnishing and arrangement; besides
numerous spacious parlors and
drawing-rooms, card and billiard-
rooms, dining-halls and lobbies.
More than a mile of spacious
hallways leads to the rooms. A
portion of the roof garden, 10x225
feet, is encased in glass and devoted

NORTH

with parking, in-
planted palms as
ricties.
The principal
Country Club Pa-
On the north, fo-
are high and al-
ing one of the n-
cramas in South-
the southern por-
liberally dotted
chard trees that
of seclusion such
parts of the Oak
William R. Sit-
tion, and, in the
ment, a master-
purpose to attract
Oak Knoll, for no
situation peculiar
vail. Each is pe-
it is as an earn-

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND
GARAGE.

northeast corner of Raymond and
Bellevue. In machinery and equip-
ment the shop is modern throughout.

but a few blocks from the business
center of Pasadena. In years past
it has been the scene of many of the
most brilliant social functions in the
Southland, and it will continue to be
pre-eminently a home of wealth and
culture. Unlike the Huntington and
Pasadena's other large tourist hotels,
the Maryland is open the year around.
No hotel in Southern California has
entertained more notable and dis-
tinguished guests of recent years, nor
has any done more to carry the fame
of the State across seas and continents.

The City and the House Beautiful. Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

By Ernest Branton.

Aquatic Gardens.

EFFECTIVE AND INEXPENSIVE FEATURES FOR HOME.

NOW is the best time of all the year to start aquatic gardens and in no other respect may one so easily add charming variety to the home grounds, either large or small. The cost of neither installation nor upkeep need be large. Nor is a large space necessary. Some of the most charming little water gardens in Los Angeles cost less than a dozen dollars each. Some use but half of a common barrel. Others put in two, or use three in the shape of a clover leaf. Four is not uncommon and the writer heard of one consisting of ten half wine casks sunk in a lawn. With little trouble all may be connected by short pieces of pipe so that all will retain the same water level. Fish of several kinds may be kept and each tub or barrel contain a distinct sort of life in both the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. As tubs and casks often leak near the top and may easily be made to do so, a variety of marsh plants may find a congenial home among these primitive ponds. Water lilies like full sunshine so that tall plants surrounding should be confined rather to the northerly borders.

One need not confine himself to the growth of lilies alone, for lotus, water hyacinth, water poppies, snowflakes and a host of beautiful and curious aquatic plants may be procured in the local market at low cost. The soil may be swamp muck, if available, mixed with thoroughly-rotted stable manure. Or a good rich, heavy loam with an equal quantity of the manure, to a depth of eight inches over the bottoms of the tubs will give nearly ideal soil conditions. The manure must, however, be thoroughly rotted. After plants are in place and "all is lovely" an inch of silvery river sand may be put over the soil to insure clear water even if the fish do frisk about. When adding fresh water exercise care to see that you do not disturb the soil or sand. A goodly assortment of both plants and fishes may be obtained from local dealers and we have an exclusive water garden at Hollywood. To give a concrete example of what may be done on a small scale at low cost, the writer last year saw a half-barrel aquatic garden that was really a charming little garden feature at a total cost of but \$3. Just now these gardens are very much in season for all aquatic plant life will soon be active, so get your "bar" at once, but plant it in the soil rather than seek to emulate our old friend, Diogenes.

Civic Ugliness a Liability.

CIVIC beauty is an asset; civic ugliness is a liability. We need to have this thought impressed upon the people as a whole before we may expect any great awakening, and few there be in Los Angeles that work steadily toward some attainable and desirable goal of civic beautifying. In this city, with nearly a half-million people, where there is a lamentable dearth of street trees, this department stands alone in the city press advocating municipal control and the institution of a city street-tree commission. Yet these things shall come to pass, for they are almost as inevitable as "death and the tax collector." Our one hope is that by constant agitation we may hasten the day when our people and our city officials shall realize the gravity of the situation and that this constant plea has something more behind it than an esthetic impulse.

Spice Plants.

TRUE cinnamon is the inner bark of a small tree known to science as *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, very commonly cultivated in Ceylon, the famed "Isle of Spices." The common spice in use in every home is known in the trade as "Cassia," though taken from other species of *cinnamomum*. True cinnamon is practically unknown in the spice trade. Even such as we have is adulterated with a host of harmless materials.

Allspice, sometimes called pimento, is made from the berries of a small tree

botanists register as *Pimento officinalis*, native to the West Indies and also cultivated there. Cloves are the flower buds of another small tree (*caryophyllus aromaticus*), native to the Molucca Islands, but extensively cultivated in nearly all tropical lands. Both the latter spices are heavily adulterated, and cloves in particular. After being rendered worthless as spice by extracting the oil of cloves, they are "restored," and ground cloves result.



IN EAGLE ROCK PARK.

Eagle Rock Park.

ONE of the most popular of the newer picnic resorts is Eagle Rock Park, at the end of the Eagle Rock-avenue line of the Los Angeles Railway. While the private property of H. E. Huntington, it is, nevertheless, free to the public and contains all necessary conveniences, such as water, stone fireplaces (with free fuel), closets, benches, lunch tables, etc. The park is laid out with finely-graded paths and embraces the width of Eagle Rock Canyon for a length of a mile, running just below the frowning brow of the historic Eagle Rock. On fine Sunday afternoons the park is filled with visitors.

Curing Manzanita Wood.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know if it is possible to make small articles from manzanita wood and preserve the color, save them from checking or splitting, etc.

The writer has many pieces of this wood gathered and fashioned by him as long ago as 1887 and during all of this quarter-century or more they have remained unchanged. Fashion your pipes, match-safes, gavels, etc., while the wood is green; it is then very soft and may be as easily worked as pine or redwood. As soon as pieces are fashioned put them in a vessel and cover them with linseed oil. If this may be kept warm so much the better, but if too hot the wood will shrivel. A week of such immersion will season it, though to allow a longer time is still better. The writer never had a piece check or split after such a bath.

Index to the Home.

THE garden is an index to the value of any home—granting that the owner lives on the place and expects to remain there permanently. Few people refrain from all ornamental gardening because of mere cost—yet those few are in evidence. To most of us there is something more than mere commerce and the commercial effort in life. The man who beautifies his garden and his surroundings generally must in the very nature of things get far more enjoyment out of living than the man who has "no time for such things." The latter sees nothing to admire in trees and flowers, but centers his entire energy on pursuit of wealth. We have too many of this latter class in Los Angeles or they would note the bareness of our streets and make well-nigh universal the demand for street trees, municipally planted and controlled. Not to make use of the gifts of nature so generously allotted to all is deliberately to spurn a proffered aid.

A Plea for Magnolia Avenue.

THE following excerpts from a letter to the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, from Miss Martha B. Wright, contain the main points of a heartfelt plea for the retention of the two rows of trees through the middle of Magnolia avenue, Riverside. Several city officials have stated that "with the march of progress (meaning rapid transit by electric car,) these trees will be taken out."

"The vital importance of the matter of which I write in its aesthetic, intellectual, moral and financial effect on the welfare and development of our community is my excuse for addressing you. I refer to the neglect and abuse of the center line of pepper trees on Magnolia avenue and their immediate or approaching removal.

This avenue of which we have been so justly proud is known all over this country; all over the world where intelligent travelers have been. In the East everyone who plans to come to California, plans of necessity to see Magnolia avenue.

"A few years ago, while driving on the beautiful Paseo del Prado in Madrid with a woman who had lived her life in Spain, she said 'This can mean little to you, you know that wonderful avenue in California.' Later, in Florence as we returned from a drive in the lovely Cascine, our host, an Italian nobleman, said: 'If we could only have a beautiful drive like your Magnolia for Florence.' Meeting a few days later Dr. Odoardo Beccari, one of the most noted botanists of Europe, we were greeted with enthusiasm coming from Riverside, where you have the beautiful street of the peppers."

"I have merely told you these things to show that the fame of our avenue, of its beauty, is no phantasm of our own imagination. To destroy its distinctive feature, making it like other hundreds of railway streets to and from Los Angeles will deal a blow to our community aesthetically, which will be immeasurable. What claim can we make to the lover of landscape beauty to come and dwell with us if we deliberately neglect and destroy our only world-known thing of beauty? The artistic will go elsewhere where beauty is appreciated.

"To destroy these peppers will deal a telling blow to our community intellectually. Who will want to come to a community where men have been so dull of understanding as to put, without any recompense, their most valuable possession into the hands of a corporation to destroy. Or, if this be not believed, what a blow to our community will be dealt morally if those who come among us think that the men in control of our city have for money or privilege successfully given away their trust, our greatest treasure.

"Any destruction of the trees will for all time to come confirm this version of the disaster. The beauty of the avenue is known by the world. The destruction of the avenue will quickly be made known to the world, for only too eagerly every district in California is beckoning to the tourist and every real estate agent elsewhere will seize upon this proof of our backward march. As business men I ask you to consider whether we as a community can afford to stand this added blow to our credit and accept our correspond-

ingly lowered rating, even though in superior self-esteem and self-confidence choose to ignore intellectually, aesthetically the world's judgment.

"The 'March of Progress' of our city means much more to me than simply rapid transit. It means that having the vision of a great future, that helped our first settlers to plow a path through the desert and plant and care for the same, we should all press forward carefully in the right direction, taking with us all that is bequeathed us of beauty, of moral vigor, of intellectual vigor and unwilling, for our financial standing should ruthlessly, norantly, stupidly be shattered. That rapid transit would bring to us, but would take from us, the best type of the new era of tourists."

Grow Christmas Berries.

ONE of the finest of native shrubs for general garden use is *Heteromeles*, butifolia, the Christmas berry bush. Well cared for they are hardly less ornate at blossom time than when covered with the red berries. This shrub is very responsive to cultivation and, if desired, may be pruned into any form or size without danger of injury to its thrift and vigor.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

All Varieties True to Name

WRITE FOR PRICES

Apples	Pigs	Loquats
Almonds	Chestnuts	Pomegranates
Plums	Apricots	Citrus
Peaches	Olive	Walnuts
Oranges	Pears	Etc.

We have a magnificent stock of HARDY FIELD GROWN TREES in all the best varieties, and can supply you with Climbing and Trailing Plants, Decorative Shrubs, Evergreens, etc. Palms, Shade Trees, Cypress, etc.

ALMONDS We have a heavy stock, A No. 1 in all leading sorts, ready for immediate shipment. Ask for special prices.

WALNUTS Our stock includes grafted varieties such as Black, Franquette, etc. Ask for special prices.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

17 Fresno, Calif.

Send for Miniature

You Have Never Seen anything Like This Before. The fragrance of flowers in a bottle. The color of flowers in a bottle. The shape of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a bottle. The life of flowers in a bottle. The perfume of flowers in a bottle. The essence of flowers in a bottle. The spirit of flowers in a bottle. The soul of flowers in a bottle. The heart of flowers in a bottle. The mind of flowers in a bottle. The body of flowers in a

flowers and berries become larger and more abundant when the shrub is given ordinary garden treatment. The writer has noticed several that, while they remain where nature planted them, are each summer given food and drink. They are among the most attractive of all the flowering shrubs we grow and one has attained a height of more than twenty feet.

Hardiness of Cocos Palms.

One valuable demonstration of hardiness of palms came as a result of the early January cold snap. Where Cocos plumosa and C. flexuosa stood side by side, the former had the leaves killed, while those on the latter were scarcely harmed. This lesson means much to all of California, for it may extend the planting zone of this class of palms. There is no question but that through the use of Cocos flexuosa we may venture to plant these lovely subjects in the San Francisco Bay region and in many sections where Cocos plumosa has not been considered, for the hardier species is far less common and therefore little known.

Good Roads Aid Education.

Under present conditions many of our school districts are not large enough or wealthy enough to enable the taxpayers to provide adequate school facilities and properly trained teachers; nor do they furnish a large enough number of pupils to provide the appropriate situation for successful and stimulating school work. Good roads would enable our districts to enlarge their boundaries by consolidation or otherwise, and thus would furnish to our country children better schools and schools that would carry them farther in the course of study without having them to leave home for a complete public school course. The time has come when every child in this State should be within reach of his home the same opportunity for a complete public school education, including a high school education, that is now afforded to children in our cities and towns. The only way to make this possible is to consolidate rural schools, at least for high school purposes, as is already done in certain districts, and the only way to do this effectively is to build good roads.

Work at Present.

YOU have planted no pansy seeds, and had best buy plants now for it is rather too late to get the best results from seed. If your plants are already growing and the surface soil is kept well stirred and pulverized. Pansies are gross feeders and the beds should be well mulched with manure. For spring flowers plant in sunny spots, for summer flowering plant in shady spots.

Antirrhinum, ageratum, coleus, lresines (antirrhinum), and salvia may be propagated from cuttings during the next thirty days. Get a box of good sharp sand, make ridges with a sharp knife, make a hole in sand for each cutting with a pencil, press the sand around cuttings so that water will (sand should also be washed before cuttings are inserted.)

Divide all clumps of chrysanthemum, geranium, larkspur, phlox, rudbeckia (black glow), and sunflower (perennial.) Chrysanthemums should be divided now to get on a growth for taking cuttings in April and May; florists and gardeners start dividing from cuttings each year, throwing the old clumps away as soon as cuttings are made. Clumps of all the others noted may be divided and planted according to the needs of the planter.

City-Controlled Commerce.

THOUGHT in America is obsessed with the idea that the laws of commerce are the laws of nature. We assume that they cannot be controlled or aided by man. Transportation must be left to private contract. There is no such assumption in Germany. The reverse is true. Germany takes it as a matter of course that many things must be done by the state in order to protect its life and develop industry. The highways of commerce, both by rail and by water, are the best assets of the nation. Through their intelligent administration commerce and commerce have been stimulated. The cities, too, have demonstrated that commerce is ruled by convenience and not by nature. Berlin is intersected by canals, and the fact of the fact that the nation owns the canals and makes them as serviceable as possible for industry. Hamburg and

Bremen are free ports of entry into which the merchandise of all the world is shipped in bulk. Here it is permitted to lie without tax or duty awaiting export or entry into the country.

The Best Flower Pots.

THE best pots for general purposes are the light colored, unglazed ones. These are quite porous, and should be soaked well before using to prevent them from robbing the soil of its moisture which it should retain when a plant is first placed in it. After having been some time in use, their pores become clogged; therefore, it is a good plan to scrub them well before using a second time. Strong soapsuds applied while hot with a stiff brush makes them as good as new, and greatly improves their appearance. Pots are so cheap nowadays that one cannot afford to use clumsy boxes, which soon rot through and are never as convenient as pots.

Rural Charms.

WHILE in the city all have to conform to the artificial conditions surrounding. In the country we have nature for examples—we are surrounded, not with the pampered and coddled exotic plant life culled from foreign shores, but with our own natural charms in flower, bush and tree, than which none are more appropriate, none can so mellow and soften the ruggedness of the rock-bound hill and canyon into the flower carpeted fields below, thereby completing the perfect landscape. The boundless and unobstructed expanse of earth and sky, and crispness of the air; in short the naturalness of it all recalls to the city dweller that each year he drifts farther from that quiet, peaceful, restful life to which he was born and to which, all his life, he yearns to return.

The Houseleek.

THE houseleek (sempervivum,) is frequently cultivated on the roofs of houses in County Clare, Ireland, it being a common superstition that the house upon which it grows cannot be destroyed by fire. The plant is there known as the "man of the house." The old-fashioned plant is very common to all parts of California and but little note is taken of it. However, when one gets "stumped" for a plant that will grow under most discouraging conditions he often turns to the trustworthy old houseleek.

Spines and Prickles.

IT IS SO much easier to maintain a bright, healthy collection of cacti in the country than in the city. In the city few can resist the temptation to water them occasionally, something that the globe-shaped cacti does not need. Then, too, we do not always have a spot in the city garden where the sun can shine on them all the day. The soot and various kinds of dust, all contribute to that dirty, dingy look which all city collections have. It is noticeable that in the country they look much brighter. If a group is planted in gravel or decayed granite, so that few weeds can grow, the taller cacti placed in the background, the lowest in front, there will be no need after the first two or three months to bother with them as they will take care of themselves for all time except for an occasional weeding.

Green Fly or Aphis.

GARDENERS seldom do anything with Aphis except to drive them off the roses with a strong force of water; tobacco dust scattered over the leaves after being sprinkled, will drive them away. As they do not eat the leaves but only suck the juice it is of no use to use Paris green or other poisons. The only effective spray is one that will kill them such as kerosene emulsion, etc. They seldom injure the plants much as they stay but a short season and seldom trouble roses as they do chrysanthemums and some other herbaceous plants.

The True Amaryllis.

THE writer does not agree with the treatment often prescribed for the true Amaryllis or Belladonna Lily of shallow planting with the neck of the bulb left out of the soil. On the contrary the finest and most regular bloomers have been found deeply planted. Amaryllis are gross feeders and will stand a heavy top dressing of

decayed manure several times each year and it matters little when such food is given.

The Conqueror.

The air with floating flags was gay,
And rang with wild acclaim,
As slowly down the rose-strewn way
The mighty conqueror came.

Long had he dreamed mid blood and strife
Of such an hour as this,
The crown and glory of his life,
Great with triumphant bliss.

For this he crushed all other hope,
And barred with steel his heart;
Scorning all sweeter, ampler scope,
He played his lonely part.

And now with haggard, weary eyes,
And somber, lowered head,
He hears the shouting and the cries,
And wishes he were dead.

And so along the rose-strewn way,
Midst envious throngs that prest,
The dearest heart of all that day
Beat in the conqueror's breast.
—[Isabel Francis Bellows, in Youth Companion.]

THE PRODUCT.

To authorship she does not lean;
To writing she no talent brings.
In composition she's so green
She never thinks of printing things.

Yet she turns books out by the score,
Although to do it miles she tramps,
And loves each page to linger o'er—
Those little books of trading stamps!
—[Nathan M. Levy, in New York Sun.]

Field Grown ROSES Both Budded and on Their Own Roots

Our stock comprises all the well known varieties as well as many "new roses."

If you want one dozen, 100 or 1000 we can make you attractive prices.

All roses carefully packed for shipment.

Write Us Today For List and Prices.

Reeding and Wood
1611 N. WASHINGTON ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. WASHINGTON ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Can You Write a \$10,000 Novel!

To secure a new story of such strength and striking originality that it will take rank among next season's best sellers, we will pay

\$10,000 Cash

for the best manuscript submitted to us by August 31, 1913. This contest is open to everybody. The excellence of the story alone will decide the winner. And the novel chosen by our committee of judges—all well-known literary men—will be immediately published and extensively advertised. Write today for details of this \$10,000 Prize Novel Contest.

THE REILLY & BRITTON CO.,
1006 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Plant Giant Winter Rhubarb to Your Acreage.
\$2000 per acre can be made. PLANTS NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT.
—Also BERRIES, SMALL FRUIT, CACTUS, ASPARAGUS, Etc.
Write for information, J. B. WAGNER (The Rhubarb Specialist),
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

Artificial Sunlight For Lighting



Quick Heat for Cooking

Ready at all hours—by just turning a key. Doesn't that sound good to you?

"PILOT"

The World's Standard
You Can Have It in Three Days

It takes us just that long to install, without inconvenience to you, a plant for making gas at home—including piping, handsome Chandeliers, self-lighting burners and cooking appliances.

No Country Home Complete Without It

Write us today and let us send you our free booklet telling all about this wonderful Home Made Gas and how comparatively small the cost of this great improvement to your home will be.

Oxweld Acetylene Co.

555 So. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, Cal.

SOUR ORANGE SEED

Order NOW and we will deliver at any time specified. DON'T DELAY as Florida seed ripens early and we always receive late orders that cannot be filled.

MORRIS & SNOW SEED CO.

425 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

SEEDS CATALOGUE NEW—FREE

Low Prices for the Best Seeds.

West Coast Seed House

116-118 East Seventh Street, Los Angeles

Trees, Plants and Shrubs

For EVERGREEN OAKS and all other
write to
CLAREMONT NURSERIES, INC.
Claremont, Cal.

Write for handsome illustrated catalogue.

Arthur E. Simpson

Landscape Architect and Horticulturist
Designing and Construction a Specialty
With Rust Nurseries.
Phone A5085. Room 2, 114 N. Spring St.

Times

ALTA

THE recent... of the... Country Club... hands of... of Pasadena... significant real... of the Crown City... year. It is no... single trans... does a consider... \$400,000, but... portant in that... ed campaign... to add to Pasadena... lightful exclusi...

OWN CITY... corn serves... Cost—Re... agement... outary cities... Pasadena in... imately the... gas service... is sold in... at 75 cents... et—cheaper... Philadelphia... Palo, Port... sapolla, Des... tsburgh, in... ies from \$0... sand cubic...

is in part... competition... ult of pas... sive man... peration of... ve attained... agree of ef... a minimum... Los Angeles... ton, a \$30... bly forward... and, and its... vancing its... tax on the... in anomaly... orporations... tablished a...

and Electric... predecessor... one man... years. Its... once forty... idest of its... sla. Today... than 140... them in... has a gen... 0,000 cubic... capacity... gas. The... city of 34... corporation... tem of ap... gas main... and electric... overhead... are south Pas... de Watts... residence... the em... in number... tire system... s in every... methode... acture and... tricity. The... owing and... ily extend... of actual... its the de... it serves...

GREEN... ary Regis... sts—Bril... mous Ho... atial win... erenced a... the pre... vanyary is... life, and... at it is to... till early... close to... ment of a... uing sea... that there... to devise... tions; yet... some new... at the cost... hough the... atiful city... ave their... den over... naire...

or the im... great ho... far and... hotel in... ant, with... dings, oc... two city... ture, com... buildings, united by ornate-covered... corridors of steel and cement which... span Raymond avenue in graceful... arches, are more than 500 large guest... chambers, 250 with private baths, ex... quisite suites that are masterpieces of... furnishing and arrangement; besides... numerous spacious parlors and... drawing-rooms, card and billiard... rooms, dining-halls and lobbies... More than a mile of spacious... hallways leads to the rooms. A... portion of the roof garden, 50x225... feet in area...

with parkings, i... planted palms a... rieties... The principal... Country Club Pa... On the north, r... are high and air... ing one of the r... oramas in South... the southern po... liberally dotte... chard trees that... of seclusion suc... parts of the Oak... a William H. S... tion, and, in the... ment, a master... purpose to attra... Oak Knoll, for n... situation peculi... vail. Each is pe... it is as an earn...

us Trees

or less. Whi... as seed a spec... mplet.
NE, 345 S. Main

the Raym... stables and garage... tributes to the convenience and pleasure... of guests desiring to avail them... selves of the opportunity to explore... the near-by "beauty spots" in and... about Pasadena. The tea, reception... hops, the card and billiard rooms... and the library, provide amusement... and entertainment within. Everything... to the last detail is devised for the... comfort and pleasure of guests. In... cuisine, service and appointments... nothing has been left to be desired... Such, in brief, is The Raymond, pre...

but a few blocks from the business... center of Pasadena. In years past... it has been the scene of many of the... most brilliant social functions in the... Southland, and it will continue to be... pre-eminently a home of wealth and... culture. Unlike the Huntington and... Pasadena's other large tourist hotel, the... Maryland is open the year around. No... hotel in Southern California has... entertained more notable and dis... tinguished guests of recent years, nor... has any done more to carry the fame... of the city.

The Raymond stables and garage... tributes to the convenience and pleasure... of guests desiring to avail them... selves of the opportunity to explore... the near-by "beauty spots" in and... about Pasadena. The tea, reception... hops, the card and billiard rooms... and the library, provide amusement... and entertainment within. Everything... to the last detail is devised for the... comfort and pleasure of guests. In... cuisine, service and appointments... nothing has been left to be desired... Such, in brief, is The Raymond, pre...

The Raymond stables and garage... tributes to the convenience and pleasure... of guests desiring to avail them... selves of the opportunity to explore... the near-by "beauty spots" in and... about Pasadena. The tea, reception... hops, the card and billiard rooms... and the library, provide amusement... and entertainment within. Everything... to the last detail is devised for the... comfort and pleasure of guests. In... cuisine, service and appointments... nothing has been left to be desired... Such, in brief, is The Raymond, pre...

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE.
northeast corner of Raymond and... Bellevue. In machinery and equip...

planting the east, center and west... buildings, united by ornate-covered... corridors of steel and cement which... span Raymond avenue in graceful... arches, are more than 500 large guest... chambers, 250 with private baths, ex... quisite suites that are masterpieces of... furnishing and arrangement; besides... numerous spacious parlors and... drawing-rooms, card and billiard... rooms, dining-halls and lobbies... More than a mile of spacious... hallways leads to the rooms. A... portion of the roof garden, 50x225... feet in area...

with parkings, i... planted palms a... rieties... The principal... Country Club Pa... On the north, r... are high and air... ing one of the r... oramas in South... the southern po... liberally dotte... chard trees that... of seclusion suc... parts of the Oak... a William H. S... tion, and, in the... ment, a master... purpose to attra... Oak Knoll, for n... situation peculi... vail. Each is pe... it is as an earn...

Chicks From Hatching to Weaning.

By Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn.

Methods of Feeding.

HOW LOSSES MAY BE PREVENTED BY POULTRYMEN.

[Students of poultry husbandry generally agree that a very large proportion of the failures in poultry-keeping are due to the inability of the poultryman to annually renew his flock. Failure to raise a good crop of chickens each season strikes right at the root of the business, as the market poultryman must have chickens to sell and the egg farmer must have pullets for laying. If for any reason these cannot be grown, the business is bound to go down. And so, as a rule, we find that the men who can rear chicks in goodly numbers with low mortality are most successful and clean up the greatest profit.]

Poultry growers should learn to raise chickens. No portion of their work is of greater importance. The suggestions incorporated in Prof. Stoneburn's current contribution will prove helpful to the amateur and experienced poultryman alike.

The recently introduced Columbian Plymouth Rock, illustrated by Mr. Graham, bids fair to become one of the most popular varieties of this grand breed. This magnificent variety combines beauty of plumage, white with greenish-black markings, with great utility value. When dressed, the carcasses are most attractive, the skin being rich in color and free from the objectionable colored pin feathers. The hens are persistent layers of dark brown eggs, are reliable sitters and careful mothers. There is every indication that there will soon be a heavy demand for good Columbian Rocks, not only from fanciers, but from commercial poultrymen as well.]

AS POINTED out in a previous article in this series, the life of the various units in the poultry flock is relatively short. Market chickens are killed at any time between ten weeks to eight months of age. Layers are not usually regarded as being profitable for more than two laying seasons, and many successful poultrymen market them at the end of their first laying year.

This necessitates renewing the flock, or the greater part of it, each year, and unless this can be accomplished regularly, the result is bound to be shown in diminished profits and ultimate failure. Such is the experience of poultrymen in all parts of the country, and may be regarded as a general rule. The exceptions are egg farmers who do not attempt to grow their own pullets, but buy as many as they need from successful growers, or in small lots from farmers. The disadvantage of this plan is two-fold. The supply of good birds is uncertain, and their quality varies. In short, the purchaser must usually "take a chance" each year, save under exceptional conditions, which do not usually obtain.

We must reiterate the statement that the quality of the chicks is determined very largely by the selection and treatment of the breeding stock, and if one desires to improve the general quality of his flock year after year, he must of necessity control the breeding birds. Steady improvement is never the result of hit-or-miss methods.

During the brooding period one learns positively whether his system of selecting and managing the breeders and his operation of the incubator are right or wrong. The results of past errors will be plainly manifested in heavy mortality or unthrifty condition of the chickens. Beginners frequently make the mistake of blaming their brooders, or possibly their method of feeding, for troubles the foundation of which were laid weeks before.

Good chicks may be grown by either natural or artificial methods of brooding. One will do well to adopt the plan which best suits his special conditions. But regardless of the particular method of brooding the chicks, there are certain points which should be observed. Success in either case depends upon these factors: vigor, which is inherited; protection, as from enemies, accidents, weather; comfort, as sufficient room, freedom from vermin, food in sufficient quantity and of the right kind.

The first point has been discussed. Protection may be given by providing rat and cat-proof coops and runs, by driving away hawks and crows, by making the quarters weather-tight and snug. Chicks are never comfortable when kept in cramped, crowded quarters. Both coops and yards should be roomy. Ventilation must be provided; also protection from the hot rays of the sun. A common mistake is to put too many chicks into one coop. Lice and mites are comfort-destroyers and must be fought consistently and persistently. The body lice may be virtually eradicated by dusting the chicks occasionally with any good insect powder or powdered lice-killer. Mites, which are bloodsuckers, and therefore particularly destructive, must be treated differently. They do not live on the bodies of the birds, but remain in cracks and crevices in brooders or coops, coming out merely to fill themselves with blood, usually at night. Spraying or painting with a commercial

liquid lice-killer or kerosene in which naphthalene flakes have been dissolved will speedily kill or drive them away.

Cleanliness is also very essential. Chicks never do well in filthy quarters.

But, while all of the above points are important, perhaps none is more so than proper feeding. A great part of the usual heavy mortality among baby chicks is directly traceable to the use of an unsuitable ration or improper methods of feeding.

Little chicks require a variety of food, in proper mechanical condition and in liberal quantity. They must have succulent greens, grains of various kinds, bone and grit and animal food. A ration which lacks any one of these will scarcely induce rapid and even development.

Of late there has been a marked tendency on the part of successful chicken growers to vary the ration according to the size and age of the chicks, instead of using the same feeding method from hatching to maturity.

A Recent Addition to the Plymouth Rocks.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

Within the last twenty years fanciers of the beautiful in poultry who have consistently admired the handsome black and white plumage of the lordly Light Brahma, but preferred a smooth-legged fowl, have worked hard to produce and perfect this plumage on our most popular American breeds. The results have developed in our present meritorious Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. The latter are at this time increasing rapidly in popularity, not only with the fanciers, but with those who discriminate in favor of a fowl possessing valuable utility qualities.

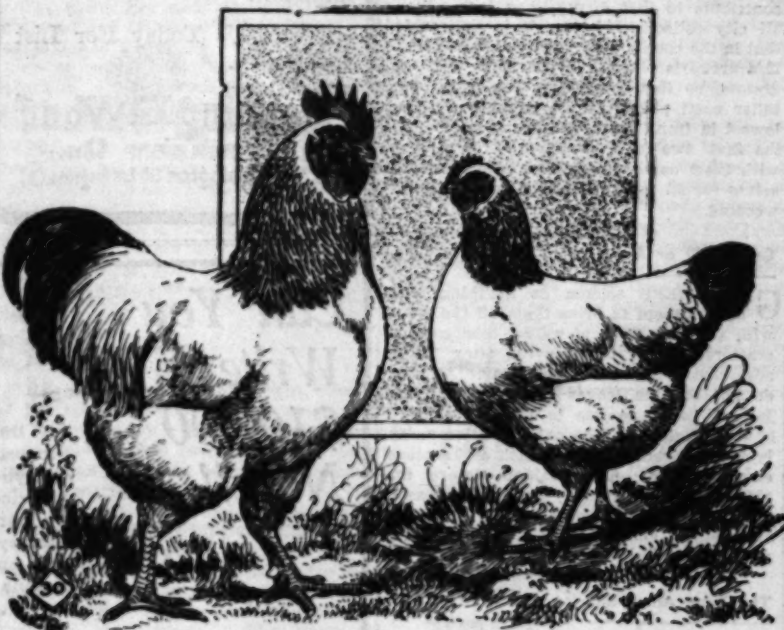
Like all Plymouth Rocks, the Columbian has rich yellow skin and legs and presents a full-meated plump carcass when dressed free from dark pin feathers.

The fowls do equally well in confinement or on free range, are good foragers, and as a profitable farmer's fowl equal their cousins, the Barred Rocks. The hens are splendid layers of large brown eggs, and the chicks, when hatched, strong and vigorous, making rapid growth. In an experiment conducted with chicks of this breed during the past season they grew rapidly, and when weighed at broiler age (11 weeks) averaged from one pound thirteen ounces to two pounds six ounces in weight. These chicks continued to make equally rapid growth to maturity and the flesh of the cockerels killed at roasting age was tender and fine-grained. These chicks were hatched late in the summer (the beginning

of August,) yet the pullets commenced laying early in January.

At maturity the fowls weigh from 7½ to 9 pounds for males, 5½ to 6½ pounds for females and many specimens exceed these weights. The hens get broody, sit, hatch and rear the chicks, apparently making good mothers. This should not be accepted as proof that all Columbian Rock females will be as good in this respect, as there is no doubt that as sitters and mothers "chicken nature" varies as much in one breed as in another. As layers, however, their breeders claim them to be excellent. One even went so far as to make the statement that they were better than any other breed he ever handled. This, however, as in any other flock of hens, depends somewhat on the ability of the person caring for the flock. The hens do lay quantities of brown eggs, which are desirable in most markets, and the chicks make vigorous growth to an early maturity. All of which are desirable qualities for the profitable home flock of poultry.

In color these fowls are marked like the Light Brahma. The neck hackle of the male being striped with an intense black, wing flights are black and also the tail. The female has the same coloration, but the mark of beauty for which the fanciers strive is to have the back white and the small feathers covering the base of the tail in both sexes, termed coverts, rich black finely edged with silvery white.



COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

One of the more recent additions to the great American family of Plymouth Rocks. This breed has the coloration of the beautiful Light Brahma and possesses all the desirable utility qualities of the Plymouth Rock. It has yellow legs and skin and fine grained flesh. The hens are heavy layers of large brown eggs and are good foragers. The chicks are hardy and vigorous, making a rapid growth to early maturity. At this time, when full grown, they weigh from 7½ to 9 pounds for males and 5½ to 6½ pounds for females.

[376]

Two tested rations are given in detail below.

At Cornell University most creditable work has been done by the department of poultry husbandry, both in the line of instruction and investigation. Many methods of chick feeding have been carefully tested, and the following has given the best results. This complete ration may seem involved, to require a good deal of fussing on the part of the poultryman. On the other hand, it meets the needs of the youngsters during the various stages of their growth, and insures even and healthy development. Any amount of care and trouble are justified if the results are enough better to meet the additional expense.

Cornell ration for chick feeding—Mixture No. 1: Eight pounds rolled oats, 8 pounds bread or cracker crumbs, 2 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 2: Three pounds cracked corn, 2 pounds fine cracked corn, 1 pound pinhead oatmeal.

Mixture No. 3: Three pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds cornmeal, 3 pounds middlings, 3 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 4: Three pounds wheat, 2 pounds cracked corn, 1 pound hulled oats.

Mixture No. 5: Three pounds wheat, 2 pounds cracked corn.

Method of feeding: One to five days: Mixture No. 1, moistened with skimmed milk, fed five times per day; mixture No. 2 in a shallow tray containing little of No. 3 (dry), always before the chicks. Shredded green food and fine grit and charcoal scattered over the feed.

Five days to two weeks: No. 2 in a shallow tray twice a day. No. 3 moistened with sour skimmed milk, fed three times per day. No. 3 (dry) always available.

Two to four weeks: As above stated, except that moist mash is given twice a day. Four to six weeks (or until chicks are range): Reduce meals of moist mash to one per day; mixture No. 4 in a shallow tray per day; dry mash always available.

Six weeks to maturity: No. 3 and No. 4 in a shallow tray per day. One meal of moist mash per day if it is desired to hasten development.

Further directions: Provide the chicks with charcoal, shell and bone from the mill. Give grass range or plenty of green food. Have fresh clean water always available. Feed only sweet wholesome food. Keep the chicks clean and free from dirt. Disinfect the brooder frequently. Test all beef scrap before using. Keep chickens active by allowing them to become hungry once daily. Feed the mash sparingly. Keep dry mash available before chicks.

The above feeding method is simple and successfully used in New York State. It is especially valuable for the grower of Leghorns.

A recent article in this series dealt with the success of F. Warren Sumner in handling White Wyandottes on a small range. At that time it was stated that the method of feeding chicks would be presented later. It is as follows:

First week: Equal parts by weight of rolled oats, dry bread crumbs, cracked corn, and a half part of charcoal. Feed five times daily, just what will be cleaned up in fifteen minutes. Equal parts wheat bran and sifted beef scrap in a hopper before the chicks at all times. Sour milk or buttermilk to drink. No water.

Second week: Equal parts of rolled oats, cracked corn, and a half part of charcoal. First given and clean, sweet water available. Rest of ration as during first week.

Third to sixth week: Commercial feed that does not contain over 10 percent cracked corn. Or a mixture of parts cracked wheat, two parts pinhead oatmeal, one part cracked corn. Feed three or four times daily, about 4 p.m. in the afternoon. Equal parts wheat bran and sifted beef scrap in a hopper before the chicks. Equal parts beef middlings and beef scrap in a hopper before the chicks. Equal parts sour milk and buttermilk in a hopper before the chicks. Grit, oyster shell and charcoal available from this time.

Sixth to tenth week: Equal parts of wheat, hulled oats and cracked corn.

Physiological and Psychological

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Plain Truths,
and Simple.

Motto: Exercise the mind with high contemplation and the body with gracious action, and so prove the health of both.—[Confucius.]

The Fundamentals of Psychology.

PURPOSE dealing briefly, concisely and, as far as possible, convincingly on subjects of interest and practical benefit along psychological as well as physiological lines. We shall not all agree, nor is it necessary that we should. Each one must look from his own viewpoint, but, laying aside all preconceived ideas—pro tem—he should for the sake of justice go over to the other side and look from the viewpoint of the writer; in fact, every subject should be viewed from various angles.

In the Orient, the Gwru (master) never deems it necessary to prove to his disciples—either by argument, discussion or demonstration—any statements that have been made. He delivers his message without any anxiety as to whether the pupil believes, criticizes or rejects, fully knowing that whatever he is ready for he will recognize and appropriate; and that no amount of argument, explanation or demonstration would enable him to recognize that which he is unable to receive.

The master points the way, leaving behind him signs and guide posts which all must read. To these he directs the attention of his disciple, assuring him that as he reaches any point along his journey he will know as much about it as the master or any other soul did at that particular stage. Let us ever remember that no truth becomes a truth to anyone until proven to and by himself. In other words, you must first know the doctrine, then live the law.

It is sometimes necessary to be destructive before one can be constructive; just as it is sometimes necessary that a building be razed before another and better can be erected. But because one is destructive he is not necessarily a knocker. It is not the spoken or written word, but the spirit back of it that should be interpreted.

Metaphysics and Psychology.

CORRECT terminology is essential to a clear understanding, and a clear understanding depends largely on correct terminology. Do not therefore, confound the terms psychology and metaphysics. There is as much difference between them as there is between personality and individuality, or between intuition and instinct, or between soul-hunger and bodily hunger.

It is said that when one man talks to another who does not understand him, and the talker does not understand what he is talking about—that is metaphysics.

Metaphysics is the science of the mind—psychology, the science of the soul. The mind, metaphysically speaking, is the function of the physical brain; the mind, psychologically speaking, is a function of the soul. These two minds are sometimes called the "conscious" and the "subconscious," but the terms are misleading to the degree that they suggest two phases of one mind; whereas, to be strictly scientific, they are two distinctly separate minds. Those who do not regard them as such are not entitled to rank among psychologists, but are metaphysicians instead. On this point "hang all the law and the prophets," for herein lies the root of the whole matter—the very corner-stone of the new psychology.

When the terms "conscious" and "subconscious" are understandingly used in place of the terms I shall hereinafter substitute—objective and subjective—then it becomes but a matter of preference; but when used as two phases of one mind, both terms correspond with the one term "objective." In this case the term "superconscious" should be used to correspond with the term "subjective."

If the "conscious" and "subconscious" are two phases of one mind, as metaphysicians considered, then they are, as generally understood, two phases of the "objective" (mortal mind) which as a separate entity perishes with the body. This would for-

ever preclude the possibility of considering the immortal, the imperishable, the soul-mind. In order to come to a clear understanding as regards the foregoing, let us consider briefly the two minds to which I have referred.

The Objective and the Subjective Mind.

THE "objective" mind is the function of the physical brain. It has, for its media, the five physical senses. It comes with the body, develops with the body and, as a separate entity, perishes with the body. It controls all the voluntary motions. It depends upon the body for its existence. Its highest faculty is reasoning. It reasons both inductively and deductively.

The "subjective" mind is of the soul. The soul is a distinct entity and, as such, possesses independent powers and functions, having a mental organization of its own. It does not depend upon the body for its existence. It controls all the silent, involuntary and vegetative functions. Its highest faculty is intuition; therefore, all reasoning is deductive. It is amenable to control by suggestion. It is the seat of the emotions and the storehouse of memory; in fact, its memory is perfect. Think of it! Everything you have ever read or heard or seen or said or even thought is registered in your subjective mind. In the case of one rescued from drowning (I speak from experience) the curtain which separates the objective from the subjective is thrust back and the objective mind receives a panoramic view of the deeds of the past life—good and bad—straight and true as recorded in your own Book of Life.

The subjective mind performs its highest functions when the objective senses are in abeyance; however, under ordinary conditions, in our everyday round of duties in this busy workaday world, the objective mind has the floor.

These specific points regarding the dual minds—not duality of one mind—are essential to a clear understanding of the subjects that follow, inasmuch as they—the objective and the subjective minds—are the real foundation stones upon which rests the psychological structure with its many and varied departments.

Immortality.

INASMUCH as the subjective mind is the soul-mind—the immortal mind—we are led to the consideration of that much-mooted question of the immortality of the soul.

Is it wholly conjectural? Is it simply speculative? Have we no proof? The belief in immortality rests upon a scientific basis; it has at least this much in its favor—the negative cannot be proved. If immortality is not true it matters little whether anything else is true or not.

In an editorial of the Los Angeles Times a year or more ago there appeared the following: "Prof. Ernest Haeckel of the University of Jena, admittedly one of the world's greatest living scientists, has just written an exhaustive work to prove that the accepted belief in the soul's immortality is a myth and without foundation. Like other naturalistic thinkers, he attributes all inspiration, all intellectual activity, all noble visions, to a physical function of the brain cells, which cease at death. Practically he reduces the soul to a mechanical vibration of nerves and muscles."

"These theories, though not new, would command much more attention were it not that for the majority of the human race the belief in immortality does not hinge on chemical analysis, and is not to be shelved by dogmatic scientism. The actuality of another existence beyond the grave does not depend on human belief or human unbelief. The ultra-materialist doubts and denies a future life because it involves the element of mystery. Why, every man and woman we pass in the crowded street is a mystery, an insolvable enigma. Shall we expect to penetrate the Great Beyond with eyes too dim to see through the simplest things on earth?"

"When all has been written, who would exchange the faith of the child, seeing in the myriad of stars at night gateways to

glory where tread the feet of angels, for the colossal knowledge of the astronomer, measuring interstellar distances with a million-mile yardstick, or weighing Jupiter like a bale of merchandise."

"Would Prof. Haeckel himself wish to go into the death chamber where the stricken mother weeps beside the bier of her only son and rob her of her last fond hope of meeting him again among the spirits of the blest, by propounding his frigid theory that immortality is a myth, the supposed soul but a physical function of the brain cells?"

Immortality a myth? No. But annihilation is a myth, as is proved every day in the natural world. I fully believe with the author of Psychoma: "Man's soul, at the death of his body, is released, and like the homing pigeon, returns to the region of its nativity."

The question naturally arises: Where is the soul's nativity? Whence came the soul? What is the soul? I shall undertake to answer these very important questions in my next article in the further consideration of immortality—a belief in a life after the so-called death of the body.

Defying the Rules of Health.

WHEN a man, especially a practitioner along health lines, declares "We should take no thought whatever of what we should eat or how much thereof than just to regard our desire for it," I am inclined to think he has slipped a cog somewhere in his dietetic machinery. He further says, as proof of his theory: "I have just made my whole dinner of strawberry shortcake."

This is not conclusive, as it is one-sided. We are waiting to hear what the shortcake had to say. There are always two sides to every question, especially to the diet question—the outside and the inside.

One night a friend of mine, a chiropractor, was a guest at this gentleman's house, and he had a very good demonstration of the man's theory of "taking no thought whatever of what we should eat." That is, he "took no thought" at the time of eating, but—well, I'll give you the case as it was given to me.

"At the supper table, aside from eating a hearty meal, he drank two glasses of Jersey milk, bragging to me as he did so about the wonders of the product. At about 2 o'clock in the morning he came to the door of my room and asked me to give him an adjusting. I found him to be suffering from a severe case of gastritis, with constriction and fixation of the pyloric orifice of the stomach, resulting from the fermentation of the milk in the stomach, resulting in the production of a great quantity of gas, producing a severe motor reaction and thus constriction. Of course, a well-directed stomach-plate adjusting relieved his agony, and he retired and went to sleep; but it must be remembered that, while the adjusting removed the agony, the body was nevertheless adversely affected until that fermented milk had passed from the alimentary canal."

Eat anything? Why, of course you can. No one questions that. The practical question is, in this case would it not have been better had he not taken the milk, or in taking the milk would it not have been better had he omitted the rest of his supper? Two glasses of Jersey milk is a pretty good meal for a sedentary person. Milk should be considered food, not drink.

"Coffee and Pie: Hurrah!"

THE above caption and the following article reached me the other day from the editor of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald:

"Since Prof. E. B. Warman published his celebrated lecture on the use of coffee, nothing has gone so contrary to established ideas about diet as Dr. Woods Hutchinson's recent discourse on pie. Prof. Warman holds that coffee, instead of being detrimental to health, is really beneficial. It not only cures nervousness, but aids in digestion, and in food value it is among the most nourishing articles that the pantry affords. Taken after a hearty meal it not only counteracts the bad effects of a miscellaneous bill of fare, but aids in digestion, and is the only stimulant known that has no reactionary effects. Of course, Prof. Warman says

all these things of straight, black coffee. When cream or sugar is added, the stuff off and all kinds of ill effects follow the diluted beverage."

"And now comes Dr. Woods Hutchinson—and strange to relate, both men formerly lived in Oskaloosa—to a formidable defense of pie. Pie, the accepted king of digestion agencies! This great American dish has been denounced by many presumed authorities on health; to its salutary influences have been ascribed American sour stomachs and distastefulness to nourishing foods. Yet in New England, the original home of pie on this continent, it is still eaten commonly before breakfast, while from Maine to California it has become popular, despite thunderings against it."

"So it is with a sense of relief that we learn from one so distinguished as Dr. Hutchinson that pie is all right, even though he does pronounce bakery pie better than those that mother used to make." On this point be it remembered that there are mothers and mothers, and not all of them bake the soggy crusts to which the doctors

Further, Dr. Hutchinson enlightens us by saying that hard-boiled eggs are as digestible as soft-boiled ones, if they are chewed when eaten. Again is truth shattered, and the judgment of the man who prefers the cold boiled merely because they taste better is vindicated. Great is the progress of medical science!

"Gimme two hard-boiled eggs, a cup of black coffee and a piece of pie! A la la la pill and the pepsin!"

The Bugbear Caffeine.

IT IS strange how many people write how many people talk against caffeine, the active principle in coffee—without realizing the curious fact that caffeine is most identical with a substance everywhere present in our bodies, xanthin. Caffeine can be made out of xanthin, and xanthin can be made out of caffeine," says Dr. William Hanna Thomson, M.D., LL.D. of New York.

Xanthin itself is chemically not made of acid, usually regarded as an undesirable waste product in the system. The change started in the chemical world, the liver may produce a substance which causes that dreadful insomnia, a common in nervous people—an insomniac particularly and peculiarly as a precursor of sanity. But this should not be due to caffeine, as the condition comes when no coffee is taken, but wholly due to the stress of work in the system, said xanthin. From an over-indulgence of vegetable the pulse family—the meat substance. It is high time that this habit against coffee and caffeine, and in the theine, be withdrawn and the blame where it should be—not in the theine, but in the over-indulgence.

To Cure the Blues.

GOOD blood-circulation and good circulation are the chief factors in cure of blues. The one is just as essential as the other, and both are dependent upon clear breathing. Dr. William S. Hall declares that all victims of hypochondria, downcast self-doubters, and indecisive who lack the punch, are shallow breathers. Shallow breathing and shallow thinking go together. The brain cannot work and evolve forceful thoughts when congested with impure blood. Deep breathing sends pure red blood coming to the brain arteries; and clear thinking, right acting are the natural result. Wandering, lack of concentration, nervousness may result from shallow breathing. An unventilated room. Get up and breathe deeply, walk in the open air, the brain cells and "the blues" will go as doth the dew before the morning sun. It takes the little red-blood corpuscles to drive away the blues, and they will not come if you but give them half a chance in the circulation active.

Vigorously yours,
EDWARD B. WARMAN

Curious Things About It And How We Abuse It.

BROOKS AND BROOKLETS

While in Los Angeles recently, Cardinal Farley, in the course of conversation, declared that man's greatest enemy is the "bacillus of fear." This is quite true, but it is strange to hear such a statement from the mouth of a priest, for since the dawn of history, priests have instilled fear into the hearts of the people, in order to increase their power. Fear has, indeed, been the chief stock in trade of the priesthood. In earlier days the priest and physician were one. After the physicians split off into a separate profession, they took up the fear inspiring business themselves, teaching people to fear infection, and later to fear "bugs," while the priests continue to instill into the populace the fear of everlasting torment, in a lake of brimstone. Fear, and its twin brother, Worry, have driven millions to suicide, or insanity. As I have previously remarked (and I know of what I write) the connection between Calvin and cancer is more than alliterative.

Corsets and high heels are "going out." For once fashion is commendable. Enough has been said for half a century or more regarding the injurious effects of tight lacing, not only on the woman, but on her offspring. You might as well talk to a tree, unless Dame Fashion issues her orders, when pressed to: Unshoulder braces! There are many sensible corset substitutes for those who must have some artificial support. Meaning to strengthen your spine. As to high heels, they are not only dangerous, but lead to chronic eye and kidney ailments. Then there are those dangerous high, tight, unsightly wired lace collars, pressing on the thyroid gland and gradually causing degeneration of that important organ. Men also wear tight collars. Whatever other foolish thing you do in the clothing—or unclothing—line be sure you avoid pressure on the throat. Leave that to the official hangman.

It looks as if Americans would, before long, forget how to walk. It is not uncommon to see people take a car to ride two blocks. In England men and women think nothing of long cross country walks, even in rainy weather. Queen Victoria took her daily tramp, rain or shine. Walking as an exercise has several advantages. It is inexpensive; it requires no appliance; you may take it anywhere, and it leads you into the open air. If a correct position is maintained—which will then soon become habitual—and the muscles are occasionally tensed, and a few deep breaths taken from time to time, you may get fine exercise out of a walk. Walking will not, however, replace some exercise of the upper part of the body. Walk with an object in view, whether it be botanizing, or kodaking, or visiting friends. A good plan for city people is to walk one way to the office—or part of the way. Get congenial company if you can. Some people find themselves excellent company. When I was young, in England, I was a great walker. I would often start off with a friend from the suburbs of London, on a Saturday afternoon, and walk down to Brighton, fifty miles distant. My longest tramp was sixty-eight miles in eighteen hours, through the leafy lanes of Kent, running the last mile to catch a train. In Switzerland, in 1867, I took, all alone, a two months walking trip, with a knapsack and sketch book, covering on an average thirty miles a day. I never enjoyed myself more in my life, and my total expenses, including occasional short trips by train or boat, did not amount to more than five francs a day.

The only way in which you may obtain the various minerals needed by the body is in food. In other words, all the medicine that man needs may be found among the fruits and vegetables. When you see animals eating T ralls, then you may believe that it is possible for inorganic mineral drugs to be utilized in the human system, but not before. However, what can we expect of "laymen," when even medical men of standing entertain the belief that minerals, like chloride of sodium or iron—inorganic salts—may be assimilated by the system?

Cure for Arteriosclerosis.

[Medical Record:] Constant worry has as much to do with weakening the walls of the arteries as the various causes heretofore assigned to this disease. Overeating and overindulgence in alcoholic stimulants always have been regarded among the chief causes of arteriosclerosis, but Dr. Herbert C. Clapp of Boston says it is manifestly unfair to assume that any victim of the disease positively owes it to either of these causes.

Dr. Clapp calls attention to the fact that the blood vessels are the one division of the body that has no rest; that the blood flows through the arteries at the rate of ten feet a second, and that the walls are subjected to a distending pressure of two and one-fifth pounds to the square inch from 60,000 to 80,000 times during the twenty-four hours. This pressure has an enormous wearing effect, and the weakening of any portion of the artery is quickly taken advantage of.

"Overeating is liable to produce these unpleasant results," he says. "Ten times more will it do so if the subject is given to worry. Constant worry takes a powerful hold on the nervous system. Nothing is more effective in inducing neurasthenia." Therefore if one would escape arteriosclerosis he should carry a cheerful smile, and, above all, should avoid worry.

If You Feel Hungry. [Montreal Standard:] The vagrant's remedy for hunger—that of tightening his belt—has been put to scientific tests by Dr. R. Lennhoff, a German investigator. Drinks and solid foods were made opaque by the addition of a metallic salt, and the effect of swallowing these articles was then watched by means of X-rays.

It was shown that the simple act of tract swallowing caused the stomach to contract by reflexion, thus hastening satiation. When solid food was swallowed the contraction of the stomach was seen, a relatively small amount being needed to satisfy the appetite. The swallowing of liquids gave less contraction, a larger quantity of such food being necessary, and when the liquid was passed into the stomach through a tube, without swallowing, twice as much was necessary as before.

It was concluded that artificial pressure on the stomach must have the same effect as swallowing. Further experiment confirmed this, and in all cases persons eating as they pleased took less when wearing a tight belt around the waist than when without the belt. When, however, liquid food was introduced through the tube the belt had no effect whatever on satisfying the appetite, so that swallowing evidently plays some part even when aided by artificial pressure.

Sugar As a Medicine.

German physicians are continuing their experiments with sugar as a medicine. Kausch and Behrendes, "two eminent doctors of Berlin," have been using two forms of sugar that they call "subkertan" and "intravenos." Patients have been given sustenance with these two foods, and the more indisposed they were the better food qualities the sugar manifested. The former was given in quantities of 1000 ccm. and the latter 1000 to 2000 ccm. Ordinary cane sugar agreed with the patients also, but the urinary system seemed to pass it off before it had given up its valuable properties. Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie reports these facts, and also cites the case of a Scotchman afflicted with rheumatism since 1908. This man was told to "cut out" sugar from his daily ration. He did so and his rheumatism was gone, but after another three months his vitality gave out, his heart refused to work and he got fainting spells. He had to guard the house and could not attend to business any more in this condition. In his dilemma he came to some printed matter of Adam Kiewicz, who advocates the use of sugar for all those weak of heart. He followed his theories and recovered.

and shaken up. Next, with the feet slightly apart, and the hands on the hips, or hanging loosely, jump up and down until you are tired. This is a good substitute for horseback riding. Turn somersaults jump rope, stand on your head, and learn gradually to lift the weight of your body with the arms.

"The subject unaccustomed to exercise should go into all of this gradually and with sufficient caution not to cause dislocations. But when the body is once made perfectly flexible, digestion will inevitably improve. Supplementary to this, a reasonable walk is a good thing, during which deep breathing is assiduously practiced. All of which is to impress upon the dyspeptic and the bilious subject the fact that plenty of fresh air, deep breathing and an abundance of exercise are highly important factors in the building of perfect digestion."

No More Food Required.

[Tit-Bits:] A French scientist has brought out the fact that the electric current can serve to some extent in the place of nourishment for the human body. Should this idea be carried to its fullest limits it may be possible to dispense with taking food and simply remain for a few minutes in a high-frequency electric room so as to have the body saturated with what might be called electrical nourishment, or, in more accurate language, the electric currents act to restore energy to the human body in a manner which is analogous to the effect of food.

When high-frequency currents first began to be used, as Prof. Bergonie says, it was shown by D'Arsonval that these could set up very striking heat effects in the organism, so that the human body is internally heated. Owing to their harmless action, no other effect than development of heat is produced.

The liver, heart, or brain can receive the high-frequency currents without any bad effect upon their working. Thus the current can supply as large an amount of energy as is desired to the human body, provided the heat is not brought too high so as to cause death of the protoplasm, as occurs in Dr. Doyen's electro-coagulation method. But it is not hard to keep within the proper limits, and no danger need occur.

With some organisms, which are weakened on account of their being deprived of nourishment for any cause, the general temperature may become lowered even by two degrees. A person can thus lose a quantity of heat which is represented by one-twelfth of the daily ration of that organism.

It is, therefore, a wonderful result to make up for this deficit without calling upon the digestive organs and without increasing one's daily ration, also without introducing any drugs into the blood or tissues. Electricity allows of sending a quantity of energy which may be considerable into the living organism under the form of high-frequency and low-tension currents, and this action can be repeated as often as is needed.

He finds that, in experiments made at Bordeaux College, overworked or enfeebled persons, anemics, and the like, showed that the current caused a toning up of the system and abolished stomach overwork. Force reappeared, and he found a considerable gain in weight. Commenting on this, he remarks that we once thought that chemistry would solve the problem of food, and that we could be nourished by chemical products. But this does not appear to be realized, even in this age of progress. Perhaps electricity will now be able to come in where chemistry failed, and in the future ages we will be electrically fed.

Cost of Fighting Tuberculosis.

[New York Tribune:] Almost \$19,000,000 was spent in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States in 1912, the total showing an increase of nearly \$4,500,000, or 29 per cent. over 1911.

These figures are given in the fourth annual statistical statement of expenditures in this movement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Of the year's expenditures, 65.6 per cent came from Federal, State, county or municipal funds.

New York heads the list of States in anti-

but a few blocks from the business center of Pasadena. In years past it has been the scene of many of the most brilliant social functions in the Southland, and it will continue to be pre-eminently a home of wealth and culture. Unlike the Huntington and Pasadena's other large tourist hotels, the Maryland is open the year around. No hotel in Southern California has entertained more notable and distinguished guests of recent years, nor has any done more to carry the fame

the nascent perfection of its climate. The Raymond stables and garage contribute to the convenience and pleasure of guests desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to explore the near-by "beauty spots" in and about Pasadena. The teas, receptions, hops, the card and billiard rooms and the library, provide amusement and entertainment within. Everything to the last detail is devised for the comfort and pleasure of guests. In cuisine, service and appointments nothing has been left to be desired. Such, in brief, is The Raymond, pre-

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE.

northeast corner of Raymond and Bellevue. In machinery and equip-

poising the east, center and west buildings, united by ornate-covered corridors of steel and cement which span Raymond avenue in graceful arches, are more than 500 large guest chambers, 350 with private baths, exquisite suites that are masterpieces of furnishing and arrangement; besides numerous spacious parlors and drawing-rooms, card and billiard-rooms, dining-halls and lobbies. More than a mile of spacious hallways leads to the rooms. A large portion of the roof garden, 140,000

with parking, in planted palms and riotia.

The principal Country Club Park. On the north, for are high and aiming one of the moraines in South the southern position. The dotted liberal trees that of occlusion such parts of the Oak a William R. Stetson, and, in the ment, a master purpose to attain Oak Knoll, for a situation peculiar wall. Each is pe-

Home, Sweet Home"

For Wife and Mother.
For Daughter and Maid.

HOUSEHOLD AND MISTRESS.

Cartier Lee in Today's Magazine: The young housekeeper doing her work is very apt to settle down into a routine of domestic duties, believing that until her financial resources, she must not incur so many expenses and that the grace of her life is denied her. This, however, is a mistake. The young housewife should remember that congenial guests, a table of delicious viands, daintily prepared and a bright attractive hostess at her ease, are the main essentials of a successful little dinner party.

the Day Before. When contemplating such entertainments, it will be the wiser plan to have your small dinners, rather than large ones, restricting the number of guests to six persons. As the hostess act in the dual role of cook and hostess, the arrangements must be thought out and the menu planned the day before.

OF CLEANLINESS.

Dust Powder. Willwell in Today's Magazine:] The subject of cleaning, I want to say, is a dust powder I found recently. I say "dust" powder? Possibly I should have said "no dust" powder, for an eliminator of dust it is excellent. Sweeping with a broom is the powder comes in a can with a dust top and a line of it sprinkled in the direction in which you are to sweep serves as a dust eliminator and removes dust from carpet or floor. No broom unaided could remove the color to a dirty faded carpet. Must be taken not to sweep the grain of the carpet.

Duster. I told you of my dustless duster. Recently I chanced on a dustless duster. I at once purchased it, trusting it being as useful as the dustless mop. One of the chief points about the dustless mop is that it is washed and used as long as there is a mop. As an eliminator of floor or furniture cleaning of woodwork, it is a substitute I have ever tried. It is the dust in place of shifting it from one place to the other. Because of the handle, the top of the door and windows and the heretofore untouchable of woodwork come in for the regular cleaning. It polishes all at one time. Because of the heavy padding of this mop, the danger of the most highly finished work being scratched.

THE LIVING-ROOM.

Shades. Later Ocean:] Dainty candle shades of cream color silk are shown. They are decorated with hand-painted yellow designs in their own design in paper applied as a reticulated pattern. They are square in shape. Other shades may be had of wicker in white, lined with cretonne, and in other colors. These are for the cottage room only.

Science Monitor:] The vogue of lighted living rooms has brought the "Celt of the Lamp." The lamp is selected with care and with an effect in whichever room it is to be used. One suited to a drawing room is of old mahogany and brocade of porcelain of old ivory finish with a dome-shaped shade of glass and a French lamp of deeply wrought copper with a pine cone topped

shade of delicate rose silk with brass trimmings.

Of similar character is a brass lamp with a shade of opaque glass overlaid with brass filigree work, another of green finished bronze with a green opaque shade inlaid with an attractive pattern in colors, and a third is of hand-wrought copper and bronze, with a bronze hued glass shade, says the Pittsburgh Sun.

In the Living-room.

[New York Sun:] "There is the chair with the low back that ends just where the support is most needed and the chair with the high seat that should be sold only with a foot stool and the chair with the carved back that should be accompanied by a head rest to soften the rampant lion or bunch of grapes or leaves it always displays at the top on a line with the occupant's cranium.

"The arms of chairs are generally wrong too, being either too high or so low that they are absolutely useless. "Some chairs are so deep and wide as to make cushions necessary and some have backs that throw the body too far forward. Mission furniture is good to look at, but that's often all that can be said in its favor as far as the chairs are concerned. They are very likely to be so big that they are unfitted to accommodate ordinary human beings.

"In most cases the seats of chairs are too high and those of davenport and settees too wide and too low. The most satisfactory furniture makers are those of the Colonial period, for they were masters of ease and comfort. Their chairs were well proportioned and their sofas and davenports could be enjoyed with out the help of pillows. Imitations of the Colonial are frequently dismal failures, for while they have a few of the graceful lines they lack the essential comforts.

"If there is one place more than another where comfort should be provided it is in the dining-room, but dining-room chairs are often the worst of all. It is hard enough to feign comfort in a fragile gold chair during a short call, but it's agony to have to sit on a slippery leather chair of wrong proportions during a long course dinner.

"No woman should ever risk her success as a hostess by keeping a single uncomfortable chair in her home."

CARE OF THE CHINA.

Wash It Yourself. [Alice Margaret Ashton, in Today's Magazine:] An idea is prevalent that modern china is not as durable as the china of our grandmothers' day. This conclusion is drawn by a comparison of the fine old pieces whose color and gold is still perfect, with the comparative short life of modern sets. But in arriving at the conclusion, we ought also to consider the difference in the care given by our grandmothers and that of the modern housewife. No careless servant was ever entrusted with that precious old china; no strong cleansers were allowed to tarnish its gold; and every slender handle was looked upon with especial reverence. "Washing the china" was a sort of household rite, very different from the ordinary washing of dishes. One dear, stately old grandmother of the old school with many servants at her command, never allowed her finest china to leave the dining-room. After it had been used, she cheerfully tied on a big apron, had water, cloth and the towels brought in, and it was indeed a privilege to watch her graceful, white hands at their task of "washing the cups" as she invariably expressed it.

The Best Method.

Small wooden tubs are best suited for the washing of fine dishes, as they offer no hard surfaces or protruding handles upon which to mar or crack the most delicate articles. If the ordinary pans are used, take the precaution to turn the handles in such a position that they are out of the way in lifting the dishes from one pan to the other. Place in the bottom of each pan a pad made for the purpose, or fold a towel. There should be a pan or tub of warm rinsing water in which a little mild, pure soap has been dissolved, a deep receptacle holding plenty of hot water, and a draining basket holding a soft pad or folded towel.

DIETING THE CHILDREN.

Candy in Moderation.

[New York Sun:] The human machine needs great care in the early days of its existence. No amount of attention will ever restore the tone of a stomach which has been hurt by poor food when it was new, for the habits of the body are established in its first twenty years.

Too many children, for instance, purchase candy from street peddlers and from shops where it stands open upon the counters, subject to the attentions of flies, dust and germs.

Candy, if made of pure ingredients and eaten only occasionally, is as good for children as good beef steak. Neither one should be indulged in in quantities, but both are nourishing in their proper place.

The Suitable Foods.

The diet for children begins, of course, with milk. Then come cooked cereals, the non-acid vegetables, like potatoes and rice, then acid fruits and finally meat, which should be given a child only when nature is ready for it, i. e., when the child has teeth with which to chew it. Chicken, rare beef and fish should be used first, and after that, but even then in very small proportions, pork sausage and the smoked and dried meats. Soup and bouillon are available, of course, almost as soon as the child is taken off a direct milk diet. In fact, a few spoonfuls of weak beef tea are beneficial to even young babies, provided that they are perfectly healthy.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] A good lotion for burns and scalds is lime water and olive oil, applied with a soft muslin rag.

If you have not curtain frames stretch your curtains on a clean carpet to dry and pin them in place.

If a lamp chimney does not clean easily with soap and water, try wiping it off with a cloth wet in vinegar.

Dip tooth brushes in boiling water occasionally to disinfect them and always rinse thoroughly after using.

In house decoration the pieces of brass and copperware should be used to light up dark rooms or halls.

HEARTSEASE.

The Goodly Heritage.

[Will Large, in March Nautilus:] You are vainly struggling and seeking afar for the

Harry Brook, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still tells how to cure chronic diseases, through health advice by mail. Send for pamphlet.

BRAIN AND BRAWN, edited by Dr. Brook, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

YOU Can AFFORD to Look Old?

Old-fashioned, two-vision glasses are conspicuous of increasing age. KRYPTON LENSES are perfect to see far and near without lines or seams, not only like any other single lens, giving great comfort and saving the sight, providing they are perfectly fitted. I order KRYPTONS only after two or three tests.

A. POLASKY, formerly at 529 1/2 So. Broadway, now located at the Wilhelms Apartments, 629 So. Grand Ave.



MAN IS AS OLD AS HIS STOMACH. Think it over and if you are not feeling young and joyous get a new stomach. Take Bislac for a few days—Bislac makes old stomachs young. Your druggist, or sent prepaid with "Health Hints" on receipt of 50 cents. D. M. SHREVE, Western Agent, 125 E. Ocean Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

Don't Be Operated On

Droopy can be cured. Tumors, cancers of the female organs, and Gallstones of liver removed, also the most distressing stomach troubles overcome by the use of our "Herbal Remedies." And this after the regular Doctors and Specialists had said no hope, or must be operated on. Tape, and all other worms removed. 15 years in Los Angeles. Write for free booklet, "Fountain of Life." Herbal Medicine Co., F. E. Chamberlain, Prop. 525 W. 8th.

best things in Life, cease thy striving. Sink thyself into the unfathomable Depths of thine own Being. Abide there in that Great Stillness and presently thou shalt find that Pearl of Great Price—The Mood of Success. And when thou shalt come out into the noise of the world, that Mood shall follow thee through Paths of Peace, festooned with the Vines and Flowers of Divine Love. And should thy choice lead thee into the Wilderness, it will then precede thee, carving upon the face of the rock of chaos niches, wherein thou mayest place thy feet and again attain the heights of thy Goodly Heritage.

Life's Common Things.

The common things of life are all so dear,
The waking in the warm half-gloom
To find again the old familiar room,
The scents and sights and sounds that never tire,
The homely work, the plans, the lilt of baby's laugh,
The crackle of the open fire;
The waiting, then the footsteps coming near,
The opening door, the hand-clasp and the kiss—
Is Heaven not, after all, the Now and Here,
The common things of life are all so dear?
—[Anonymous.]

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

HIBERNIAN BUILDING
5 PERCENT ON SAVINGS

What Economy Does for Depositors

The Hibernian Savings Bank has achieved success in a second floor location. In making this move, it saved enough in rental to pay an additional one per cent on your savings account.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS HOW TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL.

Deposits Now \$1,850,000.

Los Angeles Hibernian Savings Bank
SECOND FLOOR HIBERNIAN BLDG.
FOURTH AND SPRING STREETS

So. Cal. Oxypath Co. and L. A. Oxypath Co. announce the removal of their offices to Suite 933-939 Van Nuys Bldg., 7th and Spring, Los Angeles, Cal. They extend to their old customers and friends a cordial invitation to visit them at any time and take advantage of their Oxypathy service department.

Oxygen is the Breath of Life

Send for FREE LITERATURE or call for FREE DEMONSTRATION.

Daily 9 to 5. Phone F4904

For PURE Drinking Water

Read the Editor's Comment.

"I am using a Los Angeles Product (National Germ-Proof Percolator) and find it in SEVERAL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO ANY FILTER that I have so far come across. It not only PURIFIES THE WATER, but keeps the water delightfully cool."

HARRY BROOKS, Editor Care of the Body.

The Percolator and Regular 30 days' attention... **50c MONTH**

NATIONAL PERCOLATOR CO. (Incorporated.)

F1979 124 W. 9th St. Main 1979 Los Angeles

(You will surely get the ORIGINAL by mentioning this "ad.") SEE US FOR TERRITORY.

y Tim

ALTA PA

THE recent... Country Club... of Pasadena... the Crown City... Year. It is no... ed single tr... does a considerable... \$500,000, but... ed campaign... to add to Pasadena... lightful exclud... Thousands of... lets who have... mous Altadena... which winds f... of the Sierra... paused to enj... of this gently... sweeps in grac... ward, a sight... city, the green... blue range of... across the pi... Valley. It is a... contemplating... ing that some... here give rein... project in fact... fact a pet co... where, one da... ones of earth... and fashion th... Altadena Co... neither a very... "addition." It... acres, and it... 180 lots, or sl... that each "ground." The... in size or sha... divided to har... tours and gene... erage slightly... the lot—the e... some of the t... throughout the... tem of splen... driven, curbed

CROWN CITY. Concern Serv... num Cost—Ho... Management... tributary cities... (Pasadena) r... roximately the... ical gas service... Gas is sold in... ensa at 75 cents... feet—cheaper... n, Philadelphia... Buffalo, Port... Minneapolis, Des... Pittsburgh, in... varies from \$9... thousand cubic... tune is in part... n competition;... result of par... gressive man... operation of... have attained... degree of eff... with a minimum... he Los Angeles... ration, a \$30... otably forward... and, its advanc... the tax on the... an anomaly... corporations;... established a... and Electric... predecessor... der one man... ree years. Its... existence forty... e oldest of its... formia. Today... ore than 140... of them in... ant has a gen... 3,390,000 cubic... storage capacity... t of gas. The... capacity of 34... e corporation... system of ap... of gas mains... ground electric... e of overhead... h offices are... a, South Pam... ewood, Watts... f the residence... des. The emu... ation number... entire system... date in every... atest methods... nufacture and... electricity. The... growing and... nually extend... nce of actual... omote the de... that it serves.

GREEN. ostelry Regis... Guests—Bri... a famous Ho... palatial win... experienced a... han the pres... aravansary is... ial life, and... that it is to... until early... will close to... oldment of a... ensuing seas... that there... ity to devise... tractions; yet... out some new... ed at the cost... f, though the... beautiful city... o have their... garden over... llonaires."... f for the im... its great ho... ded far and... sort hotel in... plant, with... buildings, ce... of two city... ctura, com... posing the east, center and west... buildings, united by ornate-covered... corridors of steel and cement which... upon Raymond avenue. In graceful... arches, are more than 500 large guest... chambers, 350 with private baths, ex... quisite suites that are masterpieces of... furnishing and arrangement; besides... numerous spacious parlors and... drawing-rooms, card and billiard... rooms, dining-halls and lobbies... More than a mile of spacious... hallways leads to the rooms. A... portion of the roof market—

NORTH with parkings, in... planted palms at... ticles. The principal... Country Club Pa... On the north, f... are high and alr... ing one of the r... oramas in South... the southern po... liberally dotted... thard trees that... of seclusion suc... parts of the Oak... a William R. B... tion, and, in the... ment, a master... purpose to atten... Oak Knoll, for n... situation peculiar... vall. Each is re-

pasadena machine shop and garage. northeast corner of Raymond and Bellevue. In machinery and accon-

Unique --- Strange --- Curious --- New and Old.

ODDITIES.

Queer Suit Against Telegraph Company.

John Worley of Chatham county, Georgia, who was arrested at Detroit a year ago and extradited to his home State, on a charge of killing a negro, has just begun a \$1000 damage suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for failing to deliver messages to him warning him to "skip."

Worley says if these messages had been delivered he would not have been arrested. The warning came from his father, who knew detectives had trailed the son to Detroit.

Gives Whisky to His Baby.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] Because he gave whisky to a baby, and two girls, aged 11 and 13, one of whom became intoxicated, C. H. Haynes was fined \$100 in Police Court at Atchison, Kan. The two girls, Florence and Nettie Lentz, testified that Haynes had given whisky to their niece, Elsie Gibson, a six-months-old child, and induced them to drink the same beverage, and although Haynes said he had given the baby whisky as a medicine, the judge refused to believe his plea.

Haynes testified that he was the father of seventeen children, and had frequently given his own babies whisky for a medicine.

Blinded by Halloween Joke.

[New York World:] John Lynch, formerly a conductor on the Union Railroad, New York, will be blind the rest of his life, as the result of a Halloween "joke." Several boys in costumes and masks boarded his car, and three of them struck the conductor on the face and head with stockings, in one of which was lime. The conductor fell, his eyes filled with lime. The boys leaped from the car and escaped. Passengers on the car went to Lynch's assistance, who became unconscious. He was taken to Fordham Hospital and the next day described the boys who attacked him. His right eye was removed, his left eye was badly affected and he was taken to an eye and ear hospital, where he has been under treatment.

The names of the boys were ascertained, and as soon as it was decided that Lynch would lose his left eye also they were arrested for the assault.

Wrote Six Hundred Letters.

[New York Tribune:] For four years Dr. Henry T. Goodwin of Stapleton, Staten Island, has received several letters weekly from Miss Mary G. Screamer, also of Stapleton, and a public school-teacher. The doctor first met Miss Screamer four years ago, when the teacher ran part of a needle into one of her fingers and asked him to extract it. He did so, and several days later received a letter from Miss Screamer. She asked the physician to send her back the part of the needle she had run into her finger. Dr. Goodwin, wondering at the request, complied. From that day on, he testified, he received a letter from his patient nearly every day for three years, when she stopped for a time, and then the deluge broke again.

When the physician recently received a letter telling him "the time had come," he thought it time to call a halt and he appealed to the court for an injunction.

Wears Wife's Body in a Ring.

[Minneapolis Journal:] An ingenious method of disposing of the ashes of a cremated body has to be recorded in London. After a woman had been cremated the husband took the ashes to a chemist for the purpose of extracting the iron, which he is now wearing set in his ring as one would wear a diamond.

The amount of iron in a human body, according to the statement of a well-known analytical chemist, is at best very small—a matter of grains—and it varies very much according to the state of health. Anemic people have very slight traces of iron in their bodies, but in normal persons there is enough to use, as it has been used, in place of a stone in a ring.

The London Cremation Company has knowledge of the case of a well-known woman who always carried the ashes of

her late husband about with her, and gave instructions that, when her end came, her body was to be cremated and the ashes mixed with those of her husband. With the growth in the number of cremation cases it is becoming quite a usual practice to have the ashes compressed into a small tablet, with a short inscription stamped upon it.

Fined for Picking His Own Grapes.

[New York Tribune:] A curious old law, which dates from 1779, has been used to sentence the owner of a vineyard at Capestang, near Beziers, France, to a fine and costs for picking her own grapes. She was picking the grapes which had been left on the vine in her vineyard after the autumn gathering, when the local policeman told her that she was committing an offense against the law, as all grapes left on the vines after the harvest were the property of the poor. The court at Beziers confirmed the policeman's opinion, and the woman was convicted.

See Process of Digestion.

[Chicago Record Herald:] Fred C. Vicek, who for sixteen years has swallowed no food, is giving aid to science through observation of his digestive process, according to Prof. A. J. Carlson, assistant in the department of physiology at the University of Chicago.

By means of a glass tube through which an electric light is introduced into the man's stomach, Dr. Carlson says he has been able to observe and even photograph the food at every stage during the process of digestion.

Since he was 11 years old Vicek has taken food through a tube leading from the abdomen into the stomach, the esophagus having been completely closed when he swallowed a strong solution. The man was found working at his trade as a barber several months ago.

Although it was intended that only liquids should be taken through the tube, Vicek developed an appetite for meats and vegetables, and after masticating them successfully, introduced them into the stomach through the tube.

Four at One Birth.

[New York Tribune:] Dooker Hollow, a section of Pittsburgh, Pa., put in a new claim for distinction when Mrs. James Hanna, 38 years old, gave birth to quadruplets. Mrs. Hanna had given birth to two sets of triplets in the last two years. All of the quadruplets are expected to live. Their predecessors died.

There are three other children in the family, the oldest being about twelve years old.

When Mr. Hanna, who is a mason, was told his family had been increased by four he remarked: "I was looking for something like that."

Welsh Rabbit the Limit.

[New York Sun:] "Welsh rabbit is the most injurious substance a person can eat," according to Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory. He believes it is even worse than small quantities of benzoate of soda and borax and boric acid. The only difference is that one can achieve a weird dream on a rabbit, whereas benzoate of soda does not spur the sleeper's imagination.

Dr. Benedict ridiculed food faddists from Fletcher down in a talk at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He declared vegetarians, although they might not indulge in a meat diet, were doing their best to imitate the taste and smell of it. "Man is carnivorous and is at his best only when he lives on a meat diet," said Dr. Benedict, "notwithstanding the fact that there are exceptions to this rule. Of course moderation in a meat diet produces the best results. We are becoming a nation of cranks."

Shower of Grandchildren.

[St. Louis Globe Democrat:] To be made a grandfather five times in one night is the unique distinction of George W. Raintier, a Franklin county (Arkansas) farmer. Girls were born to two of his daughters-in-law within the same hour, while three daughters gave birth to sons within the next three hours.

Have a Novel Occupation.

A dollar a day just for blowing one's breath is being paid at the laboratories of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, to eight women. The women were employed in connection with experiments in sick room ventilation. They were to breathe into sixteen ounce bottles imbedded in refrigerators, the food particles being removed from the breath during its passage through a rubber tube.

The condensed vapor is to be analyzed chemically and the doctors hope, through their experiments, to better the conditions of the atmosphere in sick rooms.

Nose Worth \$3,000 a Year.

Miss Edna Paulson, 17 years old, of No. 3449 West Monroe street, Chicago, has a more valuable nose than the ordinary. In fact it brings her in a salary of about \$3000 a year. For years she had hated her nose because of its shape and the further fact that her friends poked fun at it. Suddenly an artist discovered its Roman character and other artists from as far away as Paris are asking for copies of it. She now treasures the nose as her most valuable asset.

Expelled for "Turkey Trotting."

The management of the Waltham (Mass.) Hospital has put its ban on turkey trotting. For indulging in this amusement in the diet kitchen of the hospital Miss Wilhelmina Dussault, a nurse, and Dr. Charles G. Slaughter, a house physician, have been compelled to resign.

Nurse and physician were found dancing by one of the trustees, and he immediately called his fellow trustees together and demanded immediate action.

Dr. Slaughter handed in his resignation without making any defense.

Murderer Sees a Ghost.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] For the tenth time in seventeen years a prisoner held for murder in the County Jail at Murphysboro, Ill., has been influenced to confess his crime by what is termed a strange apparition.


Sam Smith, sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for the killing of Asa Black last November, made a complete confession of the slaying, and told at the same time of a midnight visitation in his cell from the ghost of the first man ever hanged in the Murphysboro jail, Frank Jones, executed seventeen years ago.

The man spent the night, according to the prisoners whose cells surround that of Smith, pleading aloud with the spirit of Jones.

"I've confessed," he shrieked out again and again. "Don't hurt me! Let me alone!"

Nine other murderers held in the same cell have seen the ghost of Jones, they have declared.

In the course of the seventeen years since the first execution a tradition has grown up within the jail that the apparition of Jones returns to every murderer and warns him to save himself hanging by confessing his crime.



DENT'S
Toothache Gum
STOPS
TOOTHACHE
Instantly

Has given perfect satisfaction for 25 years.
All drug stores or by mail, 15c.
C. S. DENT & Co., DETROIT, MICH.

Kneipp's Nature Treatment

C. J. KRATT, Masseuse.

Electric Light, Pine Needle, Mud, Mineral and Herb Baths, Massage, Electricity and Vibration. Open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Lady Attendant Masseuse, for Ladies Only. Phone 7388. 119 1/2 S. BROADWAY.

Smith killed Asa Black last November, and was hanged for the crime. The ghost of Smith's wife.

YOGHURT

THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL

The Greatest Food-Tonic of the Age

The Secret of Longevity.

Several years ago, a body of scientific men on vital statistics found to their surprise that little Bulgaria, with only four million people, had 3800 people over 100 years of age. One out of every thousand is a centenarian. E. Metchnikoff, leading bacteriologist of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, when he heard of this curious fact, started a very thorough investigation to get after the real cause of this longevity. The daily life of the Bulgarians, their habits were closely observed. Special diets were paid to their food, and noticed that an oriental sour milk preparation, was a part of their daily meals. This sour milk having a delicious taste, is not to be compared with common sour milk, when analyzed in the laboratory it was found to contain the "bulgaricus," a germ that is the element that this microbe, when eaten would be destroyed by the gastric juices of the stomach, but would enter the large intestine, infect the bowels completely, eliminate the bacteria so harmful to our system, and poisons produced by them ineffective, and set up a new healthy intestinal flora.

It has been recognized already that the enormous number of these germs, especially "bacillus coli," are responsible for all the digestive disorders, for heart, liver and kidney diseases, hardening of the arteries, and, in fact, all the ailments of the human system. The span of life is so short.

When the result of these investigations was first published (Metchnikoff, *Prevention of Life*, 1908,) the world was amazed, and the little Bulgarian national dish seemed to be an elixir of youth.

At once everybody went to it. Doctors and beauty experts recommended the use of milk. The ever obliging manufacturers went to the stable picking up any and every variety of producing germ, the market was flooded with lactic acid cultures that would eat up sour milk, to say nothing of destroying the bacteria from the bowels. The result was that from these preparations were derived from satisfactory, and the people were to blame when they started to die.

The curative nature of Yoghurt milk is only to the presence of the bacillus coli, all the preparations put up in this country lacking in this chief point. Original Yoghurt milk could not be kept for very long, the cultures of the original bacillus being of short vitality on account of oil contamination.

To defer old age or stave off death, the serious problem was started at last, to cook up the Metchnikoff's suggestion to improve it. The first thing to be done was to get original Yoghurt in its natural condition, so the public in general and the original bacillus bulgaricus and have the opportunity to study the efficacy of this germ themselves. Dealing exclusively with the problem, one of the largest laboratories in the world succeeded last year in putting up Yoghurt milk having all the effects and the nature of the original Bulgarian product.

Condensed Yoghurt milk comes in a carefully sealed can, will keep perfectly ready for immediate use. If you wish to take Yoghurt milk and make a part of your diet on Yoghurt with ease.

The "bacillus bulgaricus" contained in condensed Yoghurt milk acts as a catalyst in the intestines, having the effect of administered by oneself through the process of eating it.

If you want to offset the bad effects of overtaxing the efforts of our digestive system, if you want a clean, strong, vigorous, clear, powerful mind, add this Yoghurt to your daily meals, and its effect will astonish you.

Constipation, indigestion, flatulence, gastritis, gout, rheumatism, prostatic, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, skin diseases, in fact all diseases and digestive disorders have been relieved by the use of Yoghurt.

Persons afflicted with consumption, who have lost the feverish condition, can be furthered owing to the highly nourishing nourishment which they get by eating Yoghurt, will invigorate the exhausted and construct healthy tissue and active blood.

A diet on Yoghurt means more perfect assimilation of food, and therefore more perfect health.

If you want to increase in weight, to gain your figure, restore that youthful condition, the elastic step of youth, if you want a beautiful complexion you can get it by eating Yoghurt. If you want to defer old age, or to live the longest—stay young, eat this Yoghurt national dish.

No less authority than Prof. Metchnikoff, the Nobel prize, was used to prove the curative nature of Yoghurt. It is used to the advantage of suffering humanity by the leading physicians of Germany and practically proved over the world, the robust physique and abundant health of the Bulgarians.

Condensed Yoghurt milk is not a preparation, but highly concentrated milk containing in abundance bacillus bulgaricus (5 millions per grain) and even bacteria can either take it right from the can, or make 40 pints of fresh Yoghurt from one pint of condensed Yoghurt.

Condensed Yoghurt is very economical. It will last you over a month, and cost only \$1.75 per can. Same is mailed postpaid to you on receipt of this amount, in money order, and address.

F. MUELLER, 287 Cullen Ave., Chicago. Sole Importer for the U.S.A.

JAMES WILSON, the office of the President, place with a new longest service of American Cabinet. appointed by President McKinley, before the re-election of Roosevelt in 1909. Cabinet office at all times was that of the successive Cabinets, nine months, and the years ago. Du of Mr. Wilson's being the population increased by 32 per cent of the country. The total value of the in 1912 was \$9,553,000,000, a practical increase in the due to the administration which he so admirably

The man who has of America by the Senate, the name of H. There are six along the line of that number of employees are all under the administration, but it was his railroad eating a reaches across the Harney was Fred, who in the employment of a railroad company where a continental line was a wilderness, and the f into the hands of the at Topeka forty years the track to Los Angeles houses until sixty-six

As might have been Wilson being a southern himself, is not only filled with Democrats, but largely a political creed. The coming directly from the only southerner jobs; other southern natural-born Democrats are reaching the example, Charles S. Thos Colorado, is a native Georgia.

A picturesque figure in the state is George Clements, a senator from California, August 23, 1839, in Ke at the age of 12 shipped on the sailing ship Golden State, shipped as an able-bodied seaman, and was the first to reach the Galapagos, where he was bound for the ship reached the port of Orville and entered the service of a merchantman. The sea was a perilous one, and he was a member of the Pacific company, operating vessels on the Pacific Ocean from Alaska to Hawaii. He was elected to the office for the Governor of the State, and was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected after the termination of his first term.

Roger C. Sullivan, the Illinois, is not likely to be a political crib during the administration. He is president of the Company of Chicago, and was elected to the office of the Probate Court in 1890 to 1894, a member of the National Committee of the National Council of the State will get nothing in return, and can keep him out

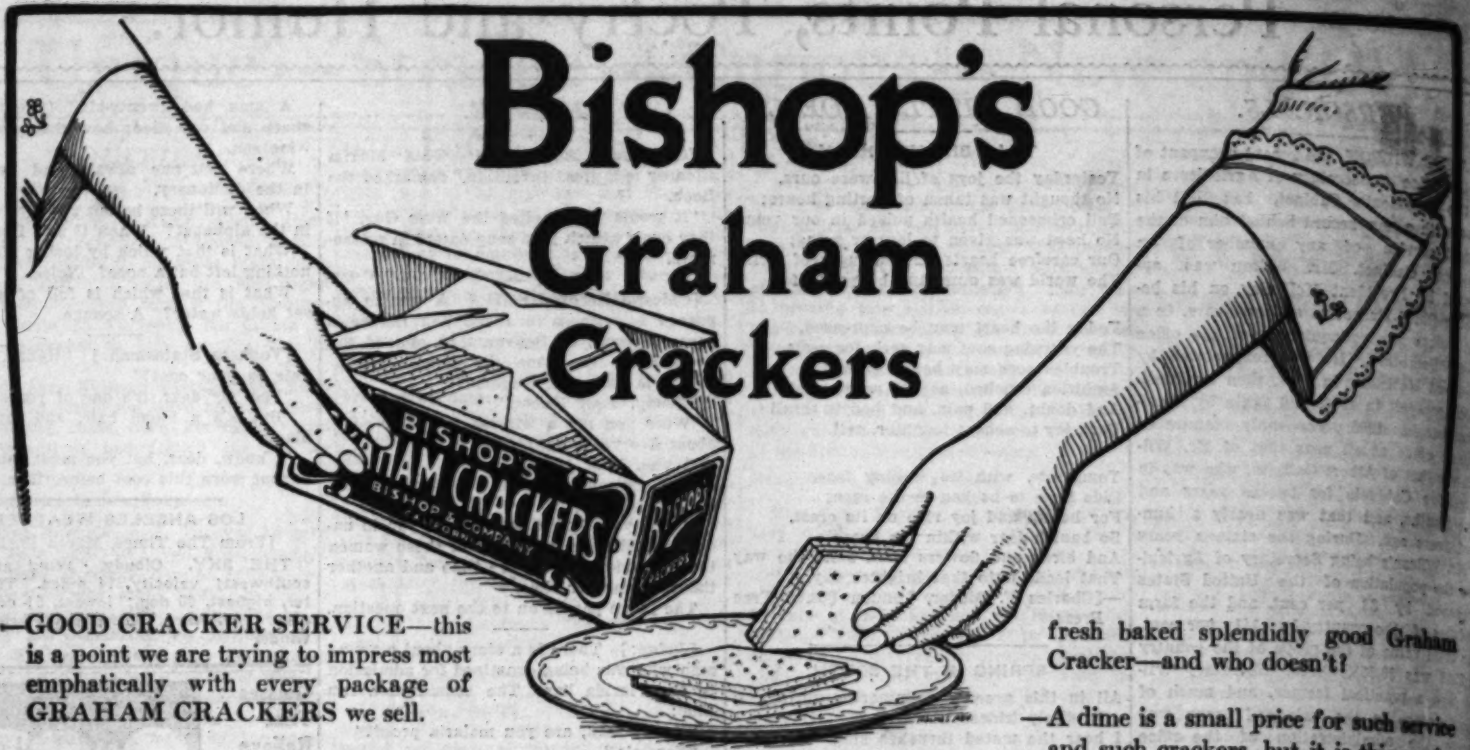
ALTA PA

HUMOR.

and of lobbies.
spacious

is authorized to expend
in making the Hotel Hunting-

structure, com-
ing one of the
ormas in South
the southern part
liberally dotted
hard trees the
of seclusion sug-
parts of the Oc-
a William R. A
tion, and, in the
ment, a master
purpose to at-
Oak Knoll, for
situation peculiar



Bishop's Graham Crackers

—GOOD CRACKER SERVICE—this is a point we are trying to impress most emphatically with every package of GRAHAM CRACKERS we sell.

—The way your Grahams are put up, the attractive wrapper, the sanitary dust-proof package, the freshness and daintiness of the crackers when you open them up are all most important points of service with us.

—The kind of a Graham cracker that BISHOP makes is worthy the utmost care and protection after it is baked. We know this kind of a service is ap-

preciated by every buyer of a package of crackers and that when you buy a package of BISHOP'S GRAHAMS you will see immediately that the highest service has been put into the production and packing of this splendid Graham Cracker. Service is what counts in this world today—loyalty to one's work.

—THIS SERVICE IS FOR YOU, and every one who enjoys a dainty,

fresh baked splendidly good Graham Cracker—and who doesn't?

—A dime is a small price for such service and such crackers, but it is this service that has made BISHOP'S Grahams so universally demanded and so widely sold. And it is the quality of the crackers that has made it the children's favorite.

—Spend a dime at your grocer's for a package of BISHOP'S Grahams, and know for yourself what we mean by "service."

To the Many Thousands Who
Will Today Enjoy
Newmark's Pure
High-Grade
Coffee



Rich
Aromatic
Delicious
—and it
Never Varies.

The Holmes Patent Disappearing Bed

is being installed in many residences, flats and apartments. All who use it are most enthusiastic in its praise. It is easily rolled into a

Perfectly Ventilated
Recess

Occupies no valuable floor space. Before you make your plans, call at

Holmes Disappearing
Bed Exhibit,

Ground Floor, P. E. Bldg., 618 S. Main St.

Pasa

XXXII

EDUC
IN

R HALEY
to find the
Particular
dona and the
little group of
a daring depar
honored and
fashionable Ho
duce the innov
portion of its
commercial use
been a decided
tion to being
all-year Marylan
themselves are
peculiarly fitting
I am more pl
by the beautifu
salons of luxury
play of costly v
ment of the per
ern California
hibit of modern
practical every
usual appeal for
others, my impro
uses of electricit
well-defined idea
was a dangerous
and its functions
of mighty engine
while the sun shi
ing stock of gro
and turning the
dustry. To be su
miliar with the
sistent of the use
downs of other de
use of the "juice"
dome of what I c
experimental, and
were, to the stage
was simply "behl
did not know it
It is not a crin
dome." Everyone
is something. We
we believe them
mind does not re
what is not seen
strated to the con
elation of this th
men who direct th
Southern California
the idea of present
concentration of unfa
of electricity in th
It is a novel way
it reaches and inter
ple who seldom are

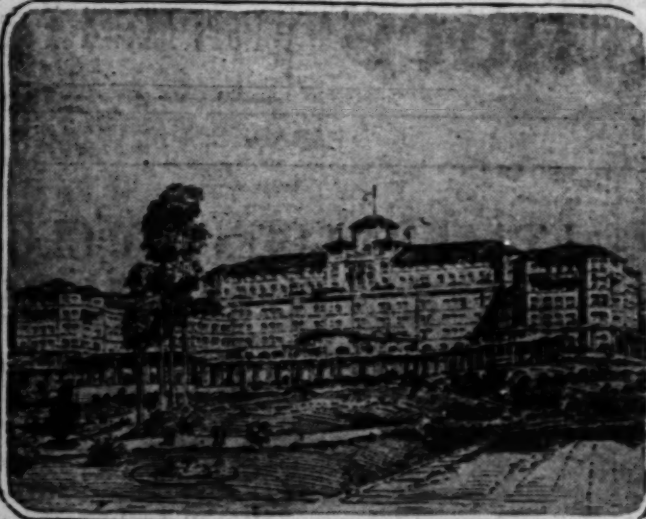
HOTEL
AN

T H. HUNTINGTON
H. Huntington
formerly known
worth Hotel, at Oak
and his later acqui
tor of the Hotel
Fandora, bring w
Huntington interest
notable hotel proper
Both hotels will be
the direction of D. L
management of the
made it one of the m
famous tourist res
Wash.

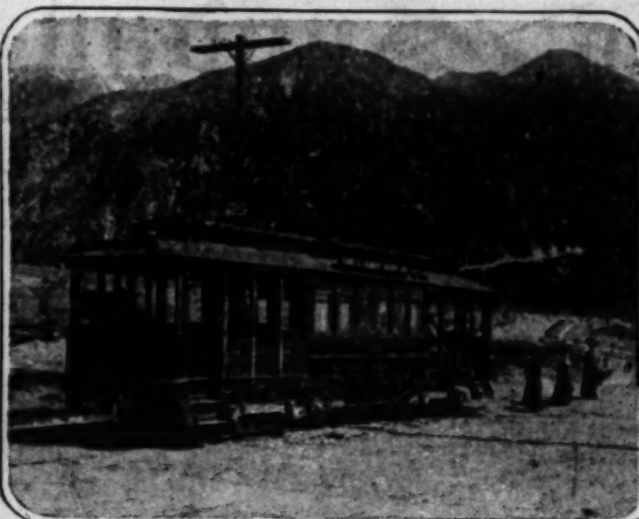
THE HUN
According to the
sum of execution, ch
ten will be opened
the beginning of the
1914. It will be a
a winter resort hot
purpose of the own
to make it the great
is kind on the Am
It is estimated tha
plate will represent
approximately a mil
ter of dollars. The
which have been
Huntington, provid
dramatic stories on
the structure, givin
for handseamer and
appearance than
Owing to a compl
of the second, third
to provide larger
the two additional
not increase of
room.

Besides the co
main building, a
accommodating 100
been ordered built.
dramatic ground ha
at a cost of \$75,00
for hangings sim
which the Hotel
come famous. The
conducted in conjun
in, not as an anne
an overview of gro
use many guests p
power. These little
is be charmingly p
be delightfully stu
that will be witho
furnish. William
when direction the
furnish seats at Do
furnished, is auth
\$14,000 in making
on grounds the
the West

motor generator take the place of the
The only wearing parts, other than the
all gasoline engines, are the motor gen
brushes, which are made much larger
necessary—ample for mileage of these



Hotel Huntington, Pasadena.



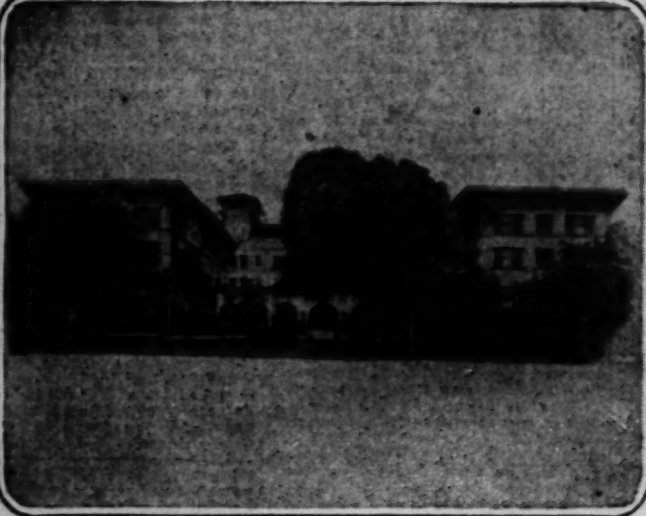
Trolley car at entrance to Altadena Country Club Park.



Boulevard scene in Altadena Country Club Park.



ALTADENA COUNTRY CLUB PARK
WILLIAM COMPANY
65 South Raymond Ave. Pasadena, Calif.



Famous Hotel Maryland Pasadena.



Duck Pond Among Garden of famous Busch Gardens



Display of Edison Company in Hotel Maryland



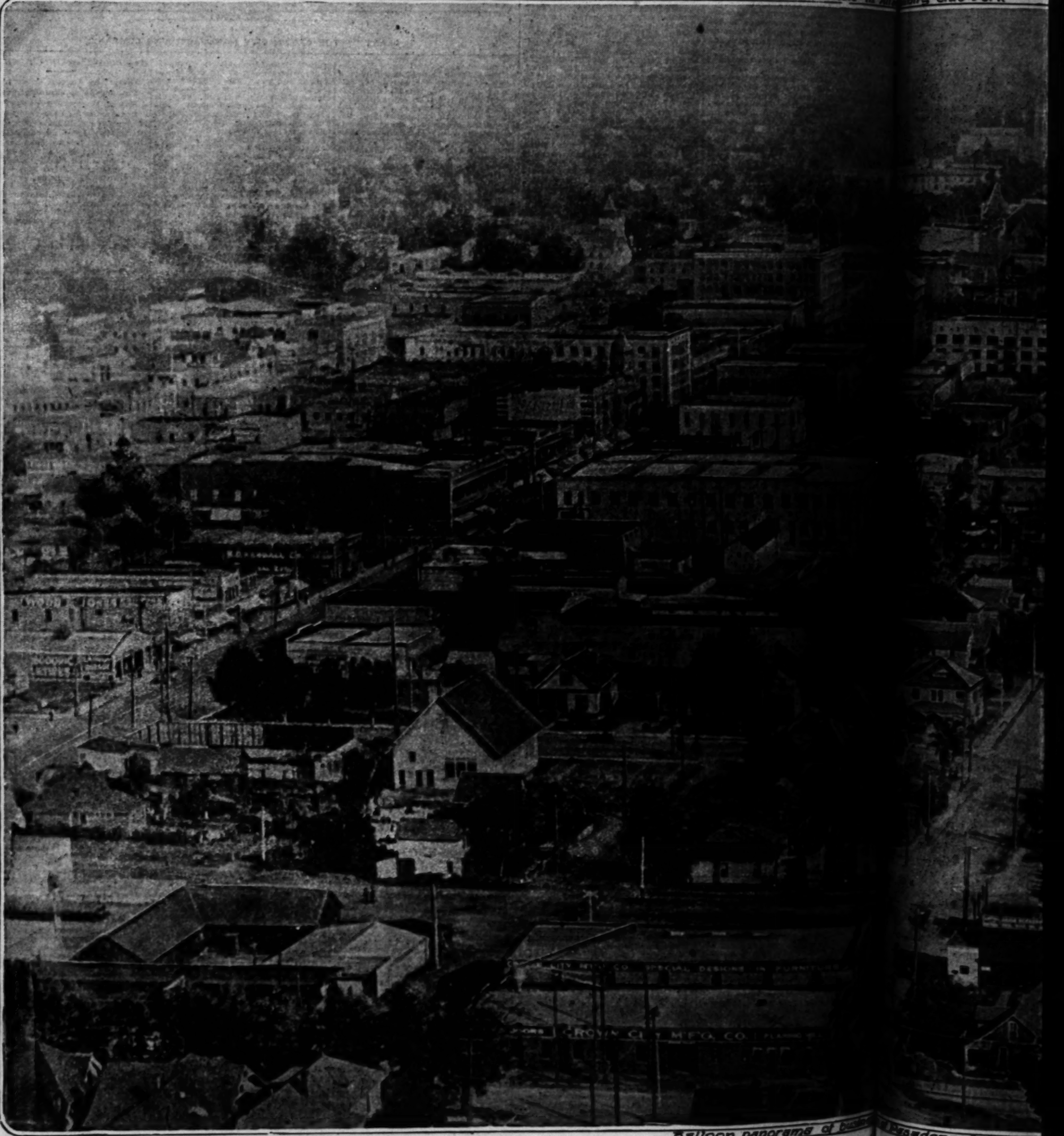
Edison Company's display in Hotel Maryland



Hotel Green Pasadena



In Sunken Gardens of famous Busch Gardens



Balloon panorama of Pasadena, California

PASADENA

"Crown City of the San Gabriel Valley"

ABOVE IS REPRODUCED A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BUSINESS CITY OF PASADENA. The view was taken from the top of the city, looking over the beautiful sunken gardens of Hulett C. Merritt. It looks down the main avenue, the Maryland Hotel, the First Presbyterian Church, Christian Science Church, Orange Grove avenue and Oak Knoll, famous residence districts, and the panorama presenting the central portion of the city adequately can include these features.

Pasadena, 10 miles (or 40 minutes) distant by electric car from Los Angeles, is one of the most remarkable cities in America. Perhaps no other city of its population is so favored in wealth and culture. It is the winter home of thousands of tourists, yearly visitors who live in the city's superb hotels or spend the season in their own palatial mansions. It is known as the "City of Millionaires"; and it is above all others the "Show City" of California. Its well-built business quarter, its miles of beautiful avenues, splendidly paved, lined with stately trees and lawns and magnificent homes, its wonderful scenic situation at the base of the Sierra Madre mountains, and its equable and delightful climate make it charming beyond words to describe or imagination to picture.

And withal Pasadena is a business city of present and growing importance. The city's population has increased 223 per cent in the last ten years. There are 1,200 manufacturing concerns, 1,000 retail stores, 1,000 restaurants, 1,000 hotels, 1,000 churches, 1,000 schools, 1,000 public buildings, 1,000 private homes, 1,000 automobiles, 1,000 horses, 1,000 dogs, 1,000 cats, 1,000 birds, 1,000 insects, 1,000 plants, 1,000 flowers, 1,000 fruits, 1,000 vegetables, 1,000 minerals, 1,000 metals, 1,000 stones, 1,000 shells, 1,000 bones, 1,000 teeth, 1,000 nails, 1,000 screws, 1,000 bolts, 1,000 nuts, 1,000 washers, 1,000 rivets, 1,000 pipes, 1,000 valves, 1,000 pumps, 1,000 engines, 1,000 motors, 1,000 generators, 1,000 transformers, 1,000 switches, 1,000 fuses, 1,000 relays, 1,000 controllers, 1,000 regulators, 1,000 meters, 1,000 gauges, 1,000 scales, 1,000 balances, 1,000 clocks, 1,000 watches, 1,000 jewelry, 1,000 clothing, 1,000 shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 gloves, 1,000 socks, 1,000 underwear, 1,000 outerwear, 1,000 accessories, 1,000 cosmetics, 1,000 toiletries, 1,000 perfumes, 1,000 colognes, 1,000 soaps, 1,000 shampoos, 1,000 conditioners, 1,000 lotions, 1,000 creams, 1,000 ointments, 1,000 salves, 1,000 powders, 1,000 sprays, 1,000 mists, 1,000 fogs, 1,000 clouds, 1,000 rain, 1,000 snow, 1,000 hail, 1,000 sleet, 1,000 ice, 1,000 wind, 1,000 sun, 1,000 moon, 1,000 stars, 1,000 planets, 1,000 comets, 1,000 meteors, 1,000 asteroids, 1,000 dwarf planets, 1,000 moons, 1,000 planets, 1,000 stars, 1,000 galaxies, 1,000 universes, 1,000 everything.

ABOVE IS REPRODUCED A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE city of PASADENA. The view was taken from a ball
over the beautiful sunken gardens of Hulett C. Merritt. It looks out
avenue, the Maryland Hotel, the First Presbyterian Church, Christian
Orange Grave avenue and Oak Knoll, famous residence districts, and the
orama presenting the central portion of the city adequately can include
Pasadena, 19 miles (or 40 minutes) distant by electric car
from Los Angeles, is one of the most remarkable cities in Ameri-
ca. Perhaps no other city of this population is so favored in
wealth and culture. It is the winter home of thousands of
tourists, yearly visitors who live in the city's superb hotels or
spend the season in their own palatial mansions. It is known as
the "City of Millionaires"; and it is above all others the "Show
City" of California. Its well-built business quarter, its miles of
beautiful avenues, splendidly paved, lined with stately trees and
lawns and magnificent homes, its wonderful scenic situation at
the base of the Sierra Madre mountains, and its equable and
delightful climate make it charming beyond words to describe
or imagination to picture.

And withal Pasadena is a business city of present and grow-

ing importance. In 1910 registered
the business figure of ten years
before. There are in the city car-
rying more than \$10,000,000. In
total bank deposits \$4,000,000. In
1911 the city received \$1,000,000. The figure
for 1912 exceeds the 1911 receipts (\$1,325-
000 in 1912) for the same percent. In twenty years,
The government has paid a \$200,000 postoffice
building on the city premises. The
building on the city premises. The
Pasadena property, valued at \$250,000 in
the Pasadena city directory. Building
operations, as they have averaged approx-

imately \$2,000,000 a year for
the character of Pasadena
particularly notable for the ex-
cessments. On the other hand the
that industrial development is
there are many thriving indus-
ber is constantly increasing.
bership of 1900; the Merchant
bers; and a Realty Board is
re-estate house in the city
advancement of Pasadena. The
for both the millionaire and
denans know, the best place
they are pretty nearly right.

XXXIIND YEAR.

EDUCATING FASHIONABLES IN THE "ELECTRIC WAY."

RAILROADS one must visit California to find the home of innovation. Particularly one must visit Pasadena and the Hotel Maryland with its little group of artistic shops. It was a daring departure from the time honored custom of the hotel for the venerable Hotel Maryland to introduce the innovation of assigning a portion of its beautiful building to commercial uses, and altogether it has been a decided success; for in addition to the hotel, the shops are the al-vary Maryland family, the shops themselves are unique, distinctive and eminently fitting.

I am more deeply than impressed by the beautiful rooms, the artistic sense of the place, to the distinction of the person; but the South California Edison Company's exhibit of modern electric lighting is a thing of the day has an unusual appeal for me. Like many others, my impressions of the applied use of electricity were limited to a knowledge of the "current" as a dangerous plaything that conformed its functions under the restraint of mighty engines to lighting cities while the sun slept, and of the use of the great railway systems and turning the heavy wheels of industry. To be sure, I was not unfamiliar with the electric iron, roasting and the great variety of uses of the "juice" were vague impressions of what I considered merely as makeshift, scarcely arrived, as it were, at the stage of practicability. I was simply "behind the times" and did not know it.

It is not a crime to be "behind the times" if everyone is behind the times. Something. We read of things, and we believe them in a way. But the mind does not readily comprehend what is not seen or otherwise demonstrated. It is a natural consequence of this that suggested to me who direct the destinies of the Southern California Edison Company to the exhibition of the most varied variation of unfamiliar practical uses of electricity in the Hotel Maryland. It is a novel way of advertising, and I trust it will interest the public in the shops, who seldom are seen in electrical

showroom. It was an experiment. It is a success. Moreover, it is a liberal contribution to modern education.

There is really very little space needed to show a great deal in an electrical exhibit of the kind. Most of the things are small, and, besides, they are surprisingly inexpensive. And all of them are quite ornamental, even beautiful. "Luxuries," one might say, under the label "things that operate them." "Cheaper than gas," someone says, "and there is an utter absence of odor." It is true. The largest object in the room is an electric cooking range. It has a built-in sink, large enough to do the cooking for a large family—all of the cooking. It is simplicity itself, operated by a few buttons, and is thermostatically regulated so that it is practically automatic. It costs forty dollars—four cents an hour to run. It is a kitchen range, and it works at a certain hour, and it will perform its duty punctually and thoroughly without a soul to tend it. If you try to feed a whole family, I think I should like to be a kitchen maid with an electric range.

And then there are the smaller electric appliances. There are the kitchen electric grills with their manifold uses, toasters, percolators, tea kettles and brewers and whatnot, in burr-grinder, coffee-maker, and honey, elaborate chafin dishes, culinary articles of every description, toilet accessories, vacuum cleaners, odd novelties—no end of devices one would not expect to find in a kitchen application. There are the electric cigar lighter, the electric water heater that brings water to the boiling point in only a few minutes, the electric electric curling iron, combination appliances adapted to various uses. And demonstration proves them indispensable. They are so useful, so convenient, so times, if one would benefit by really modern conveniences, if one would live thoroughly well.

At the Southern California Edison Company showroom in the Maryland Hotel. It is not a store. It is an exhibit. It is a lesson in modern living. I shall not attempt to describe it completely. I can only say I could not get it. It is a perfect gem. And if you would know what a perfect gem is, you should see it.

GENEVIEVE VERDON.

PLANT OF T

to the cheapest distillate. Because of the absolute control, it will burn a large or a small fire with equal efficiency. It can be lighted and put into operation in less than one minute.

The cost of operation depends entirely upon the volume of heat desired—the quantity of oil consumed; and in any case, it is far cheaper than any other known fuel. Oil is fed through a valve, not by a shovel, and the fire burns until shut off. Oil leaves no ash to be carried out, leaves no dust behind. Oil requires no kindling to light.

The American Ideal Oil Burner is manufactured in Pasadena, at No. 419 South Raymond avenue. It is a new industry, but it has thoroughly demonstrated the efficiency of the burner, and its burners have been installed in many important buildings in Pasadena and Los Angeles already. They are in use in the Pasadena City Hall, in Madison school, Pasadena, and in the factory of Daugherty, the pickle manufacturer, where they have even saved the severest tests and found entirely satisfactory. The burners are made in five sizes. The cost, including installation, is soon saved in fuel bills, and the life of the burner is practically unlimited. Its operation is both simple and safe.

The management invites investigation and daily demonstrates the operation and efficiency of the burner at No. 419 South Raymond avenue, Pasadena. They declare, that the American Ideal Oil Burner will be the basis of one of the largest industries in Pasadena before another year.

THE RAYMOND—TOUTEST MECCA

THE CROWN CITY MANUFACTURING

is itself clean, immaculately clean. It is dry where water is not needed. It is light and airy. The girl operatives are neatly clad, electric fans keep the atmosphere fresh and cool. There is no oppressive odor of steam. The place is flooded with natural light. The machinery and mechanical devices are spick and span, like the operatives spend daily recesses from their work, would grace the grounds of "Millionaire Row." Here in the "teahouse" throughout the summer the management provides ice cream and refreshments for the "help." On the second floor is a dining hall, where the employees have their lunches, hot coffee being served to those who wish it.

It would be quite futile to attempt a description of the splendid equipment of the plant. Everything is of a large scale suited to the great and growing business. The various machines are operated by individual and directly-connected electric motors. It is said that the company's order of "extractors," devices for removing the water from laundry fresh from the washers and rinsers, was the largest order of the kind ever placed in America. All of the machinery is of the latest, improved type. A new dryer, recently installed, has a capacity for drying a truckload of laundry every seventeen minutes. The great washers are so constructed that individual family lots of laundry may be washed separately. The utmost care is exercised in sorting garments for the wash, not only as to colors, but as to shades of colors, so that

GAS COMPANY.

GAS COST LOW IN CROWN CITY.

Giant Los Angeles Concern Serves Pasadena at Minimum Cost—Result of Progressive Management.

Los Angeles and the tributary cities of Southern California (Pasadena in particular), have approximately the cheapest and best artificial gas service in the United States. Gas is sold in Los Angeles and Pasadena at 75 cents per thousand cubic feet—cheaper than in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Omaha, Buffalo, Portland (Or.), Spokane, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Tacoma and Pittsburgh, in which cities the price varies from 80 cents to \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet.

Pasadena's good fortune is in part a spoil of war, of keen competition; but it is hardly less a result of participation in the progressive management and scientific operation of large corporations that have attained to an exceptionally high degree of efficiency concurrently with a minimum cost of production. The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, a \$10,000,000 enterprise, is notably forward in anticipating public demand, and its attitude in voluntarily advancing its service and reducing the tax on the business has made it an anomaly among public service corporations; has created and firmly established a genuine popularity.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, with its predecessor companies, has been under one management for twenty-three years. Its business has been in existence forty-six years, and it is the oldest of its

THE real estate purchases by a syndicate of British Columbia capitalists of the beautiful Altadena Country Club Park tract, and the placing of the managing agency in the hands of the William R. Hoopes Company of Pasadena, is one of the most significant real estate deals recorded in the Crown City during the present year. It is not only one of the largest single tracts, involving as it does a consideration of approximately 1,000 acres, but it is also of so important in that it launches an extended campaign of improvement that is to add to Pasadena one of its most delightful exclusive residence districts.

Thousands of Passadenans and tourists have motored over the famous Altadena Foothill boulevard, which winds for miles along the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains, have passed to enjoy the singular beauty of this gently sloping eminence which sweeps in graceful undulations southward, a slightly elevated plateau, and a gently sloping hillside, and the blue range of hills miles beyond across the picture-like San Gabriel Valley. It is a prospect well worth contemplating, and it is not surprising that some business idealists should here give rein to imagination and project in fancy and ultimately in fact a pet corner of a paradise estate, that some business idealists should here give rein to imagination and project in fancy and ultimately in fact a pet corner of a paradise estate.

Altadena Country Club Park is rather a very large name, a very small addition. It embraces just 164 acres, and it has been platted into 180 lots, or sites. So it will be seen that each home will have its own site, and the sites are not uniform in size or shape, being artfully subdivided to harmonize with the contours and general situation. They average about 1.5 acres, and are scattered over the lot—the equivalent of a block in some of the northern cities. And throughout the district winds a system of splendidly graded, wide, macadam drives, curbed and guttered and lined

Property values will undoubtedly increase at Altadena Country Club Park also, for the prices of sites as now listed are low, in view of the development proposed. The average price of sites as quoted now is approximately \$3669. While this figure is not excessive, it is not for the "poor man," it is for the "middle class" man, a really high standard of improvements. With the situation all that can be desired, with the prices founded on present values, and with the certain assurance that no element will be admitted to lower the tone of the district, socially or financially, the success of Altadena Country Club Park may be easily prophesied.

With the exception of its boulevards and parkings, Altadena Country Club Park is today very much as nature found it, a wooded hillside, with the Echo Mountain and of Mt. Wilson, skirted on the north by the magnificent scenic foothill boulevard presently under construction. It is a complete circuit from Lee Acres by way of South Pasadena, Lamanda Park, Altadena, LaCanada, Verdugo and Glendale, to Tropicana and Hollywood. It is one of the most beautiful highways for motoring in Southern California, and justly so, for the road is splendid and it is a course of infinite variety, a crossing, traversing valley, surging mountainside, plunging through orange and lemon groves, at times coming down to the level of the sea into the distance, threading beautiful suburbs, thrilling with delightful change. New York avenue, the main artery of the state, the great property, connects with this famous foothill boulevard. It is being paved at the present time. It is this avenue which is being thronged with automobiles and its western extremity have been built many handsome and expensive residences. At the north end of the new highway, one of the new popular automobile highways, makes its start. A public automobile stage makes the ascent of the mountain daily. Within a few years the climb will be made and horseback



Compl

HOTEL HUNTINGTON AND HOTEL MARYLAND.

THE HUNTINGTON. Recently by Henry B. Huntington of the property formerly known as the Wentworth Hotel, at Oak Knoll, Pasadena, and his later acquisition of the contents of the Hotel Maryland, also of Pasadena, and under the name of the Huntington Interests, two of the most valuable hotel properties in California. Both hotels will be conducted under the direction of D. M. Linnard, whose name the Hotel Maryland has made it one of the most famous and desirable tourist resort hotels in the West.

THE HUNTINGTON.

According to the plans now in process of execution, the Hotel Huntington will be opened to the public at the beginning of the year 1914. It will be conducted only as a tourist resort hotel, and it is the purpose of the owner and manager to make it the greatest and the best of its kind on the American continent. It is estimated that the hotel complete will require an investment of approximately a million dollars, or five of five dollars. The architect's plans, which have been accepted by Mr. Linnard, provide for the addition of several stories on the central part of the structure, giving the building a more stately and more imposing appearance than it has at present. Owing to a complete rearrangement of the second, third and fourth floors, the larger suites for guests, and the additional floors will afford an increase of only thirty-eight

There are few hotels in Western America that are so ideally located for the "tourist aristocracy" of the land. The great hotel building stands upon an eminence that commands an unsurpassed view of the entire San Francisco Valley, with its expanses of orange and lemon groves and delightful suburban country seats to the south and east. To the north the city of San Francisco, with its dense district, unlike any other in the world in the natural setting of its palatial homes. Back of these rear the rugged peaks of the Sierrita mountains, so near that they seem almost in the Huntington's own parklike grounds. No mark of business or of the city is visible from this the perfect repose of the situation.

At the opening of the Hotel Huntington to the inspection of the public recently, the hotel was so well engaged to appear, and it is estimated that not fewer than 1400 guests were entertained in the great hotel auditorium where the concert was given. It is the intention of the management to open the coming season with a grand ball, and it is believed that this will eclipse any similar function ever witnessed in Southern California. Plans are being now matured by Manager Huntington to make the hotel a social center of the Southwest the coming winter.

Already hundreds of visitors have been to the Hotel Huntington buildings and grounds, and reservations are pouring in for the great hotel's initial season.

—MAY—

The Raymond has been designed in accordance with the requirements of the store for them. The restaurant, the treats, beautiful Pasadena. For four and a half months each year the Raymond is a scene of brilliance, a center of social life, a great house party, and the national consequences are daily made. And during the remaining seven and a half months it is hardly less a scene of activity in preparing for the pilgrimage of the tourists who come here low. It is a veritable tourist Mecca, a temple of worship, a shrine, to which thousands yearn and cross continents and seas to reach.

No. The Raymond is not a cathedral. It is a hotel. A quarter of a century ago it was not even a hotel. Its site was a wheat field. About all that it had then that it has today were its foundations. But the foundations were there sufficient to inspire Walter Raymond, owner and proprietor of the Raymond, as they have charmed him since, with all parts of the earth in later years.

Today the Raymond rises preeminent above the city, a monument of seventy acres of natural and artificial park, with its miles of sinuous shaded walks and drives, a mile from the city, a mile from the heart of the lovely San Gabriel Valley. It is a commanding structure, architecturally modern and imposing. A formally designed lobby and entrance connects the base of the rise with an elevator station communicating with the lobby and various floors of the building.

The Raymond is the only hotel in

The shoe shop in Los Angeles that the Roys, nor one where better work is turned out. The dry-cleaning plant is a new one, the equipment is modern and is equipped with powerful vacuum cleaners for removing all traces of dust before and of odor after the process of cleaning.

The Royal Laundry Company's business requires the maintenance of several departments, all well equipped, covering Pasadena, Los Angeles, Alhambra and Monrovia. The Los Angeles office is at No. 213 West Third street, and Pasadena is employed in the various departments, and \$40,000 a year is disbursed in wages. The company owns a large ground, 150x 185 feet on South Raymond avenue; also its building, 104x185 feet, fifty feet of it being three stories.

The company was established four years ago. The present officers of the company are: W. M. Haskell, president, and treasurer, and Harry Shays of Los Angeles, director; Robert Nelson, now of Long Beach, formerly of the firm of Nelson & Kreutz, Pasadena, and L. F. Caswell, secretary and manager.

PASADENA INDUSTRY EXPANDS.

PASADENA MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE Now Is the Leading Enterprise of the Kind in the City.

With the adding of sixty odd feet of building to the plant of the Pasadena Machine Shop and Garage recently, this business has taken its

condemns and \$60 miles of overhead electric lines. Branch offices are maintained at Pasadena, South Pasadena, Alhambra, Inglewood, Watts, Hollywood and in five of the residence districts of Los Angeles. The employees of the company number more than 1100. The entire system is modern and up-to-date in every respect. The very latest methods are being used for the production and distribution of gas and electricity. The business is constantly growing and the company is continuously expanding its system in advance of the demand, in order to provide the development of the cities that it serves.

NOTABLE SEASON AT GREEN.

Famous Pasadena Hospitality Registers Host of Winter Guests—Brilliant Social Functions.

Not for years has the famous Hollywood Green "Pasadena" palatial winter home for tourists, experienced a more brilliant season than the present one. The great caravansary is fairly teeming with social life, and no number of events and parties are continuing undiminished until early May, when the doors will close to permit the annual unfoldment of a great show event in the city's winter season. Each year it seems that there is little left for ingenuity to devise in the way of new attractions; yet no number of new ideas and new ideas evolved and executed at the cost of thousands. Next year, though the city itself embraces a beautiful city park, the

A black and white photograph showing a dirt road or path leading towards a building in the distance. A fence runs across the middle ground. The scene is identified as the North End of Altaden.



the construction on the new building, a garage capable of accommodating 100 automobiles has been ordered built, and ten acres adjacent has been reserved for a cost of \$75,000 to provide sites for lawns similar to those found in Maryland and the Florida panhandle. The building will be used in conjunction with the hotel as an annex to accommodate the guests. Many guests prefer to the hotel. These little hotel homes are carefully planned and are delightfully situated in garden grounds without a peer in California. Hertrich, under the direction of the woman who owns the estate at Dos Robles has been authorized to expend \$100,000 in the remodeling of the grounds the most beautiful in the state. Many rare plants will be brought to the estate to add to the already on the grounds. The complete layout of walks, pergolas and other features will invest the grounds with an attractiveness unsurpassed in California.

The beautiful Hotel Maryland has been so long a favorite winter home for thousands of California's big tourist family that it is scarcely less well known than the state itself. It is unique among the tourist resort hotels of California. The resort, including the main building, the thirty-two bungalows and the tennis and tennis courts occupy seven acres of ground on Colorado street, just west of the downtown business center of Pasadena. In years past it has been the scene of many of the state's important events. From the Southwest, and it will continue to be pre-eminently a home of wealth and culture. Unlike the Huntington and the Biltmore, the Hotel Maryland is open the year around. No hotel in Southern California has so many distinguished guests of recent years, nor has any done more to carry the fame of the State across seas and continents. The Hotel Maryland is the hotel successes of the Southwest, and its success has been well earned by its high standards and consistent efficient management.

Southwestern California having its own famous golf course, the Raymond, is a first best golf course, it is said, in all the Southland. Here the notable golf tournament is held annually in the fall, and not a day of the season passes without its spirited contest. Scarcely less famous are the Raymond country club and the Raymond hotel, a particularly an "out-of-doors" hotel, with its expansive veranda, its delightful sylvan surroundings, the hotel being a part of the climate. The Raymond stables and garage contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the guests, and the Raymond offers itself the opportunity to explore the nearby "beauty spots" in and about the Raymond country club. The Raymond card and billiard rooms and the library, provide amusement and entertainment within. The Raymond is a first class hotel, and a place for the comfort and pleasure of guests. In cuisine, service and appointments the Raymond is a first class hotel. Such in brief, is the Raymond, premier tourist resort hotel of Pasadena, according to the Raymond Hotel. The Raymond make up its winter family.

years in its present location at the northeast corner of Raymond and Bellevue. In machinery and equipment the shop is modern throughout, not only in respect to the mechanical devices themselves, but in the manner in which they are installed. Every precaution has been taken to safeguard employees, all pulleys and

own little park—a roof garden overlooking the City of Millionaires. The Green is a place of great beauty, its immensity and splendor of its great haws, the Green is heralded far and wide. "The largest resort hotel in California," the beautiful fireproof building, occupies nearly the area of two city blocks. The east entrance, comprising the east, center and west buildings united by ornate-covered corridors of concrete and cement which support Raymond arches, contains arches, are more than 500 large guest chambers, 350 with private baths, extensive dining hall, billiard room, and a large lounge and arrangement; besides numerous spacious parlors and smoking-rooms, and billiard-rooms, dining-halls and smoking-rooms. More than a mile of spacious hallways leads to the rooms. A large hall, 100 feet wide and 100 feet, is encased in glass and devoted to a conservatory of tropical plants. In the main hall is a great central fountain with 12 fountains, and 12 chairs, opening from which is the reception-room, the billiard-room, the

with parks, in which have been planted palms and trees of other varieties.

The principal charm of Altadena Country Club Park is in its diversity. On the north, for instance, the sites are high and the views of the mountains are the most fascinating panoramas in Southern California, while the southern portion of the tract is a level, grassy expanse with scattered trees that will give a setting of seclusion such as characterizes parts of the Oak Knoll estate.

It is the diversity of the company creation, and, in the sense of an achievement, a masterpiece. It is not the purpose to attempt to describe the site, for where else does the situation peculiar to Oak Knoll prevail. Each is peerless in its way, and the company management will evolve at Altadena that the company's achievement in Oak Knoll is cited.

To fully appreciate Oak Knoll one must have seen the district half a dozen years ago. It was barren in

The mountains are so abrupt at this point that it seems one might almost touch them. Many draws and canyons are visible, and the air is a thrillingly light of advancing and waning day, challenge exploration. There is no wind, no sun, no heat, no humidity, no glow to the senses in the whole environment. The air is pure and sweet and healthful, fragrant of nature, exhilarating.

Nature has done much for Altadena Country Club Park, but its completion is not yet. There is something that nature has done in to be disturbed, could be much disturbed, in fact. What man adds will make of it a new place, a new world, a new abode in all this charming Southland. It will be a park in fact, jeweled with flowers, and a garden with beautiful trees and many-colored flowers. It will possess a character peculiarly its own. It will be another new place in a city that is a city of show places. And it will be within a very few years. Already the new owners are at work. They are to acquire the property, in attracting the



Random Manufacturing Company
patents an Oil Burner That Elim-
inates all of the "Drawbacks."
One of this world's blessings are
those that are in degree. The oil
burner could be a blessing — or
it can be a blessing — "but"
neither the its fits and buts over-
the necessity of inventors have oc-
curred. It has been used as a fuel,
and most recently it has been only a com-
mon success.
The American oil burner is the first
and greatest blessing of its kind in
the world.
The draught is entirely
natural and does not
cause the oil to smoke, pro-
and generates obnoxious
fumes. It is sufficient to obviate
with too much smoke and
the fuel. The only way to
keep — is to do away with
heat and soot and "smell," and still
be best, is to contrive a con-
ditional draught that may be
used in all cases and that

of dampers, thereby holding the heat in the fire box or furnace.

The American oil burner is the only burner yet devised embodying all of these requirements. The oil is fed into a mixing chamber and comes into contact with a current of air supplied by a small blower directly connected to a motor. Part of the oil burning in the mixing chamber raises the temperature sufficiently to cause the oil to vaporize. This vapor is mixed with the air and the mixture is ignited. The result is a flame shaped somewhat like the flame of a coal oil lamp, only horizontal. It will burn without smoke any grade of oil from gasoline



**AMERICAN IDEAL
OIL BURNER.**

Crown City Establishment One of the Finest Laundries in the West. A Credit to Pasadena.

Pasadena is famous for its climate, for the natural beauty of its situation, for its health, and for its culture. Its citizens have contributed in the way of magnificent homes, churches, hotels, gardens, streets and avenues. It should be no less noted for the cleanliness of its people, its neat, who, in so far as may be, divert their enterprises of the workaday garments of commerce. Its shops are novel, unique, artistic.

There is a way of understanding the why and the wherefore of the Royal Laundry. For the Royal is not a laundry, it is a laundry that is peculiarly suited to Pasadena. Not that Mr. Casswell and his associates might not have established just such a laundry elsewhere, but that where Pasadena is, it would it have been so fitting.

The world has been long used to the idea of a laundry that is clean and sloopy, sloopy laundries. The Royal Laundry is pretty nearly every-

has not been an accident in the shop in more than six years.

Mr. Packard is a devotee of general machine work, including all kinds of pump and well work and automobile and truck repairing. He is especially noted for his work on the most delicate, too heavy or ponderous, for the equipment and employees to handle, and he insures prompt attention to any work that comes to the shop. Mr. H. T. Packard is a native of Pennsylvania, and himself a skilled and experienced machinist, and personally superintends all important work. His employees are all capable men, and he guarantees entire satisfaction in every instance. Like all competent mechanics, he is capable of doing anything out only first-class work, and he has built up a reputation for his shop in the city by the excellent patronage in his line in Pasadena.

Though he has been nine years in business for himself, Mr. Packard is no new business man in the city. He has made a substantial success, and his enterprise is one of the

The reading-room. Of steel construction, in addition to fireproof qualities, all the rooms are fire and burglar proof. The house and all its many rooms are located 400 feet from the hotel.

Under its present control, Hotel Green is the center of attraction for the world traveler, resorter and tourist, and is conspicuous for its dependence upon the good food, the good entertainment and good living. Throughout the season the great parlors of the house periodically stage the most famous and brilliant of the house guest-list and of society leaders in its home city. A social season to devote his entire time and thought to the planning and detail of all house functions of a social nature, and to the planning and detail of private and rapid conveyance to all coast points of interest on regular and special excursion boats, including theater party service to Los Angeles. In brief, the management makes the entertainment and the social season and the success of it is affirmed by scores of guests who register at The Green as regularly as the seasons.

ground" was particularly forbidding to the orthodox "planner." In Southern California, the "planner" is a technical term that may advantageously combine the "eye of the artist" with the "eye of commerce." The Asiatic company, of which Oak Knoll is an irregular, with the bifocal vision of art and business; and the transformation has been wonderful. The first time I saw the place was on the market in 1906. Before the end of two years another plot of sixty odd acres on the old site had been sold for \$1,000,000. In 1915 another 100 acres brought the total Oak Knoll acreage to something over 200, new acres were added, and the improvements are counted in millions. It is without question the most superb, exclusive residence district in the country. The improvements are a little more than six years in the making. Property values have multiplied enormously. The place is the little colony of wealth and culture in Oak Knoll, for they have not built for speculation or in-

distinction of wealth and culture to the attention, and a number of sales have been made and are at this time under negotiation.

The electric car line from Pasadena runs north and south, and one block south is the Washington street car line. These lines afford frequent service and bring the center of Pasadena five minutes from the center of Pasadena. Every other modern convenience common to established cities is to be found here, and long in advance of the actual need for them. No part of the tract will be disposed of or reserved for the Altadena Country Club Park is to be strictly and exclusively residential, and as such it invites the interest of the investor, and the owner of the means to erect handsome homes.

The William R. Slants Company, Investment bankers, 1187, and conducts offices in Pasadena, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The real estate department is in charge of the tract, No. 65 South Raymond avenue, will act as agent for Altadena Country Club Park, and the owner also as agent for the property.

A dark, high-contrast image showing a curved surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of paper. A small, bright, rectangular object, likely a piece of tape or a label, is visible on the surface. The image is very dark, with the object being the primary source of light.

1940

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, ST. LOUIS, MO.

1

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

SOCIETY FASHION SHOW AND GARDEN PARTY at Hotel Maryland, Pasadena

No Plus Ultra.

NEVER before in Southern California—perhaps never before in America—has been witnessed so novel and rare a display of Dame Fashion's whims and fancies as was presented on Monday, March 18, at the society fashion show and garden party at the Hotel Maryland in Pasadena. The Crown City's best set was out on force and it was reinforced by whole battalions of the elite from Los Angeles. Throughout the afternoon a constant stream of limousines and electric and smart touring cars flowed like a parade into Colorado, Los Robles and Euclid, and it is estimated that not fewer than 2500 gorgeously-gowned and faultlessly-groomed votaries of fashion witnessed the show.

It was a notable gathering, lined and grouped in party array at the gaily-decorated tea tables on the beautiful Hotel Maryland lawn, but it was not more notable than the event that brought it together. Excepting for the absence of the race course, the scene was strikingly like Trouville in France—or Longchamps, where the Grand Prix is held, and which it was intended to simulate. A promenade of almost priceless Persian rugs carpeted the greensward between lines of refreshment tables, about which gay parties gathered under the shade of garden trees or varicolored parasols. Music and refreshments, chatter and bright smiles, gave the occasion the gala day atmosphere of the French race track, where periodically blossom forth the fat and decrees of the Parisian autocrats of fashion; and here, as at Longchamps, paraded the wonderfully-gowned and caparisoned living models—manikins attired in the costliest and richest creations of the moment—the latest importations of the Magnin of San Francisco.

Punctually as the clock tolled three, a craning of necks and hush of expectation announced the opening of the show. Handsomely mounted, eight stunning horsewomen in their graceful glove-fitting habits and attended by liveried grooms, entered the avenue of Persian rugs, traversed its length amid gasps of admiration, and dismounted, dismissing grooms and horses, and promenaded to and fro. Presently a troop of tennis and golf girls appeared, fresh and piquant, like Christy covers sprung to life. They were clad in the conventional white skirts, white shoes and stockings, and in vivid-colored blazer jackets—green, purple, blue, red, gold. Then came the manikins in suits, presenting the latest that Paris offers in fabric and cut; then the afternoon gowns, wonderful in simplicity and richness, the mode of the hour. And so the show progressed, without halt or a moment's dullness—a continuous procession of new creations and exclusive importations. After two hours the out door portion of the show was at an end, and it terminated the most unique event ever staged in Pasadena.

At night the show was resumed indoors. The Maryland's great lobbies and ballroom were a veritable crush of spectators. A spot light trained directly on a broad stairway, down which the manikins, robed in marvelous dazzling evening and dinner gowns, descended in entering the room. The show began with the display of the negligees of soft material—bustiers, chifons, crepe de chine—all in dainty colors, delicate pinks, blues, yellows, lavenders, greens and trimmed in sheer shadow and bancha lace. The dinner gowns followed, beautiful and expensive. Everything was expensive. Yet there was an abundance of the merit that is not always a part of expensive things—the distinction, or whatever else it is,

that stamps an expensive article as worth its price. It is estimated that the gowns alone that were exhibited in the show could not be bought for \$20,000.

The hats generally presented a profusion of Bird of Paradise and high colors; though there were very many simpler hats, conspicuous for their trimmings in the high Bulgarian colors made popular since the Bulgarian war by the style potentates of Paris. Poiret hats, dresses and wraps were much in evidence, and certainly no more exquisite ones ever graced his own famous show gardens in the Shrine of Fashion, Paris. One porch wrap, of brocade crepe in old Chinese colors—blue, yellow, high rose and green—created a running murmur of delight as it was exhibited. Other wraps that made a sensation were the chifons, brocade in gold and silver and in high combination colors.

Among the evening gowns were many Dresden and pompadour of printed chiffon, nearly all quite simple, but possessing rare perfection of line that embodied dignity, grace and beauty all in one. There were also many even more elaborate gowns. One in particular, a French model, was a tailored suit with a skirt of black and white block flannel, with a single drape in front, and a very fine French serge cutaway coat. This suit was worn with a crepe de chine waist of Coq de Roche, a black meline hat, with a single sharp plume in the same shade of red; black shoes



A Drecoli dream—from the famous Magnin French shop.



Society Fashion Show and Garden Party at Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, where exclusive Magnin importations charmed the Southland's elite.

An exclusive French importation of J. Magnin & Company.

and stockings, and a Coq de Roche charmeuse parasol printed in hand effect.

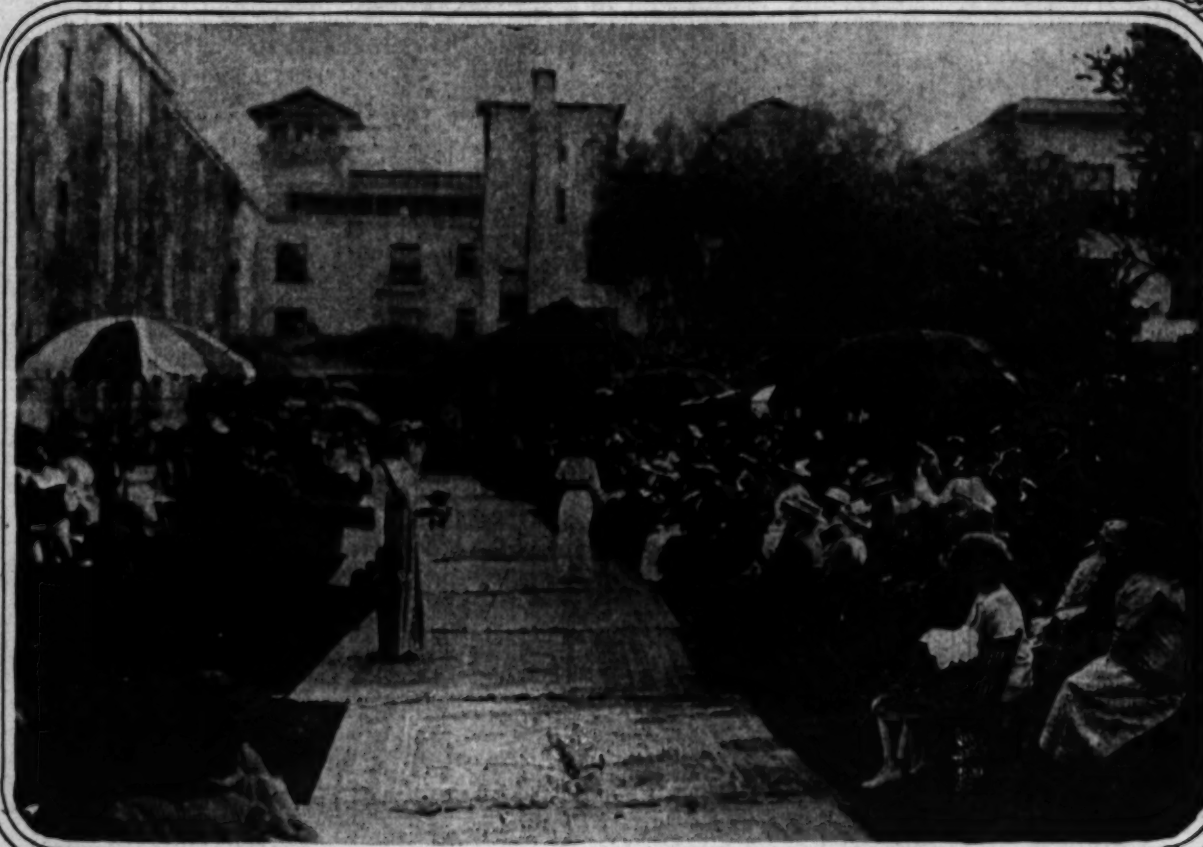
Another notable hit was a shimmering garden dress, with skirt of blue over lace and shot tulle bodice of Coq de Roche, trimmed with blue Bulgarian flowers. The hat was with this costume was a Lorraine, with flowers to match those on the dress, and with a bow of blue and white. The dress (by the way) and the hat (by the way) were a production of the period of Mary Louise, and was conspicuous among the Magnin importations shown.

Among the ball gowns a Gode model of brocade charmeuse, with bodice of fine sheer shadow lace, with rhinestone ornaments, and with a long narrow train, was one of the handiest ever shown in Pasadena. Distinctly difficult, but easily donning, was the Cherrell model of old rose chiffon brocade in silk and satin. It was draped on one side with a delicate sheer lace, was fastened at one end with a great rhinestone ornament, and was cut very low.

The wonderful Hotel Maryland of J. Magnin & Co. was said to have less a show than the parade of fashion for which it supplied the portion of rare and exclusive importations: for the Society Fashion Show was a display of styles, but it was types, and not of styles. The shop presented an almost endless variety of simple and elaborate importations in gowns by Lucile, and tailored gowns by Francis, and dresses by Doucet, Martin, and Bishop David and Paul Poiret, evening gowns by Calia, and hats by Georgette, and hats by beaux, Marie Givry, Paul Poiret and Suzanne Talbot; and beautiful for-made hats—direct importations for the exclusive Pasadena and Los Angeles trade. It is a bit of the world transplanted in an unexpected way that is redolent of the fashion centers of Europe. It is a daily show from which Pasadena and Los Angeles society takes its cue in the ever-engaging art of fashion. What does "Paris" want?



Charming Paquin model shown by J. Magnin & Company.



Magnin importations at Society Fashion Show and Garden Party.



Beautiful Callot creation—J. Magnin importation.

Our Boys and Girls

PROFUSIONALLY ILLUSTRATED

XXXIIND YEAR.

I'LL BE
-GED IF
ISN'T C
TO TOW
HUH! I
HAVE TO
THAT IN
THATS N

MY
RAISE
OLD
WILL

ARE THOSE
RABBITS FOL
LOWING ME
THEY ARE!

DREAM OF THE RAREBIT FIEND

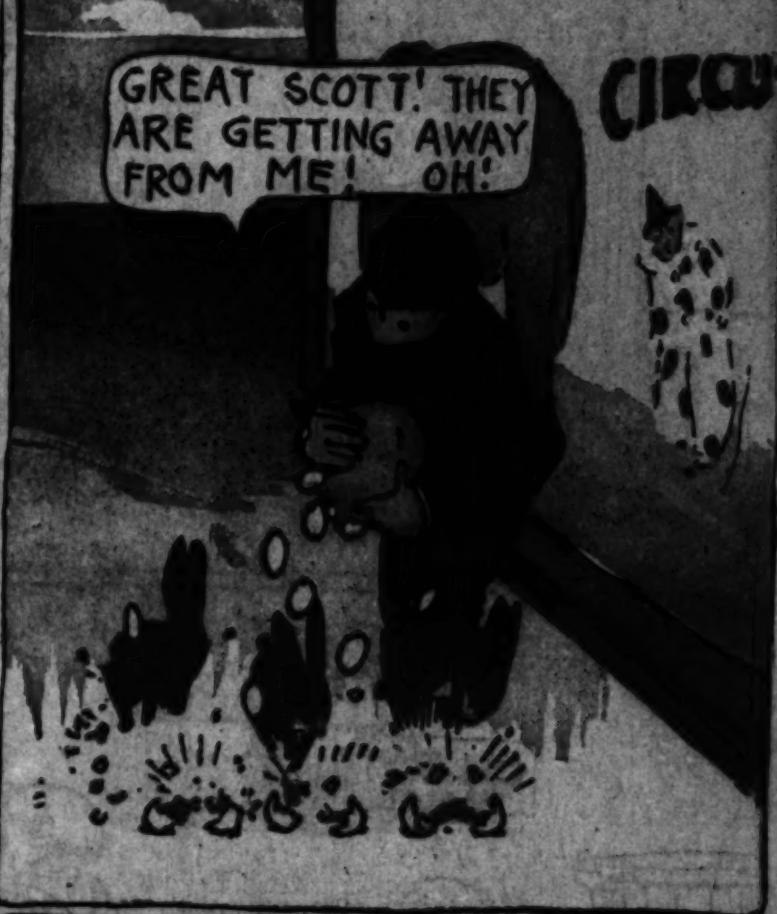
I'LL BE DOG-
GED IF A CIRCUS
ISN'T COMING
TO TOWN!
HUH! I WILL
HAVE TO TAKE
THAT IN! AN'
THAT'S NO KID!



OH! THIS
BAG HAS
BUSTED AN'
THE EGGS
ARE DROP-
-PIN' OUT!



GREAT SCOTT! THEY
ARE GETTING AWAY
FROM ME! OH!



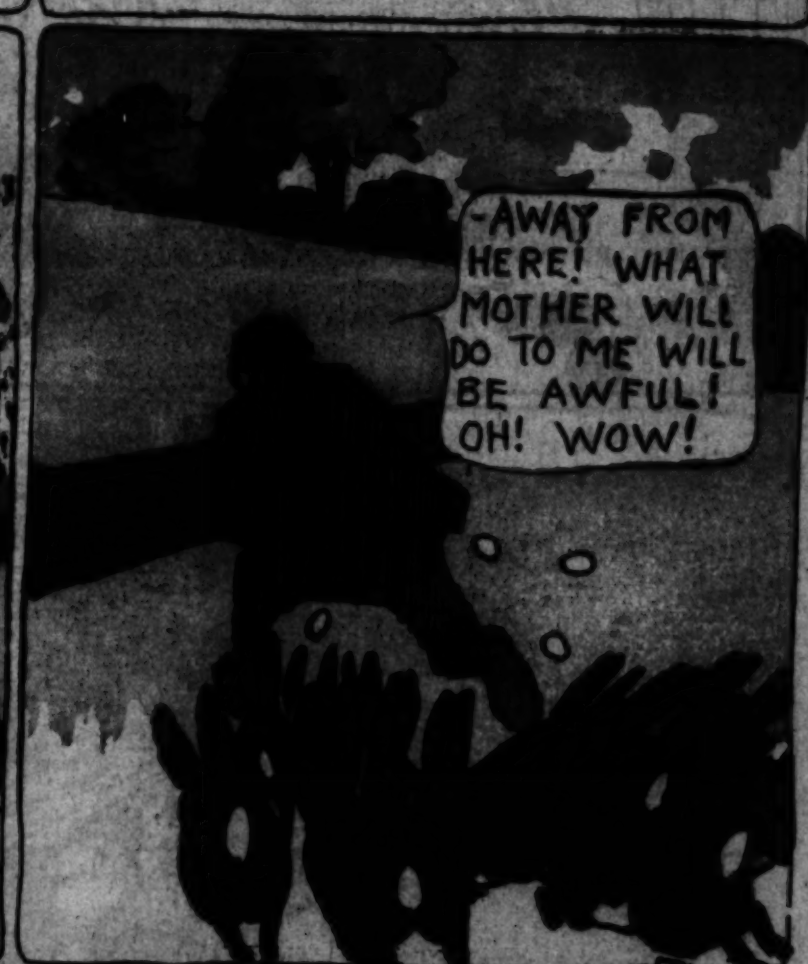
MY MOTHER WILL
RAISE THE MERRY
OLD DICKENS'
WITH ME



LOOK WHAT
IS COMING
OUT OF THOSE
EGGS! I'M
GOING TO GET



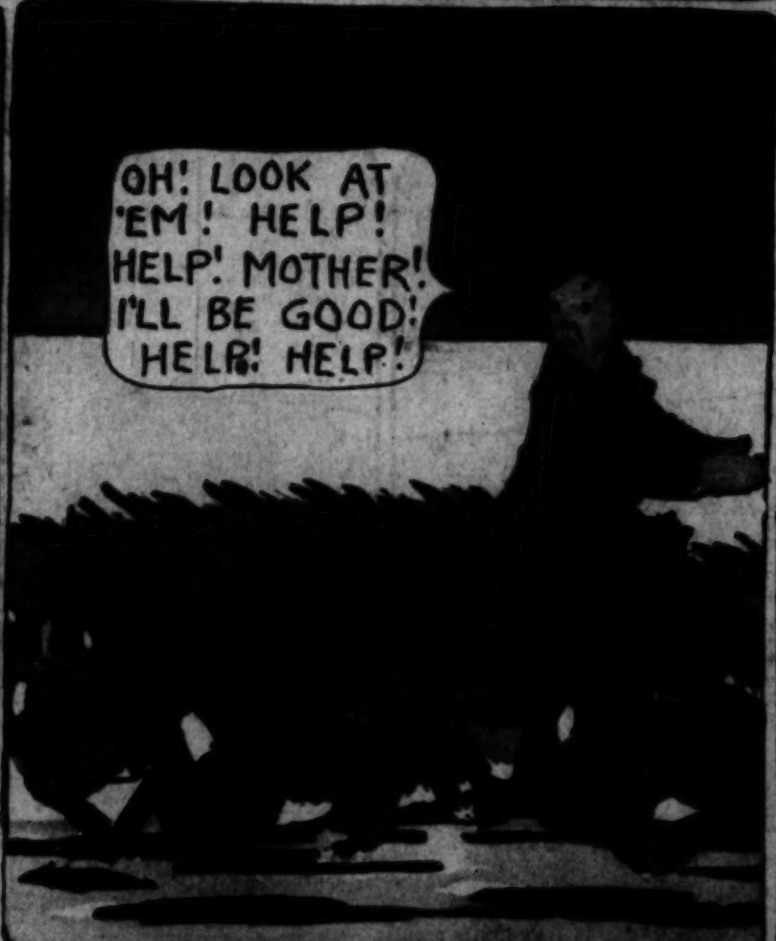
AWAY FROM
HERE! WHAT
MOTHER WILL
DO TO ME WILL
BE AWFUL!
OH! WOW!



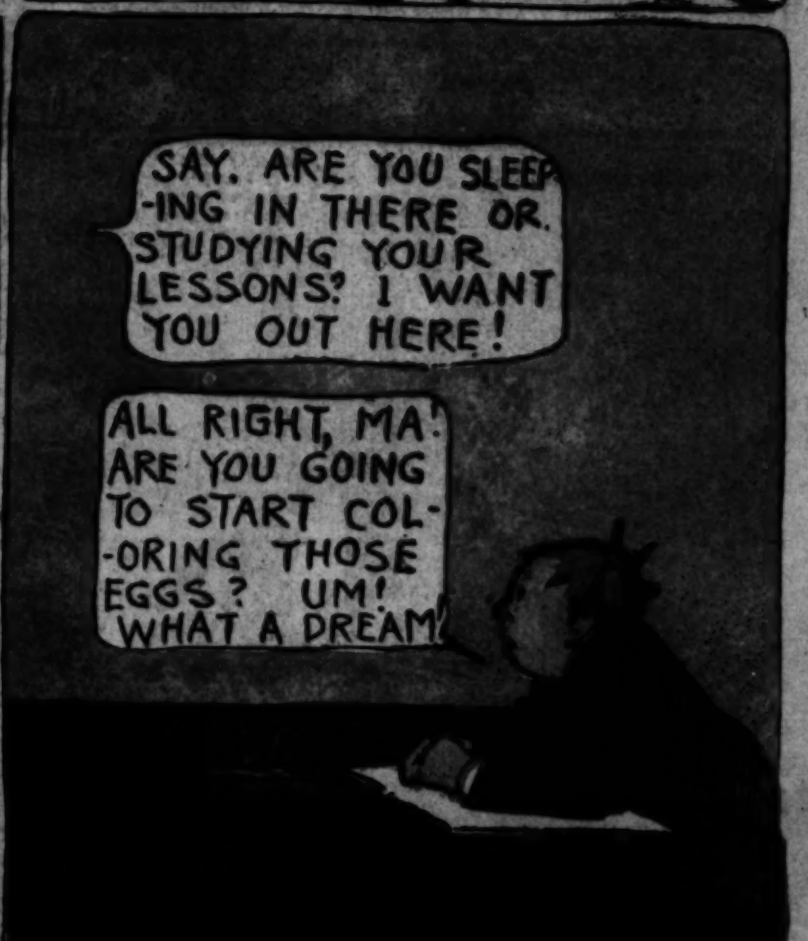
ARE THOSE
RABBITS FOL-
LOWING ME?
THEY ARE!



OH! LOOK AT
'EM! HELP!
HELP! MOTHER!
I'LL BE GOOD!
HELP! HELP!



SAY, ARE YOU SLEEP-
-ING IN THERE OR
STUDYING YOUR
LESSONS? I WANT
YOU OUT HERE!




ALL RIGHT, MA!
ARE YOU GOING
TO START COL-
-ORING THOSE
EGGS? UM!
WHAT A DREAM!


BRICK BODKINS' PA

INTRODUCING A BORN IMITATOR





MR. TWEE DEEDLE.




1—Three little men, one on horseback, surprise Dickie and Dollie, and insist on taking them for a ride. They catch up the frightened children, the strongest of the trio clinging to the horse's tail, and away they go.



2—Over the fields and fences they speed and Dickie cannot persuade the little men to release them.



3—The little men enjoy tormenting the children. Mr. Twee Deedle sees the party coming and flies to the rescue of his friends.



4—Catching Dollie's arm, Mr. Twee Deedle pulls hard and the little men have all they can do to hang on to the horse's tail.



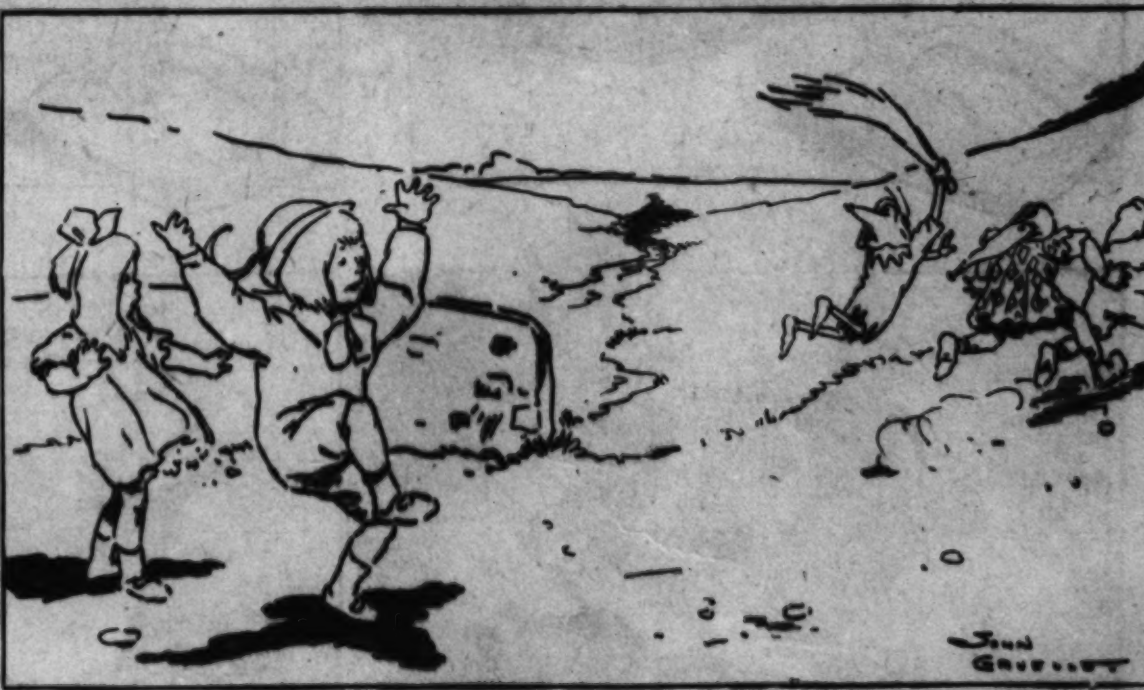
5—Twee gives a real hard yank, and the horse's tail comes off and falls to the ground.



6—The little man who rides the horse keeps on going, but the other two fall in a heap.



7—Mr. Twee Deedle flies over the children's heads and catches up the horse's tail, and the two little men, knowing what is coming, start to run away.



8—Mr. Twee catches up with them and before he is through the horse's tail is worn out. Dickie and Dollie feel sorry for the two little men, but they know that they are getting just what they deserve.

ERES COME TO THE BRIDE

THE Easter season without its brides would be as unusual as the day without its gleaming white lilies. So many brides-elect choose the week following Easter for their happy day that we have accepted weddings and trousseaux and all the happenings in choosing and making gowns as natural events. So here comes the bride—and she is a very suitable, beautifully gowned bride, with a fitted trousseau, which need not be purchased in haste, although the artistic ideas of great designers are presented to you.

Your eyes naturally are centered on the lovely gown walking up the aisle. She is dressed in the accepted wedding gown of supple white brocade, with a long square train and enriched by duchesse lace in just the right places. A fichu of lace crosses over the bodice, revealing a chemise of mousseline with a line of tiny buttons down the center. Half-length sleeves of mousseline are trimmed on the outer line with buttons. The draped bodice has a line of orange blossoms from the waist line to the bust. A folded tunic of brocade is caught in front under orange flowers, sweeping back and blending with the train. The front lower part of the skirt is slashed, the space filled in with accordion-pleated chiffon. Orange flowers are here again, and a cluster of blossoms is placed on the train. The veil is draped over a cap of lace edged with flowers. It falls in two lines to the end of the train.

When the bride goes on her honeymoon, she wears a practical demi-tailored suit of whipcord, which shows a diagonal tunic and drapery which gives freedom, yet still retains the straight effect. The jacket is cutaway, with a decided line in front, showing the entire skirt. Sleeves are three-quarter length, and collar and cuffs of light-colored silk. The jaunty hemp hat is in a modified tricorn shape with a fantasia at one side.

For the bride's negligee, the pink satin model is all that she could ask. It is a little short-waisted, the bodice cut on kimono lines. Cordings define the waist line. A row of chiffon roses is used to lead the deep ruffles of shadow lace on the sleeves and the bottom of the skirt. The negligee is shown in front. With this is worn an exquisite cap of lace, with a shirred band of net and hangings of pink roses.

Before for morning frocks is the accepted model. This white ratine dress has dark-colored velvet and shows the bolero line in the dark trimming on the bodice. Long sleeves have the dropped cuffs, while the roses of the dark border are in the form on the skirt and bodice.

In white charmuse is the exquisite "rose gown" and quite artistic simplicity. It has a bodice with a modified V line bound in tapestry-blue satin. The skirt is bound around its slashed edges. Roses of white pink mousseline and green silk leaves form the trimming. They are placed in the front and back of the narrow belt, on the sleeves and bodice, and a shadow lace holds the side drapery of the skirt. The accordion-pleated panel. Enamelled buttons in pink and blue form a line of decoration down the skirt.

When the bride goes to a dance of spring or summer she will wear the lovely frock of white with the figured chiffon tunic. There is a butterfly motif, and a chiffon drapery bound with white satin that suggests butterfly wings at the waist. From the front is a strip of cording with white buttons, extending from the girdle to below the knees. The figured tunic falls in draped lines, and shadow lace holds the side drapery. Shadow lace fills the bodice and forms the sleeves. Every line of the trousseau is made to make you name the day.



The Brocade Bridal Gown



A Figured Chiffon Evening Dress



She Travels in Dark Whipcord Suit



Practical Ratine for Morning



A White Charmuse Afternoon Gown



For Her Rest Hour

MAKE YOURSELF A WELCOME GUEST.

Although my guests were aware of my opinions on this matter they were never on time once during the fortnight they spent under our roof. In vain did I ask them at bed-time the hour at which they would be ready for breakfast and fix it to suit their desires, even taking the trouble to have prepared and served two meals—one for those who had appointments to keep, and the other for our luxurious visitors.

Under some circumstances promptness or the reverse may make no difference. I am happy enough to be an occasional guest at a house where I go when I am tired out and want rest. There tardiness does no harm. The hostess comes out when she goes down to the early breakfast rendered necessary by her husband's train and when I saunter down later I find she has supervised her housekeeping and is sitting waiting for me with the morning paper or with

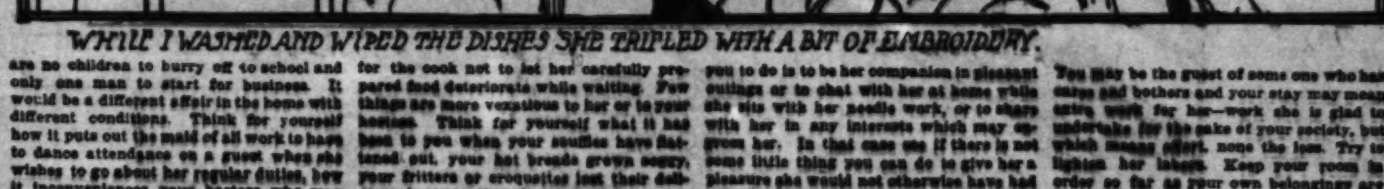
WHILE I WASHED AND W
are no children to burry off to school and only one man to start for business. It would be a different affair in the home with different conditions. Think for yourself how it puts out the maid of all work to have to dance attendance on a guest when she wishes to go about her regular duties, how it is just

IPED THE DISHES SHE TRIPLED
for the cook not to let her carefully prepared food deteriorate while waiting. Few things are more vexatious to her or to your hostess. Think for yourself what it has been to you when your souffles have flattened out, your hot breads grown soggy, your fritters or croquettes lost their dail-

D WITH A BIT OF EMBROIDERY: you to do is to be her companion in pleasant outings or to chat with her at home while she sits with her needle work, or to share with her in any interests which may engross her. In that case too if there is not some little thing you can do to give her a pleasure she would not otherwise have had

You may be the guest of some one who has
 sons and brothers and your stay may mean
 extra work for her—work she is glad to
 undertake for the sake of your society, but
 which means effort, none the less. Try to
 lighten her labor. Keep your room in
 order so far as your own belongings are

Be be careful not to be a spectator that you do the wrong thing. But be careful more in helping them to get the things—fast in offering and not in giving. Unfortunately, when you are like to have done for you a great what your hostess wants you to be and you must hear this in mind. But only the need, but the wish of the visitor, and then put your best things to make your own for the visitor.



So be careful not to be surprised that you do the wrong thing, but be sure you are helping them to get the things—fast in effect and not accomplishing. Unfortunately, what you will like to have done for you is not what your hostess wants done for her, and you must bear this in mind. Put on only the need but the wish of the guest, and then put your best stamp of making your wish a joy for her and so

You begin drying or relaxing your hair, open the door to all kinds of cosmetic appointments and make life so much different. I have been a hairdresser for myself up in 1982 you put into a good grooming, well groomed and not too tight fitting clothes; to be up and to provide and compensate for the time you spend your personal appearance to be able to handle what you may begin to do. I have the opportunity when I can any one should be able to become simple and well used, giving me the prevent the hair from growing.

spiced meat, better, for the
cup sweet milk, two cups
lardless baking powder in
teaspoon, and a half cup of
cream of tartar, one cup
chopped nuts, flours half a
cup. I have never met anyone
and am sure people don't
put cherries or any kind of
the bottom of the liquor, and
make the pulp better than
either hard or soft must be
I know the pulp made by this
used, for I have seen it in
The directions came in an
cock, who is down in the
cock took of her own choice
choice, which she had chosen
himself and came to be the
satisfaction of the others.
are delicious, but the
butter of the remaining
and there is no room for
puffs, either. I don't see
to be better, and in a
this recipe is against the
tablespoonful of sugar, and
are if there are any more
result. I am also sure
those puffs by putting them
place. In place of the
jam—only about half a
the raisins, the jam and
the cream. The jam will
come a half full of the
orange or the jam will
this to make the whole
what she calls "jam"
and occasionally some
have the pulp and
fear that the jam will
dish near twice it is
it appears in some of the
days or a fortnight
from only puffs of the pulp.

Do you recollect the communication I printed from this "shut-in" some time ago? I spoke of her then as one who made her living by the exercise of her few available talents, eeking naught from charity, and I boded that some of the "Cornettes" would hunt out patterns, magazines, and books which she craved to give her occupation, hope, and cheer. Some idea of the generosity of the response may be gained from her overflowing gratitude. I printed her letter not only as a means of arousing gratitude, but to show how possible it is to lighten the dark places of sickness and loneliness by the exercise of a little thought and trouble on your part in sending the articles which may be of small use to us, but mean cheer and gratitude to her. I am sure you are not so fortunate than ourselves. This is only one of the offices of kindness by which the

Drop the dumplings from the hot pottinger;
 3. **DRUM STUFFY**—Butter the inside of a
 large bowl. Cover the bottom with a layer
 of tart apples, peeled and sliced. Sprinkle
 the with sugar and cinnamon or nutmeg
 and put over it a layer of crumbs, strewn
 with bits of butter. Repeat the layers of
 apples and crumbs until the dish is full, mak-
 ing the top crust with an extra quantity
 of crumbs. Cover the dish with a lid or
 the oven, and bake slowly for twenty or
 thirty minutes; uncover, brown lightly,
 serve in the dish in which it was cooked,
 with either hard or liquid sauce.

* * *

Drop Cookies.

"Endowed are the recipes published
 some time ago for drop cookies. They are
 so good I don't doubt the fact that a
 reader has lost and not reprinted.
 "If the person asking for conventional
 designs will write to me now I shall be glad
 to send some. A beginner in china re-

Omelet.
 Baked eggs in cabbage.
 Meat.
 Two omelet.
 LUNCHEON.
 Portions of chicken pie heated in gravy made from
 jelly.
 Green pea soup (in leftover).
 Stuffed sweet potatoes (in leftover).
 Jelly cake.
 Tea.
 SUPPER.
 Omelet and tomato soup.
 Roast beef larded and cooked over (in leftover).
 Creamed carrots.
 Baked apples.
 Canned tomato.
 Black coffee.
 G. G.
 TUESDAY.
 BREAKFAST.
 Orange.
 Omelet and cream.
 Bacon and fried hominy (leftover).
 Tea.
 Tea, coffee.

Grapes
 Tea
 Tea
DINNER.
 Asparagus soup (leftover).
 Smothered liver.
 Boiled spaghetti.
 Boiled onions with cream sauce.
 Flaming island.
 Omelet.
 Black coffee
 &
THURSDAY.
BREAKFAST.
 Stewed apples, cereal,
 - tea, butter and cream.
 Soup.
 Potatoes.
 Toast.
 Tea, coffee.
LUNCHEON.
 Mine of liver (leftover).
 Fried mush (leftover).
 Onion soup (is leftover).
 Cream cheese.
 Crackers.

High tops and tennis cap (top left-hand)
 Bismarck pudding
 Pommes au croûtes
 Apple pie
 Black coffee
 * *
SATURDAY.
Breakfast.
 Rice boiled in milk
 Prunes hot with ice
 Tea.
 Tea, coffee.
LUNCHEON.
 Souffléed salmon is appetiser (a left-over).
 Baked Welsh rabbit.
 Lenten soup.
 Hot salad and maple syrup.
 Tea.
DINNER.
 Vegetable soup.
 Boiled mutton with apple sauce.
 String beans.
 Stuffed sweet potatoes.
 Butter pudding.
 Black coffee.

It becomes it is a simple and harmless remedy, but it has the saving of its value and cost, but it has the saving of its value and cost, preventing the change of color in the hair.

So much for that. I do want, however, to say a word relative to drying the hair. Even although I appreciate the possibility of gray hair arising in some lines of employment as a drawback, it would be a great deal better to dry the hair properly than the business of drying it. Putting aside the ethical side of it, the work of drying, once begun, must be kept up, and is an unsanitary nuisance. I have friends who have been in bondage to the practice for many years. Once begun it must be continued until the hair is as dry as a bone, whether all the time. I could write a tale of the outward accidents attending hair drying—one woman's hair actually turned a greenish brown from the application of a dye she had therefore used with entire success—and all of them would

dish, with a little
 be better, and so I
 this recipe to make
 to make it more
 as if they are not
 result. I may also
 these points by putting
 places. In place of
 dish—only about half
 the relation
 the orange was the
 cause half full of the
 orange or the dish
 this to make the
 what she said I
 and accompanied
 have the dish
 overcooked
 afraid that too
 dish may make it
 it appears in some
 days or a few
 from one

[illegible]

By ADELAIDE BYRD

AN EASTER-LILY CENTERPIECE

DESIGNED BY E. J. BUCKMAN

sign is here for the approval and adoption. I wish that you could see the thirty-inch circles worked up and finished with wide lace. You need only multiply this by four, however, to imagine what an important part of the beauty of a room this is.

The design is quite large from the nature of the Easter Lily, and the methods of working nowadays have taken this fact into account, for women are not given to doing a little work in many interesting ways.

The quarter should be traced on your medium-weight linen by any of the methods suggested on this page. The making of the stem and leaves of the same center and bringing the quarter around. Be sure to make the outer edge of the stem and leaves of the same size. Have little difficulty in completing the design.

Now you thought of making a darn- stitch is a lattice-work stitch made from the outer line in as far as the design, filling in with the stem leaves and blossoms. The lattice-work stitch is crossed lines (like round diamonds when finished). They must be parallel, and an excellent guide line can be made with a yardstick and a pencil. Draw the design on the cloth that the same slant will be maintained.

Outlining with solid line that are curved under is very effective. Make the central line solid, too, so that a contrast between the solid and outline stitches will be decided.

The use of net or glaz is a lovely one on centerpieces which can easily be made on this design. Make only one lily in each quarter of net and leave the other three plain.


Place a piece of net or glaz which has the square mesh over the design on the right side. Make it even and

buttonhole stitch. Work the centers solid and outline the veins on the net without sewing through the goods. Cut out the labels and mount.

[illegible]

A black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured, light-colored surface, likely paper or fabric. A prominent, dark, curved line or crease runs diagonally across the frame, starting from the bottom left and curving towards the top right. The surface has a mottled, aged appearance with various small dark spots and fibers visible.

A black and white line drawing of a stylized, swirling cloud or smoke pattern, likely a decorative element from a Japanese book cover. The pattern consists of several thick, curved lines that swirl and flow together, creating a sense of movement and depth. The lines are drawn with a simple, bold stroke, characteristic of traditional Japanese woodblock printing or book design. The overall shape is somewhat circular, with the lines curving inwards and outwards, suggesting a vortex or a billowing cloud. The background is plain, making the dark lines of the pattern stand out.



Darned Embroidery

Pressing Jacket

Of the most useful garments which comprise a wardrobe is a Pressing Jacket, and for which you need no pattern.

The fabric used for the darning stitch are buckram, Russian crash, Roumanian linen, cotton rag and serim-fax. The last is usually used for darning draperies.

Place the design on the material as

[illegible]

A black and white line drawing of a person's legs and feet. The person is wearing a long, flowing garment that reaches down to their ankles. They are also wearing sandals. The drawing is done in a simple, sketchy style with bold black lines on a light background. The person's legs are spread apart, and their feet are visible at the bottom. The background is a textured, light gray surface.



How to Transfer

HAND are suggestions for saving the pattern before any material is sewn. Perhaps the easiest way is the "draw-pane" method. This is used when the material is thin, like

For the Layette

THERE are no many articles which must be supplied for the layette, and all of them can be made at home. While the delicately embroidered and lace trimmed dresses are finished, the little girl must be supplied with covers. The pillowcase and the sheet should be embroidered to match. Remember the sheet covers the upper end, and if the linen is not already hem-

[illegible]

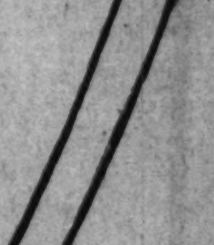
is a pretty little two layer, made of two different dimensions so that it will fall over the corners and the inside of the corners will fall over the outside of the corners. The corners are gathered in and each pillow is then unusually attractive.

For the covers are worn and the corners of the covers are gathered with two or three inch wash ribbon. Note this binding over in order to keep the corners from coming out. When embroidering a lampshade cover, the more elaborate way is to stamp the design of lampshade, but it is easier to cover the paper as the embroidery is done. The heavy, slightly twisted white silk, known as the ribbon, is used for the lampshade and is effective and readily done. No sewing is required for the work of this variety.

When embroidering the lamp's cover, there is no need to leave the center perfectly plain. There are many ways to do the edge of a lampshade, and the most common is to use a wide ribbon, and then to the pillow with a narrow ribbon. An edge of valance-like is also effective. If you have a lampshade, make a ribbon or a wide insertion with an edge. Then insert the ribbon into the lampshade, and join the insertion to the pillow without pattern.

Embroidered lampshade and window drapery are suitable materials for making lampshade covers.

A detail of a manuscript page. On the left, a decorative initial 'C' is visible, rendered in a simple, bold, black line. To the right of the initial, there is a column of text written in a Gothic script. The text is arranged in two columns, with the left column being slightly wider than the right. The parchment is aged and shows some staining and wear.



Using Japanese Embroidery

IN THE Japanese shops or the department where lovely articles made by that chosen race are well embroidered, medallions of exquisite workmanship are offered at a reasonable price. These can be utilized in many ways to furnish artistic articles for adorning the home or person. Narrow inscriptions of the same em-

Another pretty design is made by using a strip of brocade, five or six inches wide and one yard long, and then showing the center surrounded in the lower halves of plain blue silk or satin three or four inches in width. Fold this long strip over and over.

[illegible]

artistic material its value is incalculable when transposed to adorn the home of a woman. Garmentes, more whims, creating grace and elegance are features of this beautiful material.

How to Transfer

Here are suggestions for transferring the pattern before your material before working. Perhaps the easiest way is the "window-pane" method. This is successful when the material is thin, like linen, batiste, etc. Pin the sheet of paper and the material together and hold them up against the glass of a window. With a sharp pencil draw on the material the design, which can be easily seen through the goods. If one-half of the design only be given, unpin the paper and turn the other side to the light. The strong light behind will make it plain.

If you have carbon paper, you should place the sheet between your fabric and the newspaper. The latter is on top. With a sharp pencil go over the outlines of the design. The impression will be left in fine lines and will last until you wash the fabric. This method is successful on heavy materials.

The last way is also easy. On water-soluble or ordinary tissue paper trace the pattern before you. When the design is completed, turn over the paper and cut out the pattern with a heavy pair of scissors. Then place the design on the fabric and rub it with your fingers. The fabric will be marked all the points. The pattern will be transferred without dis-

For the Layette

THERE are so many articles which must be supplied for the layette, and all of them can be made at home. When the daintily embroidered and lace trimmed dresses are finished, the little crib must be supplied with covers. The pillowcase and top sheet should be embroidered to match. Embroider the sheet across the upper end, and if the linen is not already hem-stitched, collar and buttonhole-stitch

[illegible][illegible]

Darned Embroidery

ONE of the easiest and quickest embroidery stitches is the darning stitch, and it is most effective when used to decorate table runners, pillow covers, guest towels and bureau scarfs.

The fabrics used for the darning stitch are buckskin, Russian crash, Roumanian linen, cotton rep and seritin. The latter material is usually used for darning crapeskin.

Hold the fabric on the material exactly as you do for the needle and foot. You choose buckskin, begin at the corner of the design and run a thread under the needle in a slanting line (see head in best) over the surface, catching up the threads of the fabric. Run the body of the needle. Continue in this manner until you reach the end of the line and you have run the thread through until it lies flat. Now turn the needle and run a line parallel to the first one. The threads of the fabric are correctly done, the threads brought to the surface will form stitches which

row. Work back and forth in this manner until the design is completed.

When carrying out the material selected, the procedure is different. Since there are six threads standing out, you pick up a single thread of the material, and work it back and forth over the intervals until the design is completed.

A pretty design worked on a pillow cover or Russian crash is done in three colors, beginning from a rich red or coral.

An artistic table runner has a design of Russian origin, made with a wide embroidery needle and a single strand of cotton. For the children's nursery the darned work is especially appropriate, for it comes in many interesting designs, such as showing animals, flowers, etc. Each kind of embroidery has its own special uses.

Darning is mending work, and you

A Dressing Jacket

ONE of the most useful garments which comprise a wardrobe is a drawing jacket, and here is one for which you need no paper pattern.

A yard and a half of material twenty-six inches in width is required. Cut a strip of material through the middle and cut half the length. Pin back the middle fold. Then fold the two sections to form a collar. If the material is the same on both sides, the collar will lie flat. If not, neatly or crocheted edge around them.

Using wool or silk of a corresponding color, sew the collar in place. A wrong side, the collar flaps will have to be covered with plain silk or with the same material as the collar flaps. If either silk or soft satin would be

channels are formed by turning back the material at the corners on a diagonal line with the collar. Two large loops are then fastened to the collar and these are pulled into loops or bows. The remainder of the material is bound with ribbon or finished with a crinkled edge. A wide band of material is turned down the back and the open sleeves are placed over the arms and buttoned easily together. This is a comfortable jacket for use in the winter. It can be easily slipped on or removed. If greater warmth is desired, use eiderdown or

A circular decorative border featuring stylized flowers and leaves, with the word "Completed" written in cursive at the bottom right.

